O. O. Howard

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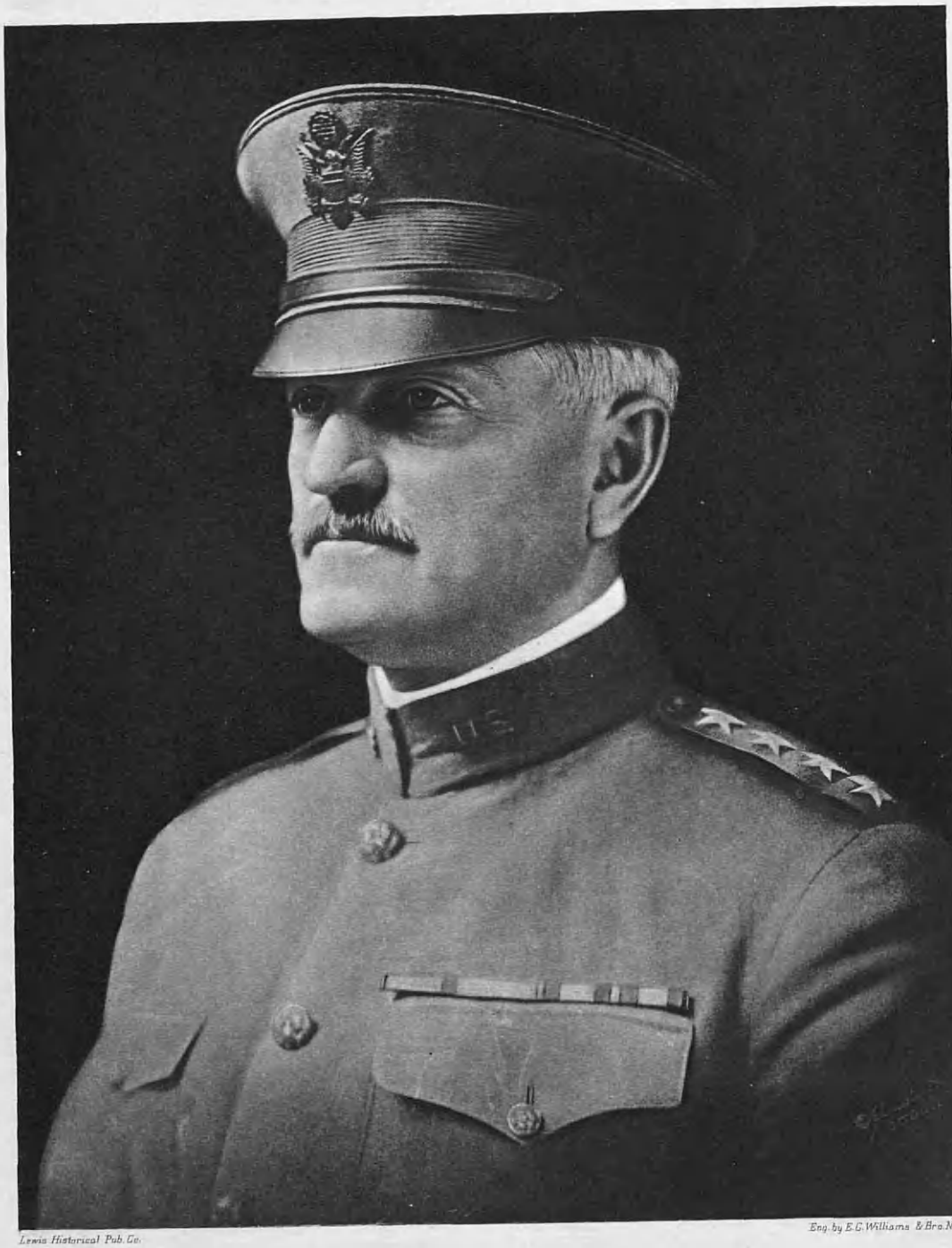

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General John J. Pershing.

PERSHING, Gen. John Joseph,

Famous in World War.

John Joseph Pershing was born in Laclede, Linn county, Missouri, September 13, 1860. He is the son of John F. and Anna E. (Thompson) Pershing. His early education was obtained at the public schools, and, having earned the funds for his tuition by teaching school, he entered the normal school located at Kirksville, Missouri, graduating in 1880. From this institution, after a competitive examination, which was won by a single point, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Six years were spent in that ideal military training school, which, in the eighties and nineties, produced such fighting men as Wood and Scott, Lawton and Chaffee, and gave Pershing his first taste of military life.

There were, during this period, a series of Indian uprisings, and it was an accident that turned Pershing's career as a lawyer to that of a military character. He became a cavalryman and rose to his present rank in the army by sheer merit. With the fire and vigor of his nature he was ever at hand when there was strenuous work to be done, whether it consisted in fighting Crees and Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona, in subduing the Sioux in the Dakotas, or in clashes with the turbulent whites of the mining town, the grading camp and the round-up.

On his graduation from West Point he received the rank of senior cadet captain, the highest honor that academy confers. We find him, in 1887, at the age of twenty-seven years, helping to chase the wily Geronimo over the same ground he afterwards traversed in pursuit of Villa. In his first campaign the young lieutenant caught the eye of General Miles, his commander, who complimented him "for marching his troop and pack train over rough country, 140 miles in 46 hours, bringing in every man and animal in good condition." This was rare praise with such officers as Lawton and Chaffee in the saddle, and in a country where every man was a horseman. Two years later, without firing a shot, he rescued a party of horse-thieves and cowboys, and was highly "recommended for discretion" by General Carr. In the winter of 1891-92, after the subjugation of the southwestern Indians, he was assigned to the Dakotas, and at the head of a division of Indian scouts took part in the battle of Wounded Knee, which broke the power of the Sioux in that country. Then came a breathing spell of four years, after which he was attached as military instructor to the University of Nebraska, where he completed his law studies, but in 1896 was again called to his old occupation of Indian fighting, and in the Cree campaign gained from his commander "especial recommendation for judgment and discretion."

Ten years of Indian fighting and desert trailing had toughened his frame and sharpened his faculties, and Pershing emerged a typical product of the southwest and of the plains—tall, deep-chested, slim-waisted and graceful from life in the saddle—fully prepared for the more difficult work which awaited him in Cuba, the Philippines and finally in Mexico and France.

At the first news of war with Spain, in May, 1898, Lieutenant Pershing gave up his position as instructor of military tactics at West Point, and accompanied his old regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, to Cuba. The battle of El Caney brought about his promotion to captain, but his conduct here is best described in the words of the colonel of his regiment, "I have been in many fights and was all through the Civil War, but on my word he is the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw." The campaign in Cuba was short but vigorous, and for the next twelve months Pershing was at Washington solving difficult and vexatious problems at a desk as head of the division of customs and insular affairs, which he himself organized in the office of the War Department. But office life became irksome to one of his temperament, and he left Washington in 1899 for the Philippines, arriving in the Islands in time to compete with General Funston for first honors during the stirring events of the Philippine insurrection. To his lot fell the toughest problem which confronted the American army there, the subjugation of the Mohammedan Moros, a task that Spain, during three hundred years of occupation, had been unable to accomplish. The first engagement with the Moros, the fight at Bayan, while it was a brilliant tactical victory, it only opened the way to further fighting. General Davis, in command of the forces around Lake Lanao, tried during the hot summer months of 1902 to pacify the Moros, but without success. He saw confronting him an unending vexatious war, and, lurking in the background, a possibility of a religious war. In this extremity he began looking for a young officer with courage, determination, good judgment and mental balance, and possessing those peculiar qualities of diplomacy which would qualify him for dealing with the savage tribesmen. These qualifications which General Davis so much desired he found in Captain Pershing, who was located some thirty miles to the northward. He was sent for, and in five days, practically without an escort, traveled from Iligan to Camp Vicara and reported to General Davis.

The brilliant campaign which followed, in which more than forty Moro strongholds were systematically destroyed, with the loss of only two American lives; of Bacolod, Bayonga, and Macrie, and as a climax to these successes that strange triumphal march around Lake Lanao by the first white men to circle it in three hundred years; all this has been adequately told by reporter and the historian. Pershing's equally significant victories in diplomacy; of his efforts to avoid these fights, and the long, anxious days spent in parleying with chief and datto, while he fought to maintain the spirits of his men, to ward off the enervating effects of the tropical sun, and to convince the little brown natives that the great western nation sought only their good and the prosperity of their country, if only they would submit to its authority. Little or nothing of these efforts of Pershing has been chronicled; for such work as he did in the Philippines has earned for British commanders in like circumstances enduring fame. Elihu Root, then secretary of war, in 1903, cabled to Captain Pershing and the officers and men under his command "the thanks of the War Department for their able and effective accomplishment of a difficult and important task."

Order having been restored in the Philippines, he returned home. His own country being now at peace there was no alluring prospect of adventure, therefore he looked for it elsewhere. He directed

his attention to Japan, where already the first clash had occurred between the Russian and Japanese fleets at Port Arthur. As military attache for this country at Tokyo, he remained in the East until 1906, and from March to September, 1905, was with Kusoki's army during the memorable campaign in Manchuria, which brought the war to a close.

It was in 1906 when General Chaffee found himself in need of a proven young soldier in the Philippines. President Roosevelt, with his characteristic disregard for precedent, created consternation in military circles by advancing Captain Pershing to the rank of brigadier-general over the heads of more than eight hundred senior officers, and again he was sent to the Islands, this time as commander of the Department of Mindanao and governor of Moro province. In the eight years following, he completed the work he had commenced five years earlier, and gave the Islands the most vigorous house cleaning they had ever had. He established a new record for diplomacy by winning the complete confidence of the natives. There was no one so beloved for his gentle, yet unrelenting manner, his absolute fairness and justice. He had the unusual power of instilling love for himself and fear of his enmity at the same time. The Moros formally elected him a datto of the tribe, conferring on him the honor of an hereditary ruler with royal rank and the power of life and death over them, and he is probably the only Christian entitled to serve as a Mohammedan judge.

Early in 1915 came the raids of Mexican bandits and the destruction of American lives and property. General Pershing was recalled from San Francisco, where he had been stationed since his return from the Philippines in 1914, and placed in command of the El Paso patrol district. He was detailed in March, 1916, to lead the Panitive Expedition into the interior of Northern Mexico in pursuit of Villa, the Mexican bandit leader.

It was on the morning of March 15, 1916, that General Pershing, at the head of ten thousand United States cavalrymen, dashed across the international boundary into Mexico. The region in which he traveled was foreign territory, yet neither in a state of peace nor of war with his own country. The use of railroads was denied him for transportation of supplies. In a strange country of desert and mountain fastness, and surrounded by an enemy familiar with every detail of the region and ready to take every advantage to annihilate their pursuers, the expedition was confronted with incredible difficulties. He maintained his line for nearly eleven months, extending into a foreign territory almost four hundred miles from his base of supplies, a feat both difficult and perilous. Although unsuccessful in its main purpose—the capture of Villa—opinion is unanimous in commending the leadership of the expedition, which was conducted from first to last in a way that reflected credit on American arms. After the death of General Funston he was assigned to the command of the Department of the South, and when this country became an active participant in the War of the Nations, he was selected by President Wilson to command the first expeditionary force to go to France. At the present writing he is in command of the American forces in that country.

General Pershing is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington and New York. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1893, from the University of Nebraska.

He married, at Washington, District of Columbia, January 26, 1905, Frances H., daughter of Senator Francis E. Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. His wife and three daughters lost their lives in the burning of the Presidio at San Francisco, California, August 27, 1915. The surviving child, Warren, the pride of his father, is being prepared for an army life.

General Pershing, with his scholarly attainments, his ability as a speaker, and his grasp of the big problems, might have developed into a statesman; he would certainly have succeeded as a business man if he could have contented himself with its methodical life; with his attractive personality he might have been a successful politician, except for his modesty which, in the army, has frequently delayed his merited promotion. As a soldier his methods are those of clemency rather than ruthlessness, and he makes personal friends of even his enemies. Among his men he is universally respected and admired. He loves the sunshine and the wide out-of-doors, and this big man, with the heart of a little child, by befriending his enemies has made them his companions, stands up erect and faces the horrors of disaster with a smile, while he prays in his heart for the relief of the sufferers. He has participated in every war in which the country has been engaged for thirty years, and in every campaign has added lustre to his own name, and distinction to American arms.

WADSWORTH, James Wolcott, Jr.,

Senator.

The name of Wadsworth is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word Waldesworth, meaning Wood's Court, and from ancient times has been in use in Yorkshire, England, where it is still common. The coat-of-arms is described:

Gules, three fleurs-de-lis stalked and slipped argent.

Two immigrants of the family, probably sons of Thomas Wadsworth, came from England to America in 1632; Christopher located at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and William, after settling at Cambridge, Massachusetts, removed to Hartford, Connecticut.

From the Connecticut settler descended James Wadsworth, who was born in that province in 1767. At the age of twenty, which was about the time of his father's death, he graduated from Yale College. He then proceeded to Canada, and for a year taught school at Montreal. Having received a considerable sum of money from his father's estate in connection with his brother William, they purchased, in New York, a tract of land two thousand acres in area in the Genesee Valley, and founded the town of Geneseo. In the spring of 1790 the Wadsworth brothers made the trip with an ox team from their old home in Hartford, Connecticut, to their new possessions. They became the first settlers at Geneseo, built a log cabin, and bought four thousand acres more, paying for it fifty cents an acre. On their journey they met the first John Jacob Astor, who was on his way to Canada and the Northwest to purchase furs, and the acquaintance thus made lasted during life.

James Wadsworth's life was uneventful but full of acts of charity and liberality. The education of the people was one of his hobbies. He was the father of the district school library, and through his efforts, in 1835, the Legislature passed the first law for that purpose. He also secured the publication of suitable works for such libraries, and assumed expenses for districts in his own

locality, which were never repaid. He was interested in agricultural chemistry, and at his own expense published works and tracts on the subject. It is also said that he influenced his friend Astor in the foundation of the great public library of New York City. The crowning act of his life career was the establishing, in his home town, of a library and institute for scientific studies, which he endowed, and in 1858 procured the enactment of a school library law.

James Wadsworth married, in 1804, Naomi Wolcott, of East Windsor, Connecticut. By the death of his brother, without issue, in 1833, he inherited his estate. His health began to decline in 1843, and he tried a change of climate, but without result; returning to Geneseo, he died June 7, 1844.

General James Samuel Wadsworth, the elder son of James and Naomi (Wolcott) Wadsworth, was born in Geneseo, New York, October 30, 1808, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 8, 1864. He was educated at Hamilton and Harvard colleges, and then studied law at Yale College, completing his work in this line in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was president of the State Agricultural Society in 1842; was a participant in the notable free-soil movement in 1848; a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860; was a delegate to the Peace Conference of February, 1861, and was the Republican candidate for governor in the memorable campaign of 1862. He was a regent of the University of New York from 1844 until his death.

It was in the early part of 1861, when Mr. Wadsworth was at his temporary home in New York City, that President Lincoln called for troops to defend the national capital. With his own purse and credit he equipped a vessel with a cargo of army supplies, going personally to Annapolis to superintend their distribution among the troops summoned to protect Washington. He abandoned his private affairs and offered his services in any capacity to the government. He was engaged in the firt battle of Bull Run as a volunteer aide to General McDowell, and in July, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general, and assigned to a command in the Army of the Potomac. He served for nine months, from March, 1862, as military governor of the city of Washington. He was relieved of these duties at his own request and reported for active duty at the front, commanding a division of infantry in the First Corps, commanded by Major-General Reynolds, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville. His division was first of the infantry to engage in fighting at the battle of Gettysburg; it was in the fiercest of that memorable struggle, and the exploits of the commanding officer were second to none in the entire army.

General Wadsworth was active in the arrangements of the campaign of General Grant in the spring of 1864 against General Lee's army in Virginia. He was in command of the Fourth Division, Fifth Corps, and on May 4, 1864, he crossed the Rapidan river. His command was engaged for several hours, losing heavily. On the morning of the sixth, General Hancock ordered him into action on the right of the corps. After making several charges with his division he finally carried an important position, but, owing to the enemy's superior numbers, was unable to hold it. General Hancock then allotted him six brigades to carry a certain position. Three assaults were made without success; General Wadsworth's horse was killed under him. General Hancock then ordered a cessation of hostilities, and later General Longstreet precipitated his corps on General Wads-

worth's left, creating confusion. He immediately threw his division forward, and while trying to hold his line was mortally wounded. The enemy, by a charge, gained possession of the ground before the general could be removed. He was carried to a rebel hospital that Friday morning and lived until Sunday morning. His undaunted bravery is proved by three horses being shot and killed beneath him on that single morning. He was buried at Geneseo and a monument erected. He married Mary Craig Wharton, and three of their sons were in the Union Army: Charles Frederick, who served as a captain under General Banks, participated in the attack on Port Hudson; Craig Wharton, who was attached to his father's staff for a time, afterwards holding responsible and hazardous positions in other departments; James Samuel, mentioned below.

James Samuel Wadsworth in his early years gave promise of what his manhood would be. Although never quarrelsome, he was ever ready to resent insult or resist oppression. His friendships were fixed and unwavering, and to serve a friend he would risk life and property. He resided all his lifetime on the Wadsworth homestead property, where he was born, and his domestic relations were most happy. His hospitality was unbounded, and as a host he was the possessor of a pleasing faculty for entertaining, his conversation being always animated, amusing and instructive. He lived a truly Christian life, although not a professor of religion, and loved well his fellowmen. It was his delight to benefit the human family so far as coming within his field, and he was especially liberal to his numerous tenants when adversity overtook them in the rearing of stock or crops. Many remember him as a man of strictest sincerity in words and deeds, genial, cordial and affable to men in all walks of life; frank of expression, yet fearing to offend. His character, while pre-eminently one of integrity, coupled vigorous common sense with ready judgment and tact. None ever connected his name with an act of injustice, or of anything approaching oppression in his dealings, public or private Horace Greeley said of him: "The country's salvation claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of James S. Wadsworth."

James Wolcott Wadsworth, the son of General James S. and Mary Craig (Wharton) Wadsworth, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1846. He received his preparatory education at Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Connecticut, to enter Yale College, but instead, in 1864, he enlisted in the Union Army, and was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Groverneur K. Warren, commanding the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and continued in active service until he was mustered out June 26, 1865. For gallant and meritorious services, at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, he was brevetted major of volunteers, April 1, 1865.

After the close of the war Major Wadsworth returned to Geneseo, and in 1875 and 1877 was elected supervisor. For the next two years he was a member of the State Assembly and State comptroller 1880-81. He was elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Elbridge G. Lapham, United States Senator. He was re-elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, and again to the Fifty-second Congress, and to the seven succeeding congresses. He was elected president of the board of managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. He married, September 14, 1876, Louise, daughter of William R. Travers, of New York. Yale University, in 1898, conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., son of

O. O. Howard

James Wolcott and Louise (Travers) Wadsworth, was born at Geneseo, New York, August 12, 1877. At the time of his graduation from Yale University, the Spanish-American War having begun, he enlisted in Battery A, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, one of the batteries of General Fred Grant Dent's brigade, which saw service in Porto Rico. At the termination of the war he was discharged from the volunteer service, but early in 1899 made a voyage with three classmates to the Philippines and saw active service there.

Returning home he engaged in live stock and general farming at Mt. Morris, New York, and later managed a large ranch at Paloduro, Texas. He was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1905 to 1910, and speaker of that body from 1906 to 1910. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908 and 1912; and was elected United States Senator in 1915, his term expiring March 4, 1921. Senator Wadsworth is an Episcopalian in his religious belief, and is a member of the Loyal Legion, Spanish War Veterans, also of the college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and belongs to the following social clubs: Metropolitan of Washington, D. C.; Racquet and Tennis, Yale of New York, and the Fort Orange of Albany, New York. Yale University in 1898 conferred on him the degree of B.A.

Mr. Wadsworth married, September 30, 1902, Alice, daughter of the statesman and diplomat, John Hay, a member of President McKinley's cabinet.

HOWARD, Oliver Otis,

The American Havelock.

Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Kennebec county, Maine, November 8, 1830. He came of a family who were in comfortable circumstances but not wealthy, and during his boyhood he worked on a farm, attending the district school, and at the age of nine, after the death of his father, lived for two years with his uncle, John Otis, at Hallowell. Here he began to obtain the advantages of a higher education. Having finished preparation at Monmouth and Yarmouth, at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1850, with a fair standing. An opportunity was now afforded him by his uncle, Mr. Otis, to enter the United States Military Academy, and he became a cadet in that institution, graduating in 1854. He stood fourth in his class, by his own request being assigned to the ordnance department with the brevet rank of second lieutenant. His first service was at Watervliet, New York, and Kennebec Arsenal. He next served in Florida, being chief ordnance officer during General Harney's campaign against the Indians. The following year he was promoted first lieutenant, and was assigned to duty as acting professor of mathematics at West Point, which position he continued to hold until the breaking out of the Civil War.

In the meantime he had received the degree of M.A. from Bowdoin College. In 1861 Lieutenant Howard volunteered his services to the governor of his native State. He was finally, by a regimental election, made colonel of the Third Regiment, Maine volunteers. His commission bore date May 28th, and by June 1st he was on his way to the national capital with a full regiment. Colonel Howard commanded the Third Brigade of the Third Division during the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. For his conduct during this campaign he was, September 3, created brigadier-general of volunteers. He was assigned by General McClellan to a

brigade, which finally became the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. He bore a prominent part in the movement toward the Rappahannock in the spring of 1862, and was then transferred to the Peninsula, where he participated in the advance against Richmond. He was twice wounded in the right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, while leading his brigade in a charge against the enemy. He lost that arm by amputation. He was invalided but a few days, during which he was at home in Maine. When able, he adressed the public and exercised his personal influence to promote enlistments in the army. In two months and twenty days after Fair Oaks General Howard returned to his corps, and was in the Pope campaign in Virginia, participating in the second battle of Bull Run. During the retreat from Centerville to Washington, he commanded the rear guard of the army, which was under fire during that movement. In the Maryland campaign he commanded a brigade until Antietam, where General Sedgwick was wounded, when he took charge of his division, which he also commanded at Fredericksburg. In November, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. In the following spring he succeeded General Sigel as commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, which he led during the sanguinary battles at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. General Howard's corps did good service during the three days' fight at Gettysburg, securing, the first day, the final battle-ground, Cemetery Ridge, and was thanked by Congress. In October, 1863, General Howard's corps was engaged in the fighting in Lookout Valley. He received General Thomas' commendation in further orders the following month, when he fought under Grant in the battle of Chattanooga, gaining distinction. During Sherman's Atlanta campaign in the spring of 1864, General Howard was in command of the new Fourth Corps, a consolidation of two others, which formed part of the Army of the Cumberland, seeing severest service for one hundred days. When General McPherson fell before Atlanta, General Howard succeeded him as commander of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, and throughout the whole of the grand march through Georgia his corps formed the right of Sherman's army. For his part in this campaign he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army. He commanded the same wing during the movement through the Carolinas, and assisted in the operations by virtue of which Johnston's army was forced to surrender in 1865. For this portion of the campaign General Howard was brevetted major-general of the regular army.

On May 12, 1865, General Howard was assigned to duty in the War Department in the bureau of refugees, freedom, and abandoned lands. One of his first orders was to the effect that lands in the States recently in rebellion, which had been abandoned by their disloyal owners, and were now under cultivation by freedmen, should be retained in the possession of the latter until the crops, then growing, should be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation should be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures. General Howard remained commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau from May, 1865, to July, 1874, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. In 1877 he commanded a successful expedition against the Nez Perces Indians, his infantry marching over 1,400 miles, and the following year another, nearly as extended, against the Bannocks and Piutes.

In 1881-82 General Howard was superintendent of the United States Military Academy. From 1882 to 1886 he commanded the Department of the Platte at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1886 he was commissioned major-general and placed in command of the Division of the Pacific. After the death of General Sheridan, and the assignment of Major-General Schofield to command the United States Army, General Howard was appointed to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's Island, in the harbor of New York.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him four different times: By Waterville College, Maine, 1865; by Shurtliffe College, Illinois, 1865; by Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Pennsylvania, 1866, and by Bowdoin College, Maine, 1888. He founded, in 1895, and was president of, the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. The French Government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1884, and Commander Medal of Honor Legion in 1904. He was author of "Donald's School days;" "Chief Joseph; or, The Nez Perces in Peace and War;" also author and translator of "Life of the Count De Gasparin"—from the French; "Life of Zachary Taylor;" "Isabella of Castile;" "Fighting for Humanity;" "Henry in the War;" "Our Wild Indians;" "Autobiography," two volumes; and of numerous articles and monographs published in magazines and reviews. He was retired from the United States Army in 1894, and became a popular lecturer. He died at Burlington, Vermont, October 26, 1909.

HAY, John,

Litterateur, Diplomatist.

John Hay was born at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, October 7, 1838, son of Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay. The first of his ancestors to come to this country, John Hay, who was descended from a Scotch family which had emigrated to Germany, settled in Virginia in 1750. Adam Hay, son of John Hay, a soldier in the Revolutionary army and a personal friend of General Washington, migrated to Kentucky, whence John Hay, grandson of the emigrant, removed to Illinois, preferring to live in a free State.

John Hay, third to bear the name, grew up with a love for books and learning, his tastes being fostered by his father, a prosperous physician, and by his mother, who was the daughter of Rev. David A. Leonard, of Rhode Island. Young Hay was graduated at Brown University in 1858, after taking high rank as a scholar, especially in English composition, and immediately began the study of law at Springfield, Illinois, in the office of his uncle, an intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln. There, besides qualifying himself for the bar, he learned his first lessons in practical politics, and made the acquaintance of the leaders of the Republican party. He took part also in the campaign of 1860 as a writer and speaker, and in 1861, after gaining admission to the Supreme Court of Illinois, he accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Washington as assistant secretary. He also acted later as his adjutant and aide-de-camp, and served in the field for a time under Generals Hunter and Gillmore, with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general, chiefly to gain information for the president. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. The relations Hay sustained to Mr. Lincoln were almost filial.

Soon after President Lincoln's death he was appointed secretary of legation at Paris and remained there for two years, several times being in charge; in 1867-68

was secretary of legation and charge d'affaires at Vienna; in 1869 was appointed secretary of legation to Spain. Returning to the United States in 1870, Colonel Hay held an editorial position on the New York "Tribune" for five years, and was regarded by Horace Greeley as the most brilliant writer that had ever entered the office. Journalism had few attractions for him, however, and in 1875 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and ten years later to Washington. During the administration of President Hayes he was first assistant secretary of state under Mr. Evarts, serving from November 1, 1879, until May 3, 1881. In the latter year he acted as president of the International Sanitary Congress, held in Washington, and for about seven months was editor-in-chief of the New York "Tribune" during the absence in Europe of Whitelaw Reid.

From 1876 to 1900 inclusive, Colonel Hay took an active part in presidential canvasses, and though in later years he appeared less often as a platform speaker, his influence in national politics was considerable. When President McKinley began his first term, in 1897, he was constrained to offer the office of secretary of state to John Sherman, and Hay, who was his personal choice, was appointed instead ambassador to Great Britain. By his familiarity with the chief modern languages of Europe, his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs and men, and his broad ideas on subjects of international interest, he more than any other public man, was fitted for the position. His services during the eighteen months at the court of St. James were of the greatest importance in promoting a spirit of amity between the two countries, and the attitude of friendly neutrality which Great Britain assumed upon the outbreak of the Spanish War may be ascribed largely to his diplomacy. His public addresses, which were models of tact and good taste, contributed in no small degree to the popularity he acquired in England. When William R. Day resigned his position in McKinley's cabinet as secretary of state, Colonel Hay was recalled to succeed him, and entered upon the duties of his new office, September 30, 1898. The rumor that he was about to retire from the ambassadorship caused deep regret in England, the "Westminster Gazette" observing: "While an American before all, none could have worked more effectually to foster the growing Anglo-American sentiment. The recall of Mr. Hay, while a gain to his country, would be no slight loss to ours." In 1898-99 he secured a *modus vivendi* with Great Britain which provided a temporary boundary line through disputed territory on the Alaskan coast, without surrendering to Canada any of the tide-water privileges for which she was really contending. The way for new negotiations to determine the permanent boundary line was thus opened.

The history of what is popularly known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relative to an interoceanic canal, was formulated by Secretary Hay and submitted to the Senate, February 5, 1900. When, in December, 1900, the Senate amended the treaty so as to virtually force England to reject it, Secretary Hay, unlike most men, did not resign in pique, for that would have been as foreign to his code as it would have been for him to retire because he was crushed by a great sorrow. In September, 1899, he secured from the great powers a formal declaration in favor of the "open door" policy in China, practically a formal recognition of the right of the United States to the "open door" under its commercial treaties with that empire. This feat of diplomacy was remarkable for the wisdom and originality of its conception, for the skill and rapidity with which it was executed,

and it gave proof that the United States had become a world power. During Great Britain's war with the Boers in South Africa the United States stood neutral, and Secretary Hay succeeded in preventing any concerted attack upon Great Britain, thus preserving peace in Europe. Through his efforts a satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question was effected in 1899, and Great Britain withdrew from all territorial interest, leaving the islands divided between Germany and the United States, the latter gaining the most valuable harbor in the South Seas, while retaining all its commercial rights in the whole group. He was concerned in the various treaties of reciprocity negotiated in 1899, and through the American delegates to the universal peace congress in the same year exerted an influence in that body, placing on record in its proceedings a strong assertion of the Monroe Doctrine.

The state of affairs in China became such that in 1900 the United States was forced into temporary alliance with foreign powers to preserve its treaty rights and the lives of its citizens throughout the empire. In accordance with our pacific policy, which was scrupulously adhered to, Secretary Hay on July 3d addressed a note to the powers declaring that the aims of the United States involved no war against the Chinese nation, but instead, the securing of permanent peace and safety to the empire, the preservation of its integrity, the protection of all rights guaranteed to friendly powers, and the safeguarding for the world of the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the empire. In less than twelve days the Chinese government disavowed responsibility for the outrages that had been committed, and through Secretary Hay solicited President McKinley's offices in bringing about peace. Assuming that the imperial government was sincere in its protestations, and that it was unable to put down the Boxer rebellion, our government called upon it to give assurance that the foreign ministers, besieged in Pekin, were still alive, and to put them in communication with their respective governments. The first intelligence that the foreigners in Pekin were alive was obtained, and the first demand that the members of the legations be released was made by Secretary Hay. The open manner in which the United States conducted negotiations from the beginning; its insistence that the Boxer movement was a local uprising, and not a general outbreak justifying a general war; its willingness to accede to any reasonable proposal made by China, and its attitude as a pacificator, and not an aggrandizer, made its influence with that country predominant, one of the results being the greater share in the commercial exploitation of China.

Secretary Hay negotiated or had to do with fifty successful treaties and conventions. Besides what are mentioned above he practically finished covering the world with extradition treaties; kept alive the negotiations for settling the boundary dispute with Mexico; signed the five international agreements of the Hague conference for controlling warfare and referring international disputes to arbitration; induced the powers that had claims against Venezuela to refer them to the Hague tribunal; brought to a satisfactory close the long-standing controversy with Turkey arising from Armenian disturbances and secured the rebuilding of the wrecked missions and an indemnity of $95,000; formulated several treaties with the new republic of Cuba; negotiated the new and only friendly peace and friendship treaty with Spain, and formulated the original treaty with Columbia for building the Panama Canal on the payment of $10,000,000 cash

and $250,000 per year for one hundred years after the tenth year following ratification.

This Columbian treaty was rejected by the Columbian Congress, which adjourned the next day, October 31, 1903. On the following November 3rd, what was called a "revolution" broke out in the city of Panama, and the old territory or state of Panama, which had in previous times enjoyed autonomous existence, declared itself to be independent. The United States, which had gunboats stationed near the shore on both sides of the isthmus, promptly landed marines, and on the 6th, before Columbia could make a move to suppress the insurrection or revolution, Secretary Hay recognized the new republic as an independent state. Other governments took similar action, and on the nineteenth Secretary Hay had negotiated with Panama a new canal treaty similar to the one rejected by Columbia, i. e., agreeing to pay $10,000,000 cash and $250,000 a year for one hundred years for the right to utilize the concessions which had been made to the French Panama Canal Company. Columbia formally protested against all of the acts of the United States in this matter, and one of the most comprehensive papers that Secretary Hay ever prepared is that dated January 5, 1904, which replies to this protest. From the beginning to the end of Mr. Hay's diplomatic career the foreign chancellors were unanimous in the judgment that his conduct was always "correct." The opportunities came to him, which he embraced with consummate tact, to do more than ever had been done to gain the confidence of the world in the sincerity of the American policy of fair play for all; and he died occupying almost if not quite the highest position assigned to diplomatic statesmanship.

In literature, as well as diplomacy, Mr. Hay occupied a peculiarly high and respected place. He attained some prominence in this field before he was twenty years old, as is attested by a poem of merit, "The Prairie," written in the Sangamon Valley in 1858 and republished in 1899. Although the critics do not agree that they constitute his best work, Mr. Hay's undying esteem among the great masses of the common people is based upon the "Pike County Ballads" (1871), containing "Jim Bludso of the Prairie Bell," "Little Breeches," "Banty Tim" and "A Woman's Love." In them is materialized, in a style no other writer has ever surpassed, the rough and ready but intensely human religion of the rugged frontier. When Jim Bludso held the nose of the burning Prairie Bell "agin' the willer-bank," "till the last galoot" reached the shore, and "Jim Bludso's ghost went up alone in the smoke of the Prairie Bell," the judgment is recorded:

"He weren't no saint—but at judgment
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside o' some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty—a dead-sure thing,
An' went fur it thar and then;
An' Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
On a man thet died for men!"

"Pike County Ballads and Other Pieces" passed through many editions and so did "Castilian Days" (1871), which was pronounced the best picture of Spanish life in the English language. "Abraham Lincoln: a History" (10 volumes), written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, is Mr. Hay's most formidable work, and he also edited "Lincoln's Complete Works" (2 volumes). The former occupied most of his time for several years, beginning in 1881, and it was first published as a serial in the "Century Magazine" in 1887-89, immediately taking place with the masterpieces of biography. He published a volume of poems in 1890 and was the author of a novel,

"The Breadwinners," which appeared anonymously. After his death twenty-six of his works were published under the title of "Addresses by John Hay," which include "The Faith of Lincoln," "American Diplomacy," "Life in the White House Under Lincoln," "Fifty Years of the Republican Party" and the memorial orations on Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. He made numerous translations from Heine, and translations from favorite portions of the French, German and Spanish literatures, many of which, together with original compositions, never were published; but, contrary to the general belief, he left no considerable unpublished literary work. Some of the poems, like "The Soldier's Sweetheart" and "Missionary Ridge," which he is known to have written and recited while on staff duty during the Civil War, seem to have been lost.

Secretary Hay's religion was a wide charity which he carried into daily life; it included races as well as individuals; it developed a sense of justice and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others, that in his position of secretary of state gave to the world new ideas of the meaning of justice as applied to diplomacy. It is this characteristic which enabled him to win so many diplomatic triumphs which have made his administration of the state department ever memorable in American history. In one of his last orations he defined American diplomacy to be "the Monroe doctrine and the Golden Rule." He received the degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater* in 1897, from Western Reserve University in 1891, from Princeton and Yale in 1901, and from Harvard in 1902.

Mr. Hay, married, February 4, 1874, Clara L., daughter of Amasa and Julia A. (Gleason) Stone, and thus came into the use of liberal wealth, which was employed with exquisite refinement and gentility. The magnificent structure which he erected in Washington was named Stoneleigh Court in honor of his father-in-law, Amasa Stone. He died at Newbury, New Hampshire, July 1, 1905, survived by his widow, two daughters, Helen, wife of Payne Whitney, and Alice, wife of J. W. Wadsworth, and one son, Clarence. An elder son, Adelbert Stone Hay, who was consul-general to Pretoria during a portion of the Boer War, accidentally lost his life at New Haven in 1903, a tragedy which weighed heavily upon Secretary Hay's mind.

ROSECRANS, William Starke,

Distinguished Army Officer.

William Starke Rosecrans was born at Kingston, Ohio, September 6, 1819, and was graduated fifth in the class of 1842, from the West Point Military Academy. He entered the United States engineer corps, as second lieutenant by brevet, serving for a year in the construction of fortification at Hampton Roads, Virginia. He was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and then of engineering, for four years, at the United States Military Academy. He was next the superintending engineer at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, and of several surveys in eastern New England, and at Washington (D. C.) Navy Yard, until April 1, 1854. Having attained the rank of first lieutenant, he resigned from the army, and began business life at Cincinnati, Ohio, as civil engineer and architect. From 1855 to 1860 he was in charge of the Cannel Coal Company in Western Virginia, and in 1856 became the president of the Coal River (West Virginia) Navigation Company. In 1857 he organized the Preston Coal Oil Company, for the manufacture of kerosene.

At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the service as colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, United States Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Within a month he was made brigadier-general in the United States regular army, and ordered to accompany General George B. McClellan to West Virginia, where he commanded a provisional brigade of three-month volunteers until July 23, 1861, when he succeeded General McClellan in command of the Department of the Ohio, comprising West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, occurred in carrying out a plan of General Rosecrans' devising and execution, and caused the Confederate general, Garnett, to retreat to Virginia, terminating finally the Confederate control of that part of West Virginia. When Rosecrans became department commander, he took effacious measures to break up guerrilla warfare in the region, and fortified the passes over Cheat Mountain, successfully opposing General R. E. Lee's campaign to recover possession of West Virginia. In September, 1861, when the Confederates, Floyd and Wise, sought to get possession of the Great Kanawha Valley, General Rosecrans, marching one hundred and ten miles, defeated Floyd at Carnifex Ferry, and ultimately compelled their retreat through the mountains to Dublin, on the Southwest Virginia and Tennessee Railway. General Winfield Scott forthwith answered his telegram asking for further orders—"I have entire confidence in your valor and discretion, and leave you to arrange what next shall be done." He received, shortly after, resolutions unanimously framed by the Legislatures of West Virginia and Ohio thanking him for his successful military operations and civil administration. In April, 1862, his department being divided, he conducted General Blenker's division to General Frémont, to whom had been assigned the command of the Mountain Department, and then reported for orders to General H. W. Halleck, commander of the Department of the Mississippi, who was advancing on the Confederates, Bragg and Beauregard, at Corinth, in that State. Here he received the command of Paine's and Stanley's divisions of the Mississippi army, and took part in the siege of Corinth. With these divisions he led the infantry pursuit of the retreating army as far as Booneville, Tennessee, and then, superior orders suspending the pursuit, he returned to Corinth, where he succeeded General Pope in command, and under orders sent Paine's and Davis' divisions to join General D. C. Buell's forces in middle Tennessee.

To provide his own army with accurate maps, and in the absence of topographical or military engineers, he detailed divisional and brigade topographical engineers, charged with the compilation and correction of "information maps," and their distribution among the various commanders. The adoption of this system was of immense utility to all the great Federal armies. He also now adopted the practice of requiring from all non-combatants promises of abstention from all mischief to the Federal forces, so long as the latter controlled the region—instead of driving them out, or trusting to their wholly unregulated behavior, or administering to them the oath of allegiance. This arrangement proved eminently satisfactory. With the two remaining divisions of the Army of the Mississippi, on September 19, 1862, he fought and won the battle of Iuka, against the forces of General Price, and on October 3-4, with the remnants of those two divisions, and McKean's and Davis', he also routed the forces of Price and Van Dorn at the battle of Corinth,

and pursued them until he was recalled by General Grant. On October 29, 1862, he was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, and found orders directing him to supersede General Don Carlos Buell in the command of the 14th Army Corps, and its re-enforcements, and to command the Department of the Cumberland, which was to consist of so much territory as should be taken from the enemy. At that time the national army only controlled the positions of the garrison at Nashville, Tennessee, and the territory between the Cumberland and the Tenessee around Fort Donelson. He assumed command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, October 30, 1862, and held it until October 19, 1863. The campaign which was carried on during that period was notable for brilliant movements and for hard fighting. General Rosecrans promptly moved to the south of the Cumberland river, establishing his headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, on November 8. There, with two divisions under General George H. Thomas, he opened the Louisville & Nashville Railway, over which his supplies had mainly to come from the two principal depots of Louisville, Kentucky, 183 miles, and Cincinnati, Ohio, 343 miles distant. Finding his army without an inspector-general's or topographical engineer's department, without a bridge train, sappers, miners or pontoniers, by detail from the infantry volunteers he organized those corps, fortified Nashville as a secondary depot, tested the capacity of his transportation to subsist his troops, and when twenty days' army rations had been accumulated at Nashville, he left there sufficient troops to protect the city and cover communications with Louisville, and himself advanced upon Murfreesboro, Tennessee, thirty-three miles southerly on the turnpike, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway, where were the Confederate forces under General Bragg, flanked by their cavalry, which outnumbered those of the Federal army, December 30, 1862, Rosecrans' forces confronted those of his foe. On the 31st, the sanguinary battle of Murfreesboro (or Stone River) began. It was fought on that day and on January 2, 1863, and it ended with the retreat of the Confederates along the line of Duck river. This battle was one of the most severe actions of the whole war. The loss of the national forces was reported 9,511, to the Confederate 9,236. In view of it, the United States Congress unanimously passed a joint resolution of thanks, as did the Legislatures of Ohio and of Indiana.

During the winter and spring (1863), while the roads were impassable for military operations, General Rosecrans fortified Murfreesboro, drilled his command and made plans for the relief of East Tennessee, and to establish a new base of operations at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Meanwhile the Confederates established an intrenched camp near Shelbyville, Tennessee, covering the line of the turnpike, and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at their Duck river crossings, and another at Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the same road. On June 23, 1863, General Rosecrans began his next movement, drove the Confederates out of both their camps, and in fifteen days forced them to retreat to the south side of the Tennessee river, with headquarters at Chattanooga, with a loss to himself of only 580 killed and wounded. Within thirty-six days thereafter he had repaired the badly damaged Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, advanced the head of his command to Bridgeport, Alabama, secretly accumulated 2,000,000 of rations at Stevenson, Alabama, covered by Sheridan's division, provided a pontoon train 3,000 feet long, and trained the pon-

toniers to handle it, and had begun a demonstration toward Decatur, Alabama, to conceal the line of his proposed advance and crossing of the Tennessee.

On August 14, 1863, he was in full move across the Cumberland Mountains. His demonstrations deceived Bragg, as he had purposed, and Rosecrans crossed the Tennessee without opposition, threatened Bragg's communication with Atlanta, so compelling him to withdraw from Chattanooga to Lafayette. Rosecrans then got between Bragg and Chattanooga, concentrated his forces on the roads leading to Chattanooga, and after the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga (September 19 and 20, 1863) held possession of the roads, and on the 21st of September took and held possession of Chattanooga. The total loss to the Federal forces, killed, wounded and missing, at Chickamauga, was 16,179; to the Confederates 17,804, and Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, remained in the hands of the Federal army. General Rosecrans immediately arranged the plans and prepared the means for opening river and railway communications between the new base and Bridgeport, twenty-eight miles west of Chattanooga, but on October 19, 1863, while assuring communication with Bridgeport, he was relieved from the command of the army. On January 27, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, covering nearly 120,000 square miles of territory. Previous commanders had encountered insuperable obstacles in administration, but in the face of these difficulties he so managed and concluded a campaign against the Confederate general, Price, that his army was defeated and driven out of the State. On December 10, 1864, he was placed on waiting orders at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was mustered out of the United States volunteer service, January 15, 1866. He resigned from the United States regular army, March 28, 1867.

In the year 1868 (July 27th), General Rosecrans was appointed United States minister to Mexico, and reached that country in the November following. He so discharged his duties and improved his opportunities there, that the confidence of the Mexican government and people were secured, and thought and discussion were fostered among them concerning the uses of railway construction and transportation. The practical measures since taken in Mexico to carry out these schemes have finally given to that formerly turbulent country substantially peace and prosperity, and of commerce with the United States. And in the development of these schemes General Rosecrans had an active and important part. In 1881 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the State of California, and served until March 4, 1885. In June, 1885, he was appointed register of the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C., which office he held until 1893.

His public life had in it some most interesting features, which may be briefly indicated: In his military career he always won the approbation and esteem of the officers, soldiers and citiezns under his command. In a civil career, wherein he had frequently been urged to allow his name to be considered for public office, he held himself aloof, in some instances, from even encouraging the advances of his friends. An illustration of this may be given. When General Garfield telegraphed to him from the floor of the National Republican Convention in Baltimore, in 1864—"Will you allow your name to be used for vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln?" General Rosecrans replied: "Nothing but the conviction that it was a high public duty could induce me to become a can-

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didate for any public office. In this case I have no grounds upon which to base such a conviction. The convention must therefore discharge its high and responsible duties, in view of our national exigencies, according to its judgment and conscience, leaving me to the exercise of mine when I shall know its decision. The nomination of any man acceptable to the loyal people of the Union would satisfy me." A friend of the general's has called him "The Great Decliner," because of his refusal of nominations, as follows: The Union nomination for governor of Ohio in 1865; the offer of the Democratic nomination for governor of California in 1867; the offer of the conservative Republican nomination for governor of California in 1867; the Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio in 1869; the offer of the workingmen's nomination for mayor of San Francisco, and the offer of the San Francisco district nomination for railway commissioner. He died near Redondo, California, March 11, 1898.

CHESEBROUGH, Albert Stanton,

Naval and Marine Architect.

The late Albert Stanton Chesebrough, one of the foremost figures in the field of naval and marine architecture in New England until his death, May 18, 1916, descended maternally from a family which for generations has been famous for its interest and skill in naval architecture. He was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, January 11, 1868, son of Lieutenant E. Stanton and Caroline Louisa (Herreshoff) Chesebrough. Lieutenant E. Stanton Chesebrough was a member of a family long prominent in New York; his wife was the daughter of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff, of Bristol. E. Stanton Chesebrough died October 22, 1875, at the age of thirty-four years; his widow has since made her home in Bristol.

Their son, Albert S. Chesebrough, was educated in the schools of Bristol, and prepared for college at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, at Providence. He matriculated at Brown University, and was a student there for three years. He then began the study of naval architecture with his uncles, the Herreshoffs, then known internationally as marine and naval architects, and famous for the construction of racing and pleasure craft of unsurpassed excellence, as well as for the building of serviceable vessels for the United States and foreign governments. Under the preceptorship of such men as Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff and John Brown Herreshoff, he received training in every phase of the designing and construction of vessels for pleasure and warfare. He eventually adopted designing as his profession, and in 1892 went to Boston, where he spent some time as a designer of steam and sailing yachts. Later he went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he became connected with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, and designed and had built the schooner yachts, "Hildegarde, 146 feet, the "Invader," 136 feet, both of steel, also many steam yachts of note, as the "Alcedo" for Mr. George W. Childs Drexel in 1897, and the "Alvine," 177 feet, for Mr. Charles E. Fletcher, of Providence. In 1898 he went to Baltimore as designer for the Maryland Steel Company, and here was engaged mainly in the designing and construction of torpedo boats. In 1900 Mr. Chesebrough returned to Bristol, where he established himself independently in his profession. He became widely known in architectural circles as a designer of large pleasure and racing yachts. Among these were the "Cassandra," one of the largest seagoing steam yachts, the building of

which he supervised in Scotland at the celebrated yards of the Scotts Shipbuilding Company at Greenock in 1907-08. The "Cassandra" was built for Mr. Roy A. Rainey, of New York, as also one of his last vessels, the high-speed gasoline yacht, "Conejo" built in Bristol in 1915, with a length of 93 feet, this craft attaining the unusual speed of 33 miles per hour. He also built a number of destroyers for the United States Government, and toward the close of his career specialized mostly in this work. Mr. Chesebrough was an ardent sportsman. He was a member of the Bristol Yacht Club, and took part in all its activities. He was well known in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and was prominent in club and social circles in the United States and abroad, and was considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to the designing and the building of vessels, and was noted as a designer of yachts, naval architect and civil engineer.

On May 6, 1897, Albert Stanton Chesebrough married Emma Russell Bullock, who was born September 25, 1869, and died December 8, 1908, daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Russell Bullock and Emma (Westcott) Bullock, his wife. Their children were: Edith Russell, born July 8, 1903, and Westcote Herreshoff, born March 16, 1908, who make their home with their grandmother, Mrs. Caroline L. H. Chesebrough, in Bristol, Rhode Island. Mr. Chesebrough was sincerely beloved by his many friends for his personal virtues and genial qualities in both social and public life. He was a large man, of over six feet, and well proportioned, fair complexion and blue eyes. He was instantly killed in an automobile accident, May 18, 1916.

MITCHELL, Maria,

Famous Astronomer.

The progenitor of the Mitchell family in America was of English descent, and the most important member of the Nantucket family—Maria Mitchell—was a descendant of old Quaker stock, who became an astronomer of international repute. Her father, William Mitchell, was a native of Nantucket, and, though fitted for college, his course at Harvard was prevented by the War of 1812. Subsequently, he taught school, and developed a fondness for astronomy, having only a rude telescope made by a clockmaker. He afterwards became cashier of the Pacific Bank in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and with a better equipped observatory made systematic determinations in connection with the United States coast survey. Brown University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, in 1848, and from Harvard College he received the same degree, in 1860, being also an overseer of the latter university, serving for some years as chairman of the committee to visit the observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was a member of scientific societies, and contributed astronomical articles to the "American Journal of Sciences," and other similar periodicals.

His daughter, Maria Mitchell, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 1, 1818. When only thirteen years of age she was her father's assistant in his observatories during the annual eclipse of the sun, and the progress she made under his tutorage, together with certain innate genius she possessed in the science, is evident from the fact that fifteen years later, on October 1, 1847, she discovered a telescopic comet. This astronomical discovery was in advance of the most famous scientists of the world, and received not only the congratulations of the King of Denmark, who bestowed on her a gold medal, but she also received a copper medal struck by the Republic of San Marino, Italy. She was elected, in 1848, the first woman member of the

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Maria Mitchell

American Academy of Arts, and in further recognition of her excellent work she was chosen, in 1850, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From the age of seventeen Miss Mitchell regularly earned a salary; was for many years librarian of the Nantucket Athenaeum, but her interest in astronomy never relaxed. She made many careful observations by herself, and devoted considerable time to the examination of nebulæ and in search of comets. On the publication of the American nautical almanac she was employed on that work, and, in 1865, she was chosen Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Observatory at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. She continued active in this position until 1888, when she offered her resignation, but the trustees refused to take any definite action, granting her, however, a leave of absence, making her Professor Emeritus.

Miss Mitchell, in 1858, went abroad and visited the principal observatories of Great Britain and the Continent. She was, during her stay in England, the guest of Sir John Herschel and Sir George B. Airy, and also visited Le Verrier, in Paris, and Humboldt, in Berlin. After her return to America she located at Lynn, Massachusetts, and was presented by the women of America with a telescope larger than any owned by her father. In addition to her teaching she made a special study of the sun spots and the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on her by Hanover College, in 1852, and by Columbia University, in 1887. She was a member of various scientific societies, and was prominent in the movement tending to elevate woman's work, holding the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Women at the Syracuse meeting, in 1875, and the Philadelphia meeting in the following year. Her published writings were restricted to scientific papers. She died at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 28, 1889.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell,

Jurist.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 8, 1841, son of Dr. Oliver Wendell and Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes. He received his preliminary education at Dixwell's School, Boston, and entering Harvard College was graduated in 1861, while a volunteer soldier in the Fourth Battalion of Infantry at Fort Independence. He served for three years in the Civil War in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was wounded in the breast at Ball's Bluff, Virginia; in the neck at Antietam, Maryland, and in the foot at Marye's Hill, Fredericksburg, Virginia. He then served on the staff of General Horatio G. Wright, and was mustered out July 17, 1864, with the rank of captain.

He entered Harvard Law School, received the degree of LL.B. in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, subsequently being admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He practiced first in partnership with his brother, Edward J. Holmes, and later in the firm of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe (1873-82). In 1870-71 he was appointed instructor in constitutional law at Harvard Law School, and during 1870-73 edited the "American Law Review," to which he contributed a number of papers. He delivered a course of lectures on the common law before the Lowell Institute in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed to a new professorship in the Harvard Law School, but he had barely

entered upon his duties there when Governor Long appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. On August 2, 1899, he succeeded Walbridge A. Field as chief justice of Massachusetts, and in 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, succeeding Justice Horace Gray, resigned, a position he now fills.

Possessed of strong powers of diagnosis and analysis, his studies have been wide and varied, and he is in the broadest sense a scholar. He has not adopted the easy course of following legal rules, merely because they exist as such, without first tracing out their history and origin and their relation to the matter in hand. His opinions, which run through forty-five volumes of the "Massachusetts Reports," are expressed in a fine literary style peculiarly his own, and they occasionally sparkle with wit. In addition to contributions to professional periodicals, he has edited "Kent's Commentaries" (10th edition, 1873), since recognized as the standard edition of that famous work, and published "The Common Law" (1881) and "Speeches" (1891-96). Justice Holmes is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1886, from Harvard in 1895, from the University of Berlin in 1910, and D.C.L. from Oxford University in 1909.

CROWDER, Enoch Herbert,

Provost Marshal General.

Enoch Herbert Crowder was born in the little village of Edinburgh, five miles west of Trenton, the county seat of Grundy county, Missouri, April 11, 1859. His birthplace was a log cabin, which is still standing, in a more or less dilapidated condition. His parents, John H. and Mary C. (Weller) Crowder, were of strong and sturdy stock, but were in humble circumstances. They, however, instilled into their son those qualities of manhood that enabled him to rise to one of the highest and most responsible positions in the army of the Nation.

Young Crowder's early education was obtained at the Grand River College, located in his native town, and though this institution was recognized as one of the most important for educational purposes in North Central Missouri, in accordance with present standards of colleges, it would only rank as a very good school. After completing his course of study at Grand River College he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in September, 1877, having, in a competitive examination, come out second, the successful competitor having resigned his appointment. His mother was ambitious for him to become a West Point student, and his vivid recollection of his father coming home on a furlough while a soldier in the Union Army, although at that time only four or five years of age, was a factor in his decision to adopt a military life.

The new matriculate from Missouri, like his fellow freshman students, was made to run the usual gauntlet of hazing. He, however, successfully passed all the various tests, and continued his studies until 1881, when he graduated with honor and distinction. Immediately on leaving West Point he was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, with the rank of second lieutenant, and was ordered to Fort Brown, Texas. The young lieutenant, however, was not willing to trust to luck for promotion or preferment; he was determined to rise above the ordinary levels, and believing he had an aptitude for law he thought the legal department of the army a special field that would interest

him and prove an advancement for his career. This would require special preparation. He therefore sought and received the appointment of Professor of Military Tactics at the University of Missouri in the fall of 1885, in order that he might enter the law school at that institution and study law in connection with his work as instructor in military tactics. He applied himself diligently to his legal studies, thereby was able to graduate from the law school in 1886, and thus the foundation for his later career in the army was laid.

Lieutenant Crowder was for four years Professor of Military Tactics in the University of Missouri, and during that time he created a marked enthusiasm for military drill, though it was optional with the students. He was successful in organizing three full companies, instituting a system of competitive drill in annual encampments, which made military life so popular that on petitioning the Legislature a bill was passed making the university cadets members of the National Guard of Missouri. On the close of the school, in June, 1889, he was recipient of a handsome sword from the students in token of their esteem and appreciation.

While serving his professorship and studying law at the University of Missouri, Lieutenant Crowder was still connected with the Eighth Cavalry, and was called back to his regiment in the summer of 1886 to join in the conflict with the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, and he served to the close of the campaign when Geronimo, the old chieftain, was captured and the insurrection suppressed. Returning to his duties at the University of Missouri, he again rejoined his regiment in 1889. In 1890-91 the Eighth Cavalry again was engaged in Indian warfare against the Sioux in the Dakotas. This uprising collapsed shortly after the killing of Sitting Bull in a battle in which Lieutenant Crowder's troop assisted the Indian police. These two Indian campaigns make up General Crowder's actual fighting in line of battle. At the close of the second of these campaigns he began his career in the legal department of the army, having been appointed judge advocate of the Department of the Platte, with the rank of captain, and stationed at Omaha, Nebraska. This marked the breaking of his connection with the Eighth Cavalry. In 1895 he was raised to the rank of major.

The Spanish-American War offered Major Crowder opportunities for special service, which enabled him to rise still higher in the ranks of the army. He was sent to the Philippines as judge advocate of the American Expeditionary Forces, but he was destined to play a more important role. He was made a member of the commission appointed to arrange for the capitulation of Manila. Then he was put in charge of the administration of the military government of the Islands, serving in that capacity from 1899 to 1901. In recognition of the services rendered he was raised from the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-ninth Infantry of Volunteers to that of brigadier-general of volunteers.

General Crowder's greatest work in the Philippines was shaping up the new body of laws of that country. He served as legal adviser to the military governor of the Islands, and as such drafted many new laws and recast many of the old ones, all of which became parts of the permanent legislation of our possessions in the Far East. He served for several months as the responsible head of the new Supreme Court when it was established for the revising of the newly drafted laws that they might be properly administered. Later he presided at the swearing in of the new Filippino judges when the military government was withdrawn from the Islands.

Returning to this country in 1904 he

resumed his work at Washington as judge advocate of the regular army, with the rank of colonel. The breaking out of the Russo-Japanese War in that year brought new opportunities and responsibilities to him. Colonel Crowder was commissioned to serve as the senior military observer with one of the Japanese armies operating in Manchuria. He was assigned to the headquarters of General Kusoki, and at the close of the Yalu-Mukden campaign, in honor of the position which he had filled and of the cordial relations between Japan and the United States, the Emperor of Japan conferred upon him the degree of Knight of the Rising Sun.

The most signal service which General Crowder rendered the country prior to the outbreak of the present war was in connection with the second intervention of the United States in Cuba. On the establishment of a provisional government he was placed at the head of the Department of State and Justice, and in addition was made president of the advisory law commission composed of eight Cubans and three Americans, whose duty was to draft a number of important laws for the Island. These laws were afterwards adopted by the provisional government. While in Cuba he had the supervision of the elections held during the latter part of 1908, and shortly after this he returned to the United States and resumed his work as judge advocate. He was one of the eight delegates, in 1910, to the Fourth Pan-American Congress held at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. From Buenos Aires he went to Santiago, Chili, to represent the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Centennial Exhibition held in that city in the fall of 1910.

Colonel Crowder, in 1911, was made judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier-general, and with this appointment he attained to the highest position in the legal department of the army. In this new role he made a complete revision of the rules and regulations for the government and discipline of the army, known as the Military Code, or Articles of War, which was adopted by Congress and put into effect on March 1, 1917. His services as provost marshal general under the Selective Service Act is well known to the country-at-large. The effective way he discharged his duties received the approbation of the secretary of war, and Congress, on October 6, 1917. conferred upon him the rank of major-general. Although burdened with the duties of the office of provost marshal general, he has repeatedly declined to relinquish his duties as judge advocate general.

General Crowder is a member of the college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, and of the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia; the Army and Navy Club of New York, and the Cosmos Club of San Francisco, California. Those who have been brought in personal contact with him recognized that his leading characteristics are his great energy and persistency. Work with him is a passion; whatever he undertakes is thoroughly completed, and he has the ability of doing more than one big thing at a time. Along with his remarkable capacity for work is his great mental ability. The chief secret of his success lies in the constructive character of his mind. Always open to receive suggestions, he never waits upon other men's ideas, but brings all of his great mental powers to the solution of the problem. His bearing and attitude are those of the soldier of the line; in speech outspoken and rather brief, obedience to him is the first word in the miltary vocabulary. What he demands

from his subordinates he renders, in turn, to his superiors. Highly endowed with the ability to master details, he is in a word the very soul of discipline and efficiency. On the other hand, no one is quicker to recognize merit and ability in others, especially in those who are his subordinates. Notwithstanding the great honors that have come to him, he is democratic and modest in his habits. He is very reticent about himself personally, and cares nothing for popular applause. He has a pronounced dislike for anything that savors of autocracy, and he detests snobbery in whatever form it manifests itself. He has a particular aversion for the man who started from humble origins like himself, but who, on reaching some position of distinction or prominence, seeks to cover up or forget those origins. General Crowder is unmarried.

LAMAR, Joseph Rucker,

Jurist.

Joseph Rucker Lamar was of that famous family of French Huguenot extraction which distinguished itself in almost every generation for its contributions to the public life of the Nation. The descendants of the family with their genius for arms, for statesmanship, and for letters, never lost those velvet manners they inherited from the old chivalry of France. He was born at the home of his maternal grandfather, in the neighborhood of Ruckersville, Elbert county, Georgia, October 14, 1857, the son of James S. and Mary (Rucker) Lamar.

Joseph Rucker, his mother's father, traced his descent from Peter Rucker, a planter of St. Mark's Parish, Orange county, Virginia, through Thomas and Cornelius and John. In the Old Dominion the village of Ruckersville was named in honor of the family, and as members of the family flowed southward, the great-great-grandson of Peter Rucker founded and named the village of Ruckersville, Georgia. This *ante-bellum* financier and planter was the chief potentate of the village around whom the activities of the rural community centered. The fixed habits of the people were based on the practice of the Golden Rule. Obedience to the law of the land was rigidly enjoined, and a man's word was his bond. To take advantage of another was regarded as beneath good morals; to get into law suits was to a man's discredit.

Under these benign influences Justice Lamar was born; his father was pastor of the Church of the Disciples at Augusta, Georgia. Here he attended the public schools, and matriculated at the University of Georgia, graduating from Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia. He attended the law school of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar at Augusta, Georgia. He soon gained renown in the legal fraternity of the city and State, and was for several years in the General Assembly. He was the author of a number of important legal works, and in 1900 was president of the Georgia Bar Association. He had, previous to this, been appointed with two other members of the legal fraternity commissioner to revise the Georgia code of laws, and was the sole reviser of the Civil Code. Governor Terrell, in 1903, appointed him as associate justice of the State Supreme Court, and when taking his seat he resigned his position as a member of the Board of Examiners for admission to the bar, which he had held since 1898. He resigned April 10, 1905, from the bench, and resumed the practice of law, and was made chairman of the board mentioned above. Previous to and during his term

of office, President Taft made several visits to Augusta, Georgia, where he made the acquaintance of Judge Lamar. He became fascinated by his engaging personality, his legal scholarship, his rare judicial poise, balance of mind, and for his beautiful symmetry of character, and though he had always been a consistent and life-long Democrat, the President presented his name, in 1910, as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and he was confirmed by the Senate. While serving as associate justice, President Wilson appointed him as the principal commissioner for the United States in the conference at Niagara Falls on Mexican affairs, in which Argentina, Brazil and Chile were called into council. Yale University, in 1911, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He married, in 1879, Clarinda Huntington Pendleton, of Bethany, West Virginia.

It is thought that the added burden of his mental labors caused by the Niagara Falls conference hastened Justice Lamar's death, which had even been foreshadowed during the summer of 1915 by a partial stroke of paralysis. His death occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, January 2, 1916, and the interment was in the City Cemetery at Augusta, Georgia, where many of his kindred sleep.

MILLS, Roger Quarles,

Senator.

Roger Quarles Mills was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832, son of Charles Henley and Tabitha (Daniel) Mills. He had the benefit of a good early education, and at the age of seventeen removed to Palestine, Texas. Here he was clerk in the post office, and at the same time studied law. He became a clerk in the Legislature, and was admitted to the bar by special act, being under twenty-one. The unusual promise of his youth was carried out by speedily-won fame in his profession. He was a Democrat of sincere and reasonable beliefs. In the matter of secession, after mature deliberation, he fearlessly stood forth as the champion of the liberties of the South. His speeches aroused the deepest feelings of his listeners; on one occasion, soon after Mr. Lincoln's election, he was carried onto the stand by his enthusiastic admirers, and the impromptu address that followed was one of the most glowing and impassioned ever uttered.

Colonel Mills' first appearance in the field in the Civil War was in Greer's Cavalry, at Oaks Hills; he was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel of the Tenth Texas Infantry, defending most gallantly the garrison at Arkansas Post, although overcome by superior numbers. Following imprisonment came his exchange. He was then given command of a regiment, and received serious injuries at Chickamauga. In 1865 he resumed his business, and remained at home until elected to Congress, in 1872, where he continued until 1892, when he was elected to fill out the unexpired term of John H. Regan in the United States Senate, and was elected to a full term the following year.

While his interests were mainly directed toward the advancement of Texas, he favored general revision of those tariff regulations which work against the home producers and consumers, who were being sacrificed to the growing wealth of the comparatively few manufacturers, and were banishing American shipping from the ocean, and virtually giving the carrying trade to foreign vessels. His speeches on these subjects showed marked skill and persevering investigation. This loyalty to principle and unfailing courage were very marked when

opposing the electoral commission conferring the presidency on Mr. Hayes, for he was convinced that Mr. Tilden had been constitutionally chosen. Colonel Mills was a firm believer in the eventual advancement of the industrial and producing classes to that power in the government which will enable them to correct unjust laws.

In January, 1858, he was married to Carrie R., daughter of Colonel Henry Jones, a well-known planter, Indian fighter, and later a large ranch owner in Texas. There were four children by this marriage, three daughters and a son. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired from political life, locating in his home town, Corsicana, Texas, where he died September 2, 1911.

McLEAN, John Ray,

Journalist.

John Ray McLean was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1848. He received his education in public and private schools of his native city, and became a student at Harvard College. His father, Washington McLean, was a large manufacturer and an influential leader in Ohio politics, who often shaped the policy and selected the candidates of the Democratic party, but never consented to accept office. "Wash." McLean and James J. Farran, formerly congressman and mayor of Cincinnati, under the firm name of McLean & Farran, obtained control of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" early in the fifties, and made it at once an important factor in politics. Its job-printing office was at that time the largest in the world, and it obtained the contract for printing the play-bills for the presentation in Convent Garden, London, of the "Sea of Ice," this being the first work of the kind done in America for Europeans.

John R. McLean while at Harvard College was very fond of athletic sports. Later he went abroad and traveled two or three years in Germany and France. On his return he entered the employ of the "Enquirer" as office-boy, and gradually worked his way up through every position in the business office until he became thoroughly familiar with its details. Then he accompanied the reporters in quest of news until he had also mastered that branch of the business. His father having given him an opportunity to learn journalism in all its branches, sold him his interest in the "Enquirer" (1873). John A. Cockerill, who was its editor, took a trip to Europe in 1877, and Mr. McLean assumed the editorship and management. In 1881 he bought out the interest of Mr. Farran, thus becoming sole proprietor. The policy and prosperity of the paper were due largely to his energy and enterprise. During his management the circulation increased from 16,000 to over 90,000. In politics Mr. McLean was a firm supporter of the democracy of Ohio, but did not hesitate to declare his want of faith in what is usually denominated as "civil service reform." When George H. Pendleton was a candidate for the United States Senate, Mr. McLean made a strong fight against him in his paper on account of his civil service views, and the result was that Pendleton was defeated. He was an earnest and active member of the Democratic party, was many times delegate to the National Convention, candidate for the United States Senate in 1885, candidate for governor of Ohio in 1899, and for many years Ohio member of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. McLean became owner of the Washington "Post" and made that his residential city, where he died June 9, 1916. His wealth kept pace with his increasing influence,

and he was reputed to be worth several millions, the greater part of which came from his newspaper business.

WATERBURY, Frank Stewart,

Business Man.

The name of Frank Stewart Waterbury ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business, and progressive in citizenship, while his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career. Throughout his entire life he furnished an example of those strong and sturdy virtues which we have come to look upon as typical of New England and its people. It was only natural that the death of Mr. Waterbury, which occurred at his country estate at Melvine Village, New Hampshire, where he had been spending the summer season, as had been his custom for the past twenty-five years, with his son, Louis S. Waterbury, August 16, 1917, left a vacancy in the hearts of the many who had known him for the good, true gentleman that he was, and his memory will never be forgotten. His interests were always in touch with those broadening processes, which bring a higher, wider knowledge of life, and his popularity was gained by upright living and square dealing, always bearing in mind the rights and opinions of others, and striving to be just to all. The world's material progress has perhaps been more rapidly advanced by men whose ideals were lofty than by others whose ambition was to accumulate wealth. While it may be common enough to find men whose careers and good deeds have accomplished great results, it is by no means easy to find those whose lives can unhesitatingly be placed on the credit side of the balance, and true, there are plenty of successful business men, but few who labored with regard to his fellow-men as did Mr. Waterbury. The personality of Mr. Waterbury will not be quickly forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend. He was well known to business men as of the class termed a "gentleman of the old school." He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his career as a business man.

The birth of Frank Stewart Waterbury occurred in Noroton, Connecticut, July 15, 1854, the son of Francis and Sarah (Fitch) Waterbury. The surname Waterbury is of Norman origin, being a place name.

Arms—Azure, out of a sea argent, a tower or. Crest—The tower.

The English Waterbury family trace ancestry to the time of the Conquest; history records that a Waterbury joined William the Norman, before York, in October, 1069, and for his services was given the Manor House of Millmess, near Staffordshire, England. George Waterbury, the immigrant ancestor of the Waterbury family in America, was born in England, in 1636, and settled in the city of Boston, before the year 1662, where he became a member of the Boston Artillery Company.

Francis Waterbury, father of Frank S. Waterbury, was a native of Noroton, Connecticut, and was engaged in the milling business and oyster industry of Noroton. His father, Jonathan Waterbury, was an old and highly-respected citizen of Noroton, and for many years operated a boat between Noroton and New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Waterbury were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Louise, died at the age of thirteen years; Frank Stewart, in whose memory we are writing; Harry Francis.

Frank Stewart Waterbury attended the public schools of Noroton, Connecticut, for his education, and at the age of thirteen years located in New York City and engaged in the gas fixture business. Later he moved to Boston, and became associated with W. A. McKenney, forming the firm of McKenney & Waterbury Company. Later when this concern was organized as a stock company, Mr. Waterbury became the treasurer. After thirty years of business activity he retired, three years before his death, on account of failing health. Mr. Waterbury was intensely interested in church work, and belonged to the Beacon Street Episcopal Church. He was always sociable and hospitable, a home man and a great reader. The hours spent at his own fireside were the most pleasant ones, and he did all in his power to bring happiness to the dear ones at home. For a number of years he spent his summers at his country estate in Melvine Village, New Hampshire, where he made many friends.

On his maternal side, Mr. Waterbury was related to the Fitch family, his great-uncle, Benjamin Fitch, having been one of Noroton's leading citizens and philanthropists.

On November 14, 1878, Frank Stewart Waterbury was united in marriage with Lavinia Louise Turner, a daughter of Charles and Rose (Brooks) Turner. Charles Turner was a native of New York City, and his grandfather, John Turner, published the New York "Gazette," one of the first daily newspapers published in New York City. Mrs. Waterbury has a vest which was worn by Benjamin Franklin, when he was three years old, and this valuable historic garment has been in possession of Mrs. Waterbury's family for four generations.

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine between three mill rinds or, on a chief argent, a lion passant gules.

Crest—A lion passant gules, holding in his dexter foot a laurel branch vert.

Motto—*Esse Quam Videri.* (To be, rather than seem to be.)

Mrs. Waterbury was born in New York City, on Lexington avenue, and attended boarding school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury became the parents of one son, Louis Stewart, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, and attended school there, later entering Chauncey Hall School in Boston, from which he graduated. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Waterbury has continued to reside at No. 88 Thorndike street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Through all the years of his life, Frank Stewart Waterbury commanded the respect and admiration of his friends and neighbors. He was clean in every fibre of his being and his character was unassailable. He was always unaffected, and treated all in the same dignified and courteous manner. He stood for what was moral and manly, and it is to be regretted that death came to him when in the very prime of life.

CAMPBELL, Charles Harrod,

Military Officer.

Charles Harrod Campbell was born July 12, 1847, son of Hon. Archibald and Mary Williamson (Harrod) Campbell. The Campbell family are lineal descendants of the first Earl of Bredalbane, Scotland. The earliest member of this family to settle in America was Harwood

Campbell, first treasurer of the Massachusetts Company.

Charles Harrod Campbell was the grandson of Archibald Campbell, deputy secretary of the State of New York for forty years, and president of St. Andrews' Society. His maternal grandfather was Charles Harrod, who was president of the Atchafalaya Bank of New Orleans, and was aide-de-camp to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was also descended from Richard Treat, who was the famous Connecticut State Governor of Charter Oak fame. Among other famous ancestors of Charles Harrod Campbell were: Elias Dayton, a brigadier-general of the Continental army. Judge Adams (grand-uncle) of Quincy, Massachusetts, son of President John Adams, Governor Williamson, of New Jersey, and Major R. Treat, who was killed at the battle of Fort Mifflin, November, 1777.

Archibald Campbell, father of Charles H. Campbell, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1835. He resigned in 1836, and engaged in civil engineering. He filled a number of important positions under the United States Government, and as commissioner for the Northwestern Boundary Survey claimed for the United States the valuable island of San Juan, in opposition to the demand of Great Britian, firmly adhering to his claim until sustained by the arbiter, the Emperor of Germany, for which services Mr. Campbell received the thanks of his Government.

Charles Harrod Campbell was educated in the private schools of Washington, and Dr. Lyon's School, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He became second lieutenant of the First New York Light Artillery, February 4, 1855. He was promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, June 1, 1865, and served on the staff of General A. A. Humphreys, commanding the Second Army Corps until August, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant, Sixth United States Cavalry, July 25, 1866. He was promoted to a captaincy, September 20, 1874. He was brevetted first lieutenant and captain on March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service he had performed in the battle of Petersburg, Virginia. Altogether he served with his regiment in Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, from December 28, 1860, to February 15, 1881, and was engaged a number of times in battle with hostile Indians. His horse was shot under him in an engagement with Commanche Indians on the North Fork of the Little Wichita, Texas, on August 30, 1874, and his conduct in that fight brought him official commendations from his commanding officer. He resigned his military commission on February 15, 1881. Thereafter, he made his home mainly in Washington, D. C., where he died on March 6, 1915. He was the registrar of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a member of the National Genealogical Society.

He married Elena Porter, youngest daughter of David D. Porter (q. v.), admiral of the United States Navy. The marriage was solemnized December 15, 1890.

PORTER, David D.,

Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Most of the New England families bearing the name of Porter can trace their origin to a few ancestors who came to America in the early Colonial times. The name is said to have originated in the time of Henry I., one member of the family having served that monarch as "grand Porteur." Various methods were employed in spelling the name; some of

the most common are: Pooter, Poretor, Portor, Porthor, Portter, Poter and Potter, though Porter became the accepted form. This diversified spelling is easily understood when we consider the numerous families of the name and the prevalence of a few of the popular given names; there followed a slight change in the form of spelling to distinguish the particular branch, just as at an earlier date a nickname was used to denote a peculiarity of the particular person of the name. Our family of Porters came of a good old Massachusetts family, and followed the sea for five generations.

Arms—Sable, three church bells argent, a canton ermine.

Crest—A portcullis argent, chained or.

David Dixon Porter, Admiral, was born in the midst of war, June 8, 1813, at Chester, Pennsylvania. He came of a long line of sailors, and naturally began his career at an early age. The early progenitor of the family was a man of note and a sailor of daring and ingenuity.

(I.) Alexander Porter was likely born in England, in 1727, and early came to this country to make a home for his family. He was a man of great strength of will, and we find him mentioned as commandant of a Boston merchant ship, giving aid to the colonies and making their welfare his own. He raised a family among whom we find mention of David.

(II) David Porter was a true son of the Colonies and commanded vessels commissioned by General Washington in the Continental Navy for the capture of ships carrying stores to the British army. He carried out this perilous work successfully and won a name for himself as a man of undaunted bravery. In 1778 Captain David Porter commanded the sloop "Delight," of six guns, fitted out in Maryland, and was active against the enemy. In 1780 he commanded the "Aurora," a sloop of ten guns, equipped in Massachusetts. After a fierce battle he was captured by the British and confined on the "Jersey" prison ship, where he suffered many hardships.

On board he found his brother Samuel, who had also been captured and placed on the same prison ship. Samuel was severely wounded, and died in a few days from lack of attention to his wounds. David escaped and reached safety, rejoined the Continental Navy, and served through the remainder of the Revolutionary War. At the close of this mighty struggle he made Boston his home and was appointed by General Washington as sailing master in the navy, having charge of the signal station on Federal Hill, Baltimore, Maryland. He had two sons, John, who entered the naval service in 1806, and died 1831, having been promoted to the rank of commander. His other son was David.

(III) David Porter was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 1, 1780, and died in Pera, near Constantinople, Turkey, March 3, 1843. In 1798 he became midshipman of the United States frigate, "Constellation," and participated in action against the French frigate "Insurgente," receiving a prize for his service. In 1799 he became first lieutenant and served on the West Indian Station. He fought against pirates, and in an expedition destroyed several feluccas in the harbor of Tripoli and was severely wounded. In October, 1803, he was captured in the frigate, "Philadelphia," and imprisoned in Tripoli until peace was proclaimed. In 1812 he was made captain and sailed from New York in command of the frigate "Essex," captured several British merchantmen and a transport bearing troops to Halifax. In August, 1812, he captured the British war vessel, "Alert," the first one captured in this conflict. He also captured, near the

Equator, the British government packet, "Nocton," with $50,000 in specie on board. He cruised in the Pacific for ten months, capturing a large number of whaling vessels. He fought a terrific engagement with the British ship, "Phoebe," was captured, but escaped and reached New York after much hardship, was received with distinction and given the thanks of Congress and several State legislatures. He commanded the "Mosquito Fleet" against pirates in the West Indies. He later entered the service of Mexico as commander-in-chief of the naval forces, but later, with his son, David Dixon, returned to the United States service and served as minister resident in Constantinople, acting as "charge d'affaires. One day, while Commodore Porter was fishing on Lake Pontchartrain, he was overcome by the rays of the sun and sank into the bottom of the boat in an unconscious condition. His plight was discovered by George Farragut, a sailing master in the navy, who took him to his house on the shore of the lake and there bestowed the tenderest care upon him. He never fully recovered and died in 1808.

In recognition of this act of kindness, George Farragut's son, David Glasgow Farragut, then a child of seven years, was adopted by the Porter family, and through their influence a few years later he was appointed a midshipman in the navy. Farragut ever ascribed his remarkable career to his protector and advisor, Commodore D. Porter. David Porter had among other children the following sons: William David, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 10, 1809. He became a United States navy officer, and died in New York City, May, 1864. Two sons also served in the Confederate forces. Theodoric Henry, son of David Porter, a soldier of note, was born in Washington, D. C., August 10, 1817, and died in Texas, April 19, 1846. He was the first American officer killed in the Mexican war. Henry Ogden, son of David Porter, was born in Washington, D. C., and died at Baltimore, Maryland, 1872. He was a naval officer of distinction.

(IV) David Dixon Porter, when about eleven years old, sailed the West Indian seas with his father, Commodore David Porter, in pursuit of pirates. He, with his father, entered the navy of Mexico, becoming a midshipman. When he was fourteen years old, after a gallant fight with Spanish vessels, his cousin's ship was captured, Captain Porter and eighty of his men were killed and young Midshipman Porter was taken prisoner. He was imprisoned for a time on the guardship at Havana, but was released and came back to the United States navy by way of Vera Cruz. On February 21, 1829, he re-entered the United States navy as midshipman. The following twelve years he served in the Mediterranean and Government coast survey, but on February 27, 1841, he won his first lieutenantcy. He received orders to the frigate "Congress," a war ship, and served in Brazilian and Mediterranean waters. For a time he was on duty at the Naval Observatory, and then went to Hayti, entrusted with a confidential errand. He served thoughout the Mexican War. He fought with determination and great power and flash. He commanded the naval rendezvous at New Orleans, captured the "Spitfire" and saw action at Vera Cruz and Tuspan. When the gold fever struck the country, it produced a powerful effect on the business men and public men, and stirred David D. Porter to the extent that he asked for a furlough from the Department at Washington, gave up the command of the mail steamers, "Panama" and "Georgia," then running between New York and the Isthmus, and went West.

After a short time he again resumed command of his ships, and during the time when the Spanish Government refused to permit any United States vessels to enter Havana, he was in command of the "Crescent City," determined to go into the harbor. He was ordered to halt, but replied that he carried the United States flag and the United States mail and by the Eternal he would go into the harbor. The Habaneros were afraid to fire on him and he accomplished his purpose successfully. At the beginning of the Civil War he was put in command of the "Powhatan," of the Gulf Squadron, and promoted to the rank of commodore, April 22, 1861. Farragut was placed in command of the naval part of the expedition against New Orleans, and Commodore Porter reported to Farragut with a fleet of twenty-one mortar schooners and five war steamers as convoys. After the conclusion of this memorable fight the forts surrendered, April 28, to Commodore Porter, whose flotilla had been stationed at the mouth of the river. He rendered excellent service at Vicksburg, and his fleet was then ordered to Fortress Monroe, and he received the command of the Mississippi Squadron as acting rear-admiral, September, 1862. At the surrender of Vicksburg he received the thanks of Congress for his services and a commission as rear-admiral. In 1864 he received the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was ordered to co-operate with the land forces commanded by General Butler and to reduce Fort Fisher and the other works on Cape Fear river, in preparation for the attack on Wilmington. His conduct in this great struggle was magnificent, and he is credited with having held out until the reduction of this fort was complete and brought about a successful finish to this great effort. Once again Congress voted him the thanks of the Government and again it was richly deserved. He was for a time superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and his mighty energy served to upbuild this magnificent institution. He served through stressful times and lived to enjoy twenty-one years of service in his high rank through times of peace. He devoted his leisure hours to literature, being the author of numerous writings, among them a novel, "Allan Adare and Robert le Diable," "Incidents and Anecdotes of Civil War," "Harry Martine," "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion," and the "Life of Commodore Porter."

He was a man of indomitable energy and courage, and knew how to organize and command men and what was quite as important "saw to it that he had the necessary supplies and munitions without which a force soon becomes inefficient. He was generous in his instincts and desirous of doing justice to everyone under his command, a feeling which is, in fact, almost universal with great leaders of men, afloat or on shore.

Admiral Amnen said of him: "Professionally I regard Porter as the ablest officer we ever had afloat in command of a large force." He had a genuine boyishness that far from interfering with his real activities of life was among the strongest factors in his professional successes. General Grant said: "Among naval officers I have always placed Porter in the highest rank. I believe Porter to be as great an admiral as Lord Nelson. Some of his achievements during our war were wonderful. He was always ready for every emergency and every responsibility."

SHOEMAKER, Lazarus Denison,

Business Man, Public Official.

The Shoemaker family is a very numerous one in the United States of America, and may indeed be more correctly described as consisting of several families, each of which may trace its descent to different progenitors so far as this country is concerned. Even in the matter of the more primitive European origins, the same is unquestionably true, as it must be where names are derived from common trades and occupations of which the spelling is more or less similar in different languages. Thus, in the case of Shoemaker, we find similar forms in the Dutch and other tongues, and the family patronymics derived from them, originally like their roots, have gradually, in this melting pot of the new world, been altered to the common English form. We have, then, Shoemakers of English origin, and others derived from other countries, such as Holland, as is the case with the family that is here our especial concern. It is an interesting fact that several families of Shoemaker making their homes in the State of Pennsylvania are descended from Holland ancestry which for a short time before coming to this country sojourned in Germany. In the case of the Wilkes-Barre line, indeed, the immigrant ancestor, Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany. The spelling of the name itself as well as his given appelations are absolutely conclusive evidence of his Dutch origin, even did we have no other, and it is also true that he entered the military service of Holland, and it was in that capacity that he came to America about the year 1655.

Arms—Argent, three trefoils vert.

(I) Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker was captain of a company of soldiers stationed at Albany, New York, until the year 1659, when he was ordered to Esopus (Kingston), New York, to assist the settlers there, who were threatened by the Iroquois, and had not sufficient force to defend themselves against those redoubtable savages. The danger blowing over, the company was disbanded there, and Captain Schoonmaker took up his abode in what was then a frontier settlement. His military service was not ended, however, and he was obliged to fight with both Indians and English in 1663 and 1667, distinguishing himself for courage and resourcefulness in both campaigns. Captain Schoonmaker's death occurred about 1681, and deprived the little community of one of its chief members. He married, in 1657 or 1658, Elsie, a daughter of Jan Janse Van Breestide and his wife, Eugeltie Jans, the widow of Adrien Pieterszen Van Alcmaer. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the eldest is mentioned below.

(II) Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker, eldest child of Hendrick Jochemse and Elsie (Van Breestide) Schoonmaker, was born about 1658 or 1659, at Albany, New York. He accompanied his parents when they removed to Kingston, or Esopus, and later penetrated still further into the great district, then a well-nigh trackless wilderness of New York State, and became one of the original settlers of Rochester. At the time of his going to Rochester, that place was a frontier trading post, but its growth was very rapid, and Mr. Schoonmaker was elected a member of its first board of trustees, and served on that body from 1703 to 1715. He also held other offices of trust, and was supervisor of the town from 1709 to 1712, and captain of a company of militia raised by Rochester to aid the settlers of Ulster county against the Indians of that

L. D. Shoemaker

region. His death occurred about 1730, as his will was dated December 9, 1727, and proved November 7, 1730.

He married (first) August 16, 1679, Petronella Sleight, daughter of Cornelius Barentse and Tryntje Tyssen (Boss) Sleight, all of Albany. She died in 1687, and he married (second) April 28, 1689, Ann Hussey, baptized June 27, 1670, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Hussey.

(III) Benjamin Schoonmaker, sixth son of Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker, and seventh child of his second wife, Ann Hussey, was born in 1702, and baptized April 19 of the same year. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1735, and settled on lands he had purchased on the Delaware river near Stroudsburg, in what was then Bucks (afterwards Northampton and now Monroe) county, where he lived until the time of his death. In the deeds of his land as grantee he is mentioned as Benjamin Schoonmaker, while in his will, written in his own hand about forty years afterward, he subscribed his name as Benjamin Shoemaker, and his descendants in all later generations have adopted and so continue to write it. Himself an early settler in the Province of Pennsylvania, Benjamin was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming region. Having left the Delaware in 1763, he took up his abode in the valley in land set apart for him as one of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Land Company, in which both he and his father-in-law, Moses Dupuy, were interested as grantees under the company's original purchase from the Indians. When the territory of the Wyoming Valley was first ravaged by the Indians, Benjamin, the pioneer, returned to the Delaware, where he died, but several of his children remained in the region, and shared with the other colonists the hardships of the Revolutionary period. He died in 1775.

Benjamin Schoonmaker married, May 10, 1722, Catherine Dupuy, baptized November 30, 1701, daughter of Moses and Maria (Wynkoop) Dupuy, and granddaughter of Nicholas Dupuy, who came from Artois, France, in 1664, and settled on the Delaware. Two sons and six daughters were born to them.

(IV) Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, eldest son of Benjamin and Catherine (Dupuy) Shoemaker, was born July 3, 1752, and baptized August 31, 1760. He joined the colonists from Connecticut, and also was a pioneer in the Valley. Before starting on this hazardous journey, Elijah married Jane McDowell. The young couple reached the end of their journey in safety, and became at once prominent and permanent settlers in their new home, where they were successful in improving their farm, building for themselves and their infant son. This, however, was abruptly terminated, for on July 3rd, 1778, occurred the ever memorable battle in which Elijah, a lieutenant in one of the Wyoming companies, with some three hundred others of the settlers, were slain. Elijah was murdered in cold blood by Windecker, immediately after the action. Thus Jane was left a widow with an only child, Elijah, then only six weeks old, and they were destitute, for their home had been destroyed with most of its contents, and all other valuable property was carried away by the Tory and Indian invaders, who were in the service of the British sovereign. This visitation of vengeance and wanton destruction spread desolation throughout the Valley, and left untold suffering in its wake, but Jane Shoemaker evidently inherited largely of her father's spirit of determination and brought up her young son in

the way he should go, and he departed not from it, for in turn he amply cared for his mother throughout her life, acquired a large and valuable property, and founded one of the best and most prominent families in Wyoming Valley. He died July 3, 1778.

He married Jane, daughter of John McDowell, of Cherry Valley, now a part of Monroe county, who came from Ireland in 1735. To Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker and his wife, one child was born, Elijah Shoemaker, mentioned at length below.

(V) Elijah (2) Shoemaker, only child of Lieutenant Elijah (1) and Jane (McDowell) Shoemaker, was born June 4, 1778, at Forty Fort. He was sheriff of Luzerne county from 1815 to 1818. One of his biographers said of him: "He was a strong man physically and intellectually, and was brave and fearless in time of danger. Owing to the constant peril surrounding the settlers of that day from predatory bands of Indians, he took special interest in military matters, and was honored with a commission as colonel of the State militia—a conspicuous honor at that time—and some of the equipments pertaining to that time are still held by his descendants. His education was limited, being such as could be acquired at the country school, yet he had sufficient learning and culture to make him a good and useful citizen, and an honest man of the olden time." One of Elijah Shoemaker's chief claims to fame, however, was the large family of children born to him and his wife, many of whom attained to prominence in the civil and political history of the State, in the professions and other departments of activity. Elijah Shoemaker died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1829.

On May 28, 1800, Elijah Shoemaker married Elizabeth S. Denison, born March 7, 1777, died October 5, 1831, daughter of Colonel Nathan Denison, who commanded one of the wings of the American forces at the battle of Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler. Nine children were born to this union, of whom the youngest was Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, mentioned at length below.

(VI) Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, youngest child of Colonel Elijah (2) and Elizabeth S. (Denison) Shoemaker, was born November 15, 1819, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. He received his elementary education at the famous Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Later he entered Kenyon College, Ohio, and from there went to Yale in 1836, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1840, and carried off the class honors. His studies thus far had been only preparatory, however, as it was his intention to take up the law as a profession, and with this end in view, immediately after his graduation from Yale, he took up the study of this subject under the preceptorship of General Edward W. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, a well known member of the Luzerne bar. In two years he passed the required tests, and in 1842 was admitted to practice at the bar of this county. He rose rapidly in his profession and in the estimation of his professional colleagues, who came to recognize him as one of the leaders of the bar. He was devoted to his chosen community, and always practiced there and made it his home until his death, excepting during such times as the duties of public office necessitated his residence in Harrisburg or Washington. It was an age of rapid change and great development for Wilkes-Barre and, indeed, for the Wyoming Valley, and the whole State, and in this great movement Mr. Shoemaker was one of the leaders. As

an attorney he was known throughout the whole region for his remarkable qualifications, which had won for him a great practice, so that it was commonly remarked that no good cause ever suffered at his hands, and that his clients were treated equally without regard to their wealth or prominence or whether they brought much important litigation to the office or a single insignificant case.

In addition to his legal activities, Mr. Shoemaker became prominently identified with important business interests at Wilkes-Barre, and was president of the Second National Bank of Wyoming, president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, president of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company and the Vulcan Iron Works. He was also officially associated with the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, the Wyoming Valley Camp Meeting Association, the Wyoming Insurance Company, in all of which at one time or another he served as president, and the Crystal Spring Water Company, of which he was a director.

But it was in connection with his career as a public man that he was, perhaps, best known in the Wyoming Valley and, indeed in the State. He was a Republican in politics, and was even at an early age a leader in its local organization. He was still a young man when he became his party's candidate for State Senator in 1866, and was elected in a normally Democratic district by a majority of two hundred votes. Four years later he was nominated for Congress, and was elected after a hotly contested campaign by a majority of twelve hundred. In 1872 he was re-elected, and served his full two terms with great efficiency, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a capable and disinterested public servant. It was the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses in which Mr. Shoemaker served, and at the close of his second term he retired from public life and resumed his private practice of the law and his business activities. From that time on he held no public offices with the exception of a membership on the State Board of Prison Commissioners, an office to which he was appointed by the Governor.

It might be thought that the demands upon his time made by the duties of his various public and private affairs and obligations, would have debarred Mr. Shoemaker from taking part in other departments of the community's life, yet such was not the case. His interest in the welfare of his home town was not bounded by any particular aspect of its life, but extended to all, and he seemed always to have time and energy to accomplish yet one more task in its behalf. He was exceedingly active in connection with the various philanthropic undertakings in the city, and especially those of the First Methodist Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which he was a member and a trustee. These he assisted at once with his personal work and with his fortune, as he did also the Young Men's Christian Association, the Home for Friendless Children, the Home for Friendless Women, the City Hospital, the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association, the Luzerne Bible Society, and others. He was one of the proprietors of the Wyoming Valley Centennial Celebration of 1878, and an officer of the Commemorative Association which was an outgrowth of the celebration. Mr. Shoemaker was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, his ancestry on both sides of the house entitling him to that honor; a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, and vice-presi-

dent of this organization from 1890 to 1893; an organizer of the National Society of Lawyers; the American Bar Association, founded at Saratoga, New York in 1878; and a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

Lazarus Denison Shoemaker was united in marriage, October 10, 1848, with Esther Waller Wadhams, a daughter of Samuel and Clorinda Starr (Catlin) Wadhams, and a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which is the subject of extended mention below. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker the following children were born: 1. Clorinda Wadhams, married Irving Ariel Stearns, and is now deceased. 2. Samuel Wadhams, died unmarried at the age of twenty-six years. 3. Stella Mercer, died in childhood. 4. Elizabeth, married George L. Dickerman. 5. Caroline Ives, married William George Phelps, and is now deceased. 6. Levi Ives, M.D., deceased; married Cornelia Scranton, of Pennsylvania. 7. Jane A., who resides at Wilkes-Barre. 8. Esther Wadhams, married Robert Van Arsdale Norris. 9. Anna Denison, died in childhood.

(The Wadhams Line).

The Wadham family is an old and distinguished one in England, where it may be traced back to the first half of the fourteenth century, and to one Sir John of the name. It is very probable, indeed, that the name originated at that time, and we have strong evidence for the belief that it is derived from an earlier name place, not only from its form, but from the records of that early period. The suffix "ham" has the same significance as hame, or home, and is familiar at the end of countless English names, often when the first syllables have become so altered as to give no indication of their original meaning. In this case, however, we are more fortunate, for it is easy to see that the old manor of Wadeham or Wadham, at Knowston, near South Molton, in Devonshire, was originally the "home by the wade" or ford. Of this manor, the Sir John above mentioned became the possessor during the reign of Edward III. of England (1327-1377), and it seems probable that, according to the usage of the times, he should have adopted the name of his new estate. There is an alternative possibility, however, and he may have borne the name before becoming the possessor. The former owner was one Ulf, a Saxon, whose family are said to have been in possession since the days of Edward the Confessor (1042), and it is possible that Sir John Wadham may have been descended from this early Saxon family and inherited the name from them, as he eventually did the patrimony. However this may be, the family name was unquestionably drawn from the old manor, whether early or late is a matter of detail. But however little we may know of Sir John's ancestors, we know a great deal concerning his descendants, who became very prominent in that part of the kingdom. They appear to have been of a very religious turn of mind, as many of them founded churches or added to others already in existence, among which should be mentioned the beautiful old Branscombe, at the place of that name.

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three roses argent.

Crest—A stag's head erased or gorged with a collar sable, charged three bezants, all between two rose branches erect, flowered argent, stalked and leaved vert.

Perhaps the climax of the family's power and influence were reached in the time of Nicholas Wadham, born in 1532, who, with his wife, Dorothy (Petre) Wadham, was the founder of Wadham

College, Oxford. Nicholas Wadham was probably not in the direct line of the ancestors of the American family, but of this nothing is certainly known, as the link between the English line and the American settler is unfortunately missing. There seems reason to believe that the immigrant ancestor came from Somersetshire, where there is a monument to be found bearing the inscription that one Joseph Wadham is there buried, the last of the Wadham family of Nicholas, the founder of Wadham College, so that it is probable that the missing generations might be successfully searched for there.

(I) John Wadham, the first member of the family to come to this country, was born in Somersetshire, at an uncertain date. He reached the American colonies some time between 1645 and 1650. The early records, with their usual laxity in this matter, spelled his name in a great variety of ways, and we find it not only as Wadham, but as Waddom, Wadom, Waddam, and other forms. He settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and there is a tradition that shortly after making his home there he returned to England and there married his wife. This lady is said to have been of French descent, but we know very little concerning her, save that her first name was Susannah. However this may be, they were living at Wethersfield shortly after 1650, and seem to have been prominent in the community. In the year 1656 a lot of three acres was granted John Wadham near the center of the town, and in 1660 another three acres in the same vicinity were added to it. In 1672 eighty acres were granted him on the east side of the River Nayaug, afterwards Glastonbury, but he probably never made his home there. Besides these grants, he also purchased large tracts of land at intervals, and was the owner of a great estate. He was made a freeman May 20, 1658, and his death occurred December 19, 1676. There was one child born to him and his wife, John, Jr., who is mentioned at length below.

(II) John (2) Wadham, only son of John (1) and Susannah Wadham, was born July 8, 1655, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died there June 30, 1718. Like his father, he was prominent in the community and a large landowner, much of his property being inherited from the elder man. He married (first) December 20, 1677, Hannah Bidwell, daughter of John and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell, of Wethersfield. The lady was born about 1658, and died June 17, 1696. Her father was one of the proprietors of Wethersfield, and owned a tan yard and saw mill there. He also held the office of chimney viewer in the community. John Wilcox, her maternal grandfather, came from Leicestershire, England, to Wethersfield, and was townsman and selectman, and prominent generally. The following children were born of this marriage: 1. Susannah, born October 4, 1678, died November 2 of the same year. 2. Hannah, born October 25, 1680; married David Tryon. 3. Susannah, born January 3, 1682; married Ebenezer Dickinson. 4. John, born January 28, 1684; married Charity Dickinson. 5. Sarah, born April 5, 1687; married John Dix. 6. Daniel, born September 13, 1689, died October 23, 1711. 7. Caleb, born November 1, 1692. 8. Noah, mentioned at length below.

John (2) Wadham married (second) April 13, 1697, Abigail Baldwin, a daughter of John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, Connecticut, and a grand-daughter of Obadiah Bruen, of New London. She was born at New Milford, November 15, 1658. By this marriage the following children were born: 1. Mary, born August 2, 1658; married Jonathan Blin. 2. Martha, born June 22, 1701, died May 16, 1715.

(III) Noah Wadham, eighth child of John (2) and Hannah (Bidwell) Wadham, was born August 10, 1695, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died at Goshen, in that State, in the year 1783. About 1736 he removed from Wethersfield to Middletown, Connecticut, and from there in 1741 to Goshen, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was the first Wadham to settle at that place, which has since been the home of so large a branch of the family. For more than forty years Noah Wadham was prominent at Goshen, where he was the owner of a large landed property. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church there, and took an active part in the affairs of the congregation.

He married (first) March 8, 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of David and Mary (Coultman) Sage, born October 26, 1695, died September 16, 1716. He married (second) April 18, 1718, Anne Hurlbut, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Blin) Hurlbut, born August 2, 1701, at Wethersfield, and died at Goshen. He married (third) about 1776, Hannah (Benham) Beach, widow of Samuel Beach, of Goshen, and daughter of Joseph and Hope (Cook) Benham. Noah Wadham was the father of twelve children, all by his second wife, as follows: 1. Noah, born December 13, 1719, died in infancy. 2. Hannah, born August 24, 1721; married (first) Timothy Tuttle, and (second) Silas Richmond. 3. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1723; married Zopa Beach. 4. Noah, mentioned at length below. 5. Solomon, born October 9, 1728, died in early youth. 6. Jonathan, born October 18, 1730; married Judith Howe. 7. John, born September 23, 1732; married Ruth Marsh. 8. Deliverance, born February 19, 1734-35. 9. Mary, born October 27, 1736; married John Howe. 10. Anne, born September 11, 1738; married John Hoy. 11. Solomon, born June 26, 1740; married Abigail (Beebe) Allen. 12. Seth, born November 3, 1743; married Anne Catlin.

(IV) Rev. Noah (2) Wadham, or Wadhams, as the name began to be spelled about this time, fourth child of Noah (1) and Anne (Hurlbut) Wadham, was born May 17, 1726, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died May 26, 1806, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He was the founder of the family in this State, and was a man of great courage and ability. He graduated from the College of New Jersey, before it had been removed from Newark to Princeton, and adopted the name of its new home, receiving the degree of A.B., and his diploma, dated September 25, 1754, bears the signature of the Rev. Aaron Burr as president of the institution. He later studied theology at Yale, and in 1757 became the first pastor of the New Preston Society (Congregational) in the towns of New Milford and Washington, Connecticut. He remained thus occupied for eleven years, and in 1768 went with his flock as their pastor into the wilds of Pennsylvania, and settled in the Wyoming Valley. He returned on several occasions to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he had left his family, and then, one year after the Wyoming massacre (1778), his wife having died, he brought some of his children to his new home in the wilderness. About this time the theological views of Mr. Wadham began to experience a great alteration, due to the preaching of Wesley, and he soon frankly joined the Methodist group. Later he became a noted itinerant preacher of that church, and made long journeys on horseback through the wild country in order to reach the small isolated groups of his fellow religionists that were scattered about through the country.

The Rev. Mr. Wadham was twice married, the first time by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, to Elizabeth Ingersol, November 8, 1758. She was a daughter of Moses and Catherine Ingersol, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and was born October 9, 1729. Her father was for many years innkeeper and parish treasurer of Great Barrington, and a prominent man in that town. Dr. Hopkins was the original of Harriet Beacher Stowe's hero in her novel "The Minister's Wooing," and a brother-in-law of Mr. Wadham. Mr. Wadham's first wife died February 11, 1793, and he married (second) after removing to Pennsylvania, Dianna Ross, a daughter of Jeremiah Ross, and a sister of General William S. Ross, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Wadham was the father of six children, all by his first wife, as follows: 1. Noah, born October 14, 1761; married Poly Stone. 2. Anna, born November 20, 1763; married John Hatch. 3. Calvin, mentioned at length below. 4. Samuel, born April 27, 1767, died February 4, 1785. 5. Noah, born June 6, 1770; married Elizabeth Barney. 6. Moses, born February, 1773; married Ellen Hendrick.

(V) Calvin Wadhams, third child of the Rev. Noah (2) and Elizabeth (Ingersol) Wadhams, was born December 22, 1765, at New Milford, Connecticut, and died April 22, 1845, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He married (first) February 10, 1791, Esther Waller, of Kent, Connecticut, who died February 19, 1818, at Plymouth. He married (second) April 28, 1820, Mrs. Lucy (Starr) Lucas, widow of Samuel Lucas, and daughter of Captain Samuel and Chloe (Cruttenden) Starr of Middletown, Connecticut. She was born April 13, 1762, and died September 21, 1840, at Plymouth. He was the father of four children, all by his first wife, as follows: 1. Elijah, born January 3, 1792, died April 2, 1810. 2. Susanna, born April 19, 1796; married Jonah Turner, and died January 2, 1833, at Hope, New Jersey. 3. Clarrani, born April 29, 1801, died April 2, 1805. 4. Samuel, mentioned at length below.

(VI) Samuel Wadhams, youngest child of Calvin and Esther (Waller) Wadhams, was born August 21, 1806, at

Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and died there December 15, 1868. He inherited a large portion of his father's valuable estate, and was an excellent business man. He engaged in farming all his life, and also carried on a highly successful private banking business. He married, April 7, 1824, Clorinda Starr Catlin, a daughter of Dr. Elijah and Hannah (Starr) Catlin, and a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts. She was born October 23, 1795, and died April 28, 1870, at Plymouth. They were the parents of the following children: Elijah Catlin, born July 28, 1825; married Esther Taylor French. 2. Esther Waller, mentioned below. 3. Calvin, born December 14, 1833; married Frances D. Lynde. 4. Moses, born November 23, 1836; married (first) Jane Chapman Starr, and (second) Jane Morse.

(VII) Esther Walter Wadhams, second child of Samuel and Clorinda Starr (Catlin) Wadhams, was born December 13, 1826, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. She married, October 10, 1848, Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, and died August 4, 1889, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The children of this union are given above in the sketch of the Shoemaker family.

USHER, George Finney,

Ship Owner, Merchant in West Indies Trade.

The Usher family in America is traced to two brothers, Hezekiah and Robert

Usher, who settled in New England, at the opening of the seventeenth century, the former in Boston, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the latter in Stamford, Connecticut. The family, though a comparatively small one, played a prominent part in the early history of New Hampshire, and from the opening decades of the Colonial period has maintained a position of honor and influence in New England. The name is an ancient and famous one in English history, and is found in medieval records of as early date as the Hundred Rolls. It is of the official class, and signifies literally "the usher," or one who introduced strangers. The name, while decidedly uncommon both in England and America, has carried from earliest times, in both countries, a large prestige.

Arms—Or a chevron between three billets ermine.

Crest—A Doric pillar argent, winged or.

(I) Hezekiah Usher, ancestor and founder of the line herein considered, was a native of England, and is thought to have come from Bednall Green. He settled at an early date in Boston, Massachusetts, where he became a prominent merhant, and came to occupy a conspicuous place in public affairs. He was a member of the Old South Church, and is mentioned with great frequency on the records and registers of the time. Nothing is known of the ancestry of Hezekiah and Robert Usher. The will of the former mentions his bother (brother-in-law), John Harwood, and sister, Elizabeth Harwood; this John Harwood was living in Bednall Green, England, in 1665, and from this fact, and also from the fact that Hezekiah Usher's daughter married Samuel Shrimpton, of the Bednall Green Shrimpton, the genealogist of the Usher family suggests that Bednall Green may have been the home of the Ushers. Hezekiah Usher left considerable property at the time of his death. He married (first) Frances ————, who died April 25, 1652. He married (second) Elizabeth Symmes, daughter of Rev. Zachary Symmes. His third wife, who survived him, was Mary, daughter of William Alford, and widow of Peter Butler. After his decease she married Samuel Nowell, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who died in England, in 1688; she died August 14, 1693. Children of first marriage: 1. Hezekiah, born June 6, 1639. 2. Rebecca, married Abraham Brown, May 1, 1660. 3. John, born September 11, 1643; died December, 1645. 4. Elizabeth, born February 1, 1645-46; married Samuel Shimpton. 5. John, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, married Jonathan Tyng. Children of second marriage: 7. Hannah, born December 29, 1653; died July 24, 1654. 8. Zechariah, born December 26, 1654, died August 23, 1656.

(II) John Usher, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, in 1692, was the son of Hezekiah and Frances Usher, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 17, 1648. He married (first) Elizabeth Lidgett, daughter of Peter Lidgett, and (second) Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen, governor and one of the proprietors of New Hampshire. Sometime after his second marriage he removed to New Hampshire, and became a prominent figure in the affairs of the colony. In 1689, upon the failure of an attempt to establish a provincial authority in New Hampshire, a temporary nominal union with Massachusetts was formed. In 1692, however, Samuel Allen was instrumental in forming a royal government; he became the governor, and John Usher, his son-in-law, was appointed lieutenant-governor. John Usher figured largely in the affairs of New Hampshire until his death. Children of first marriage were: 1. Elizabeth, born June 18,

1669; married, September 15, 1686, David Jeffries. 2. Jane, born March 2, 1678. Children of second marriage: 3. John, mentioned below. 4. Frances, married Rev. Joseph Parsons. 5. Hezekiah. 6. Elizabeth, married Stephen Harris, April 25, 1728.

(III) Rev. John (2) Usher, son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Allen) Usher, was born in June, 1695. He removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, early in life, and was the founder of the Usher family there. Rev. John Usher was a well known Divine, and was prominent in the life of early Bristol. He married Elizabeth ———, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Samuel, born January 20, 1725, died young. 3. Hezekiah, born November 13, 1726. 4. Allen, born August 14, 1728. 5. Edward, born March 19, 1729, died in 1730. 6. Thomas, born April 25, 1731, died young. 7. James, born September 20, 1733, died young. 8. Eliza, born April 7, 1736, married Ezekiel Cook, and died without issue, October 21, 1799. Rev. John Usher died May 1, 1775, and his wife in 1769.

(IV) Rev. John (3) Usher, son of Rev. John (2) and Elizabeth Usher, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, September 27, 1723. He resided in Bristol all his life. Like his father he prepared for the divine calling, and figured prominently in religious and civic life in Bristol for many decades. He married Ann ———, who died May, 1769. Their children were: 1. John, baptized April 26, 1752, died unmarried, January 9, 1770. 2. Ann, also baptized April 26, 1752. 3. Clarrissa, born May 26, 1754, died July 4, 1785. 4. Samuel, born March, 1756, died unmarried, September 26, 1825. 5. Frances, born August 6, 1758; married Peter Ruton, November 2, 1783. 6. Hannah P., born July 6, 1760; married James Robeshore. 7. Hezekiah, mentioned below. 8. George Dunbar, born February 19, 1764. 9. Mary, born November 10, 1765; married Myndert Lansing. 10. Sarah, born February 13, 1767; married Ellery Sanford. Rev. John Usher died in 1804, in Bristol.

(V) Hezekiah (2) Usher, son of Rev. John (3) and Ann Usher, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 12, 1763. He resided in Bristol all his life, a prosperous member of the community and a respected citizen. He married, November 15, 1789, Sarah Finney, daughter of Josiah Finney, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Ann Frances, baptized June 9, 1791, died in 1795. 2. George Finney, mentioned below. 3. Hezekiah, died in 1796. Hezekiah Usher died in Bristol September 15, 1795; survived by his widow, who died in 1828.

(VI) George Finney Usher, son of Hezekiah (2) and Sarah (Finney) Usher, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, October 22, 1792. He was a lifelong resident of the town, and for many years a prominent merchant engaged in the West Indies trade. He was the owner of the ship "Groton," and when he retired from business life had amassed a considerable fortune. George Finney Usher married (first) Susan Maria Griswold, daughter of Alexander Viets Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. They were the parents of one child, Elizabeth Griswold, who was born in 1818, and married Joseph A. Sprague. He married (second) Rebecca, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Bourne, and a descendant of the long established and well known Bourne family of Rhode Island. Their children were: 1. Helen Maria, born in 1834, and died in 1892. 2. Irene Frances, born in 1838; she is the only surviving member of this branch of the Usher family of Bristol. She has been active and prominent

in the more conservative of the social circles of Bristol, and has long been identified with charitable and philanthropic work. It is her intention to present the old Usher homestead, in which she now makes her home, to a church of Bristol to be used as a parish house. George Finney Usher married (third) Emily Fitzgerald French. He died in Bristol, August 16, 1877.

(The Bourne Line).

The Bourne family is a very old one in New England, where several members settled at an early date. It has played a prominent part in the life and development of those parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island which immediately adjoin one another. The town of Bristol, Rhode Island, has been the home of a notable branch of the early family from the beginning of the eighteenth century.

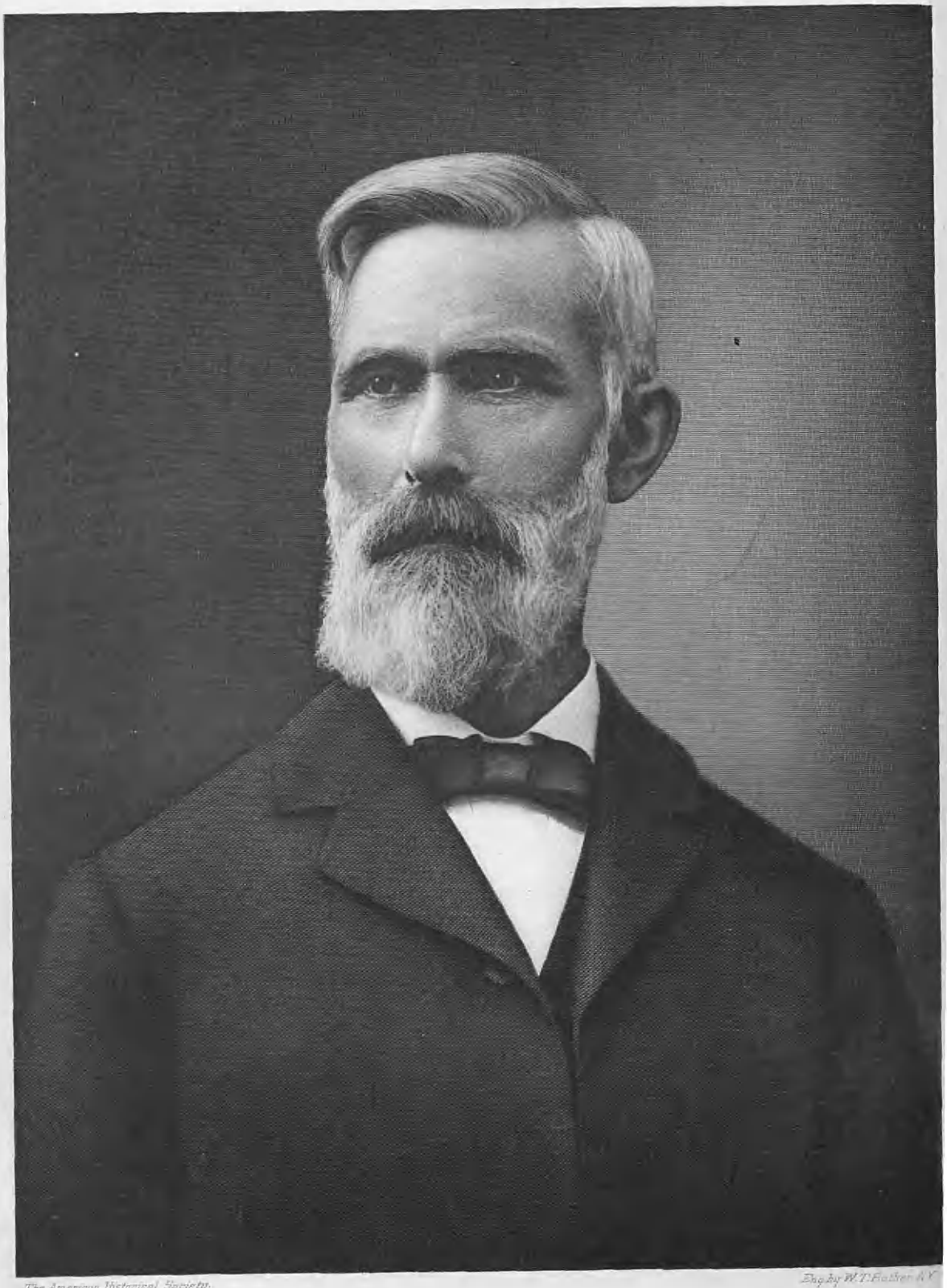
Arms—Argent a chevron gules between three lions rampant sable a chief ermines.

Crest—A demi-tiger argent, maned, tufted, and armed sable, gorged with a collar ermines.

(I) Richard Bourne, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was a native of Devonshire, England, and was among the early settlers of Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was its first representative to the House of Delegates, and is described as "a noted man" and "a good orthographist." He brought some considerable property in cash from his native land, and being acquainted with the affairs of the present, as well as the future world, transmitted a good inheritance in real estate to his children. He was a preacher for Sandwich until Rev. John Smith was settled there, and he then went as an apostle to the Indians. At his own expense he bought a territory of sixteen square miles for the home of the Marshpee or South Sea Indians, and in 1670 he was ordained their pastor by Rev. John Cotton and Apostle Eliot. Another immigrant of the name was Thomas Bourne, "the eldest of the Marshfield settlers, and a patriarch among its Eden." A third pioneer was Jared Bourne, who is supposed to have come from England, in Governor Winthrop's fleet, in 1630. Richard Bourne married (first) Bathsheba Hallett. He married (second) July 2, 1677, Mrs. Ruth Winslow, who died in 1713. Children of first mariage were: 1. Job, born about 1639. 2. Elisha, born in 1641. 3. Shearjashub, mentioned below. 4. Ezra, born in 1648, died without issue.

(II) Shearjashub Bourne, son of Richard and Bathsheba (Hallett) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1639, and resided there all his life, carrying on to a large extent his father's work among the Indians. He was superintendent of the Indians and lived on their territory, engaging in trade with them, both in hides and fish. He procured a grant from the colony, confirming the deed of land which his father had given to the Indians. Shearjashub Bourne married, in 1673, Bathsheba Skiff, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Meletiah, born January 12, 1674. 2. Ezra, mentioned below. 3. Mary, born October 21, 1678. 4. Sarah, born February 6, 1681, died without issue. 5. Remembrance, born February 6, 1684; married Rev. Experience Mayhew. 6. Patience, born April 20, 1686; married Joseph Allen.

(III) Hon. Ezra Bourne, son of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiff) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, August 6, 1676, and died in September, 1764. He was chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and succeeded his father as superintendent of the Indians. His son, Joseph, succeeded Copmonet as pastor of the Indians, but resigned



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Elijah Fox.

after thirteen years, being succeeded by Solomon Bryant, one of the Indians of the tribe. He married Martha Prince. Children: 1. Rev. Joseph, married Hannah Fuller, and died without issue. 2. Samuel. 3. Ezra. 4. Shearjashub, mentioned below. 5. Martha, married Benjamin L'Hommedieu. 6. Mary, married Rev. John Angier. 7. Elizabeth, married Timothy Bourne.

(IV) Shearjashub (2) Bourne, son of Hon. Ezra and Martha (Prince) Bourne, was born April 18, 1721, and died February 9, 1781. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1743, and removed from Sandwich, Massachusetts, to Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1748. He taught school thereafter for five years, and afterward became a prominent lawyer. He served on the committee of resolutions of the town of Bristol, February 16, 1774, protesting against the attitude and acts of the British Government. He bought the house lately owned by James de Wolf Perry, built by Nathaniel Bosworth in 1680. During the bombardment by the British in 1775 the house was struck repeatedly, and when repairs were made in 1862 several grape shot fell from the parlor ceiling. (See page 104, "History of Bristol.") In 1778 Mr. Bourne became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, serving in that official position until his death in 1781. He married, April 19, 1747, Ruth (Bosworth) Church, widow of Nathaniel Church, and a descendant of Nathaniel Bosworth. Children, born at Bristol, were: 1. Martha, born August 15, 1748. 2. Shearjashub, mentioned below. 3. Benjamin, born September 9, 1755, died September 17, 1808.

(V) Shearjashub (3) Bourne, son of Shearjashub (2) and Ruth (Bosworth-Church) Bourne, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, December 4, 1751, and died there November 24, 1821, aged seventy years. He was a prominent merchant and highly respected citizen. He married (first) Ruth Wardwell, who died aged forty-two years. He married (second) Rachel Waldron, who died November 21, 1844, aged seventy-six years. Children of first marriage: 1. Elizabeth, born July 14, 1774. 2. Ruth, born January 24, 1776. 3. Hannah, twin of Ruth. 4. Shearjashub, born October 1, 1777, died October 21, 1793, at Guadaloupe, West Indies. 5. John Waldron, twin of Shearjashub. 6. Allen, mentioned below. 7-8-9. Hannah, Martha, Benjamin, triplets, born August 10, 1781. Children of second marriage: 10. Charlotte, born August 21, 1784. 11. Mary Ann, born March 21, 1796. 12. Shearjashub, born April 22, 1798. 13. Ezra, born August 20, 1800. 14. Elizabeth S., born March 28, 1802.

(VI) Allen Bourne, son of Shearjashub (3) and Ruth (Wardwell) Bourne, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, June 25, 1779. He resided there all his life, a well-known citizen and leading merchant. He married, June 7, 1805, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Smith, and they were the parents of several children, among them Rebecca, mentioned below.

(VII) Rebecca Bourne, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Smith) Bourne, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, December 23 or 28, 1809. She married, prior to 1824, George Finney Usher, of Bristol. (See Usher VI.) Rebecca (Bourne) Usher died in Bristol, June 17, 1842.

FOX, Elijah,

Man of Enterprise.

Arms—Ermine, on a chevron azure three foxes' heads erased, or, on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lis of the third.

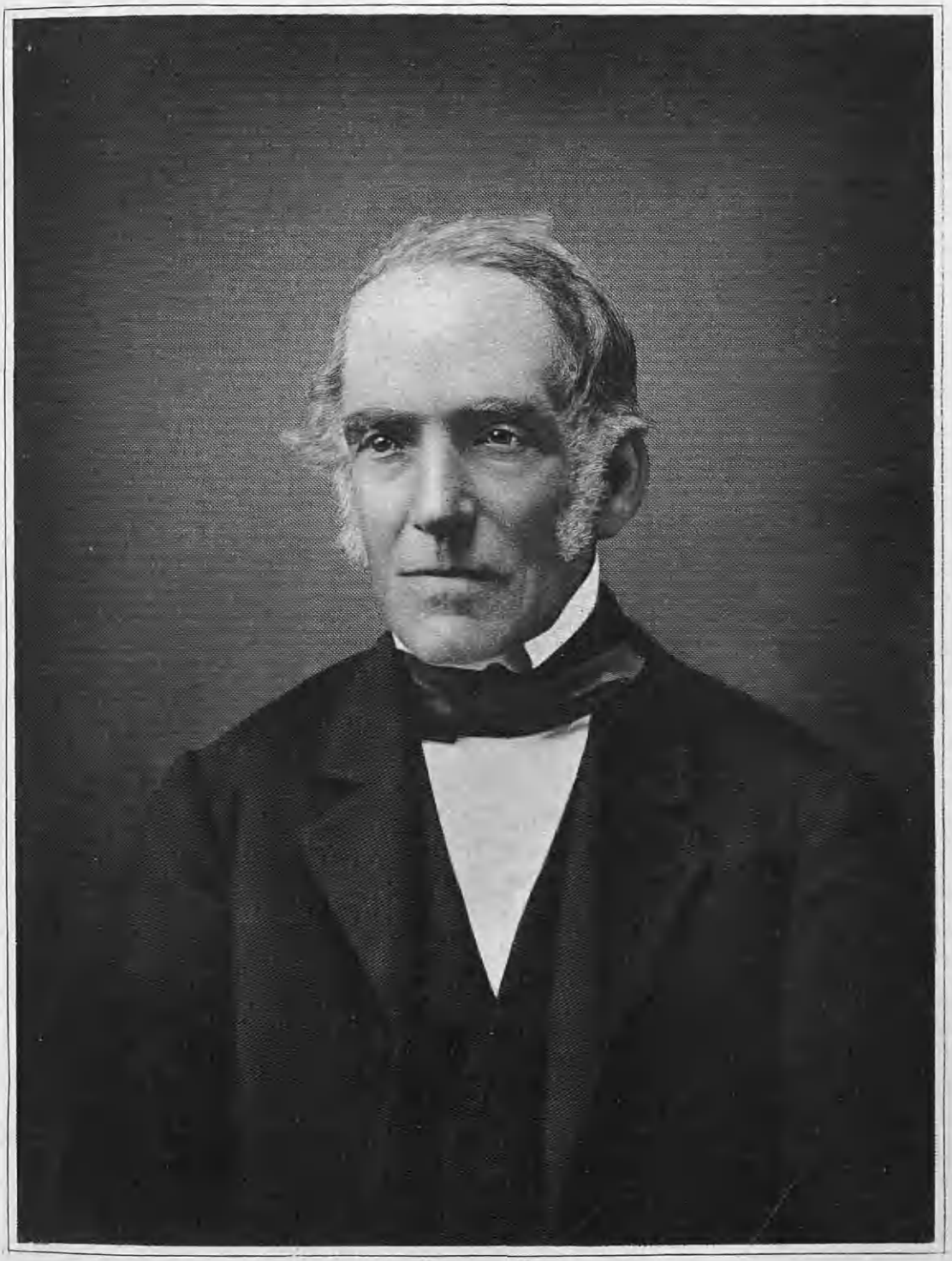
Crest—A fox sejant or.

Motto—*Faire sans dire.* (To do and be silent.)

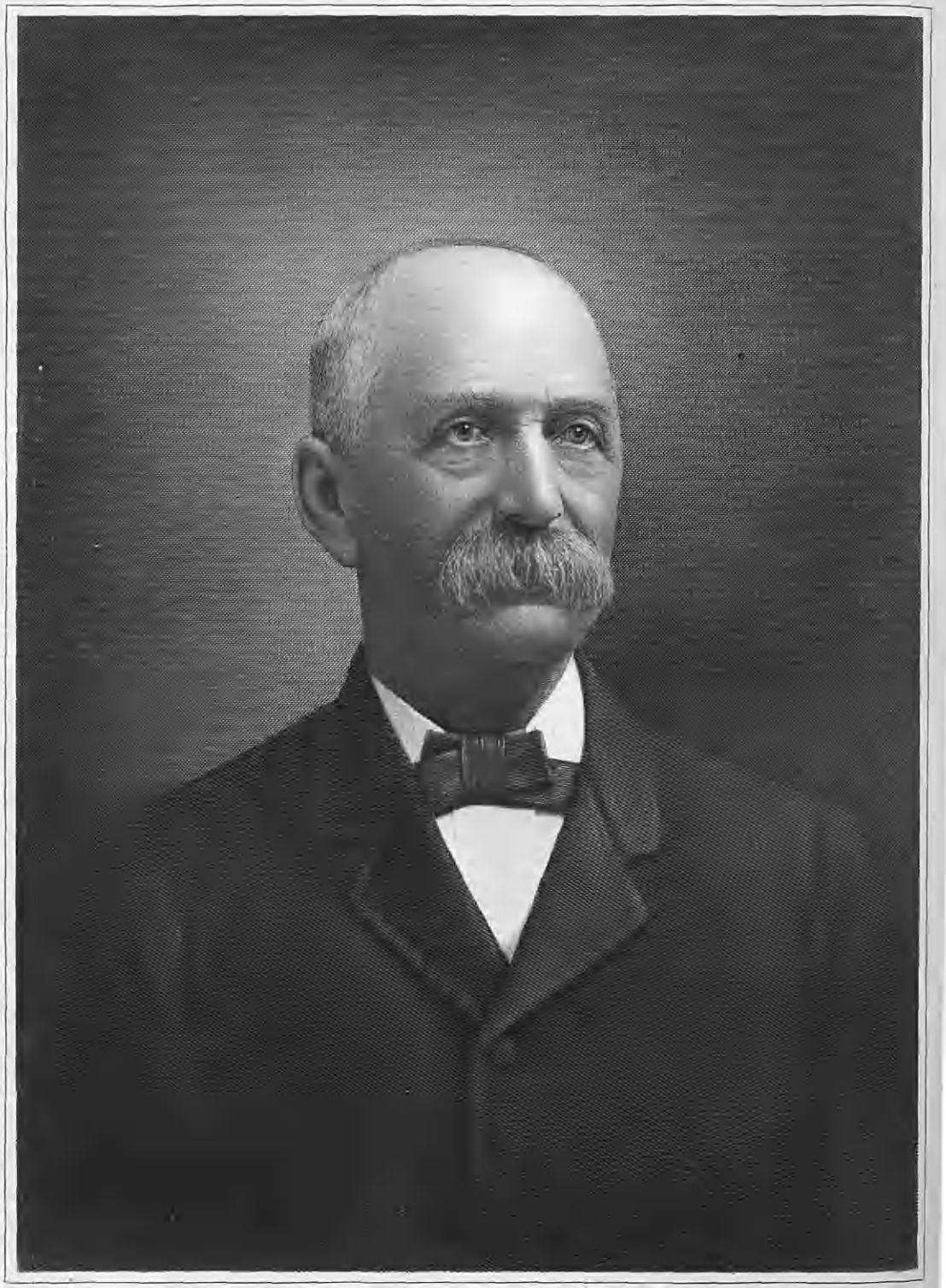
To say of Elijah Fox, whose name heads this memoir, that he rose unaided to rank among the substantial and successful business men of the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, is but stating a fact, and his entire business record was one that any man might well be proud of. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder of success, he advanced steadily until he occupied a position of prominence allotted to but few to hold in the commercial world. His business career was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, and it was said of him that he was one of those men who form the backbone and sinew of any community in which their lot is cast. His ability and intellectuality won for him many honors, and his integrity and personality won something even better and far more valuable, namely, warm friendship, deep respect and esteem. The death of Elijah Fox, which occurred at his home on White street, Haverhill, Massachusetts, on March 18, 1916, brought genuine sorrow to the hearts of many who had recognized in him the traits of our best New England people and the sterling qualities of virile manhood. He was, indeed, a striking example of those who secure their own start in life, and his career illustrates in no uncertain manner what is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources, and looking for no outside aid or support, Mr. Fox rose to a place of prominence in the community by dint of tireless energy and moral courage. At the time of his death he was eighty-two years of age, old in years and in wisdom, but his heart was ever young, a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word, always giving his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any manner.

In the town of Parsonsfield, Maine, December 22, 1834, Elijah Fox was born, the son of Thomas Edgecomb and Elmira (Johnson) Fox. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Fox, the English ancestor, who sailed from Southampton, England, on the ship "Abigale" in 1635, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. His early training was given to him in the schools of his native town, but he passed through the door of the school very early in life. When he was eighteen years of age he went into the country store of Goddard & Ward, in Parsonsfield, Maine, in which store was also the post office. This did not by any means satisfy his ambition, and coming to Haverhill, at the age of twenty-one, he apprenticed himself as a grocery clerk in order that he might learn the business thoroughly. Later Mr. Fox entered business for himself, and with his brother as a partner conducted one of the leading grocery establishments on Merrimack street, which they conducted very successfully for more than thirty years. In 1886 he retired from the grocery business and had since then been engaged in the real estate business, having interested himself in extensive properties in the heart of the manufacturing district of Haverhill. He also had mining interests and other business projects from which he amassed a large fortune. In 1863 he united with the Wesley Methodist Church, of Haverhill, giving himself to the activities of the church as earnestly as he gave himself to business. In 1868 Mr. Fox was one of ten members of the Wesley church who bought the site, which by later additional purchases became the present site of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the building committee that secured the plans and built the present structure. He also was on the official board, and was

Florence Louise Fox



James Greenough George



Isaac Bradley George

James Newell George

very active in all things pertaining to the moral and spiritual welfare of the church. For more than forty-five years he had been a leading official of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, giving most liberally of his time and money.

On December 6, 1864, Elijah Fox was united in marriage with Eliza Ann George, daughter of James Greenough and Rebecca Plumer (Bradley) George. They were the parents of one daughter, Florence Louise, who was born in Haverhill, August 11, 1874, and died at the age of seven years. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Fox has continued to reside in the old Fox homestead, at No. 27 White street, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Elijah Fox will long be remembered for the cheerfulness and optimism of his closing years. Griefs came to him, as to others, and he bore them without becoming embittered or indulging in vain questionings. Old age found him at peace, happy, even joyous. Like Cato of old, he was a man "full of faith," and the memory of his life will remain as a rich legacy to all who knew him. Shakespeare's characterization of old age has been quite generally accepted, and Elijah Fox demonstrated as the poet had written how far the gulf stream of youth may flow into the Arctic regions of our lives. His life was full of beautiful sunsets and peaceful twilights, in the glow of which the toil and labor of the day are forgotten. It was that the varied experiences of a long life had not embittered him, had not rendered him skeptical, but had left him full of faith in his fellow-men, and full of confidence in the future. In closing this brief biography of Mr. Fox's life, we herewith quote the tribute paid him by the Rev. C. C. Garland:

Mr. Fox was a man of very positive temperment, undemonstrative, but of the highest moral principle. He had been a careful student of astronomy, and the works of God in the heavens were to him a delightful and wonderful study. In his religious life he laid his foundations deep and broad. His utterances in the religious services of the church he loved will long be remembered. The thoroughness of his own religious life was what he wanted to see realized in all others. The religious life of the city is poorer because of the departure of this esteemed citizen, and yet it will be true of him that, "being dead he yet speaketh."

GEORGE, James Greenough,

Mannfacturer, Merchant.

To the minds of all of us the term "a New England character" presents a fairly definite picture. We think in the first place of these fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honor, and in addition to those we think of a somewhat unusual combination of idealism and practical common sense, the presence of which anywhere is almost sure to spell success for its possessor. It is these qualities which, first possessed by the English ancestors of our New England people, drove them out to all quarters of the world to explore the wilderness and finally subject it to the needs and requirements of human life. This character we find admirably expressed in the life of James Greenough George, whose name heads this memorial sketch, just as we also find it in so many other of his fellow-countrymen and among his own forebears. The death of Mr. George occurred at his home in Plaistow, New Hampshire, in 1873. He was born in what is now Plaistow, but in former years was known as Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1799, a son of James and Tabitha (Noyes) George.

The name, George, first a forename and later a surname, is derived from two Greek words, and signifies "earth-worker," or "farmer." The families of

this name are probably of different ancestors, and are scattered throughout the United States. The members of the George family who settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century came from the southeastern part of England, and as traditions of the family indicate there were three brothers, arriving in America at nearly the same time.

Arms—Argent, a fess gules between three falcons volant azure, beaked and membered or.

Crest—A demi-hound sable, collared or, ears and legs argent.

Motto—*Magna est veritas et praevalebit.* (Truth is great and it will prevail.)

James George, one of the three brothers mentioned above, was in Haverhill, Massachusetts, as early as 1652, when he was chosen as herdsman of the town. For this service he received a compensation of twelve shillings and six pence per week, payable in Indian corn and butter. He was "to Keep ye herd faithfully as a herd ought to be kept; if any be left on the Sabbath when ye town worships they who keeps are to go ye next day doing their best endeavor to find them." He was not permitted to turn his flock into the pasture on the Sabbath until the "second beating of ye drum." He worked for William Osgood, of Salisbury, as early as 1654. When the boundary between Salisbury and Haverhill was established in 1654, because of it he became a resident of part of Salisbury, since known as Amesbury. He was a townsman at the incorporation of that town, March 19, 1655. He received grants of land in 1655, 1658 and 1666. He is found in the list of "commoners" or owners of common lands in 1667-68, and subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1677. He married Sarah Jordan, daughter of Francis and Jane Jordan, and they were the parents of five children: James, Samuel, Sarah, Joseph and Francis.

James Greenough George, sixth in descent from James George, the immigrant ancestor, was raised in the town of his birth, Plaistow, New Hampshire, and with the exception of a short time spent in Haverhill, Massachusetts, about 1838, at which time he was in the shoe manufacturing business, he spent his entire life in that town. He became a man of prominence in his locality, and although never a politician he was elected and served several terms in the New Hampshire State Legislature, being what was then termed an "old fashioned Democrat." In early life he was a shoe manufacturer, but later he purchased the general store at Plaistow, which he operated many years with success, and was also for several years depot master and postmaster at Plaistow. He was always a staunch friend of temperance and gave up a great deal of his time in furtherance of that cause.

James Greenough George married Rebecca Plumer Bradley, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Currier) Bradley, and they became the parents of five children: Isaac Bradley, deceased; Eliza Ann, now the widow of Elijah Fox, a sketch of whom precedes this; James Newell, deceased; Cyrus Albert, now a resident of Lexington, Massachusetts; and Edgar Wallace, who lives on the old homestead in Plaistow.

MASTIN, Jacob Edward,

Financier.

Jacob Edward Mastin, the well-known financier, banker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, whose death on September 25, 1917, removed one of the most familiar figures from Wall street, was a member of an old and prominent New York family. His parents were Israel Dusenbury and Mary C. (McBride)

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J. Edward Masten

Mastin, who lived and died in this city.

Mr. Mastin was born in New York City, July 27, 1841, and as a child attended the local public schools. He displayed extraordinary precocity in his studies, and was graduated from the City College of New York when only sixteen years of age. His father's death having occurred December 15, 1855, the young man, being the eldest of the family, began to work in order to support his mother and the other children, even before completing his studies. His first position, which he took in 1856, was in the humble capacity of clerk in the gentlemen's furnishing business of Mr. Edwards, at that time well known in the city. Being of an exceedingly ambitious and self-confident nature, however, he did not remain there long, but in 1859 began his long association with Wall street as a clerk in the office of Eugene Thompson, No. 24 Pine street, New York City. He remained with that concern for two years and then, in 1861, with his customary independence, he started in the brokerage business on his own account under the name of J. Edward Mastin. He met with immediate success, but in 1863 his peaceful career was interrupted by the Civil War. He was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard, and accompanied that body to the front where he saw active service. Towards the close of hostilities he contracted typhoid fever, and received his honorable discharge. In the year 1865 he travelled in Europe, in order to recuperate from the effects of his illness, and the following year returned to this country and again resumed his business activities. In 1866 Mr. Mastin became a member of the Open Board of Brokers in Wall street, and the name of his house was changed to J. Edward Mastin & Company. He formed a partnership with a Mr. Cummings, and the firm of Cummings & Mastin was organized in 1871, but two years later this association was dissolved and the business became once more known as J. Edward Mastin & Company. Still later, on the formation of a partnership with the late James M. Drake, the name was again changed and became Drake, Mastin & Company. The death of Mr. Drake necessitated another reorganization, and the name finally became J. Edward Mastin & Company, the business continuing to be conducted under this style until Mr. Mastin's death in 1917. Mr. Mastin was one of the original ten members of the Open Board of Brokers and continued a member of that and the New York Stock Exchange for fully half a century. At the time of the consolidation of the Open Board with the New York Stock Exchange, he became a member of the latter and was regarded as an authority upon the subject of finances and stocks and wrote much concerning them under the *nom de plume* of "Old Head on Young Shoulders." For many years he was a member of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and few men were so long and so closely identified with this great institution which so largely controls business in this country and so potently effects it throughout the world. Mr. Mastin was for many years a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of the city, and was a member of a number of important organizations. He was one of the founders of the Colonial Club, Ye Olden Settlers Association, and a member of the Bankers' Association and the West Side Club. Mr. Mastin was a member and attended the Collegiate Reformed Church at Seventy-seventh street and Broadway, New York City. For many years he was senior elder and treasurer of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, and both he and Mrs. Mastin were exceed-

ingly active in its work and contributed liberally towards its philanthropic undertakings.

Jacob Edward Mastin was united in marriage, November 9, 1871, in New York City, with Emma Church Loder, a daughter of James Church and Charlotte H. (Kirby) Loder, lifelong residents of this city, where Mrs. Mastin was born in West Eleventh street, June 17, 1851. She survives Mr. Mastin, and now resides at No. 111 West Seventieth street, New York. Mrs. Mastin is very active in many departments of the community's life, and is a member of the Electric, the Rubenstein (musical), the Theatre, the Athene, the Criterion, and other clubs of this city. Both she and her husband were strongly domestic in their tastes and feelings, and their long married life was an unusually happy and harmonious one. Six children were born to them, of whom three are living, as follows: 1. Irene, who became the wife of A. Edward Lester, and is the mother of one child, Andrew Mastin Lester. 2. Edith, who resides with her mother. 3. Beatrice, who became the wife of Howard I. Dohrman, of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

SOUTHMAYD, John Franklin,

Physician, Surgeon.

No country has ever been too democratic to object to an aristocracy of merit. Indeed it may well be held that a most obvious *raison d'etre* for democracy is that it causes this aristocracy to prevail and take the place of a more artificial order. That it exists and has existed in this country from the beginning it needs but a glance at the records of many of the fine old New England houses to show. Such a family is that of Southmayd, of which the late Dr. John Franklin Southmayd, of Brooklyn, New York, whose death occurred at his home in that city, March 12, 1918, was a distinguished member.

Dr. Southmayd was of the tenth generation of his family in this country, and traced his descent from some of the greatest and most influential men of the American Colonial period. Among these should be mentioned Elder William Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame, and one of the founders of the Plymouth Colony. The Southmayd family is of pure English stock, and is typical of that splendid race, the very foundation of our social fabric that, from the earliest period of our Colonial life to the present day, has maintained its position of dominance in our growing Nation, and to which all subsequent foreign accretions have been assimilated. On the maternal side of the house, Dr. Southmayd was descended from a prominent New Jersey family. His parents were George Moon Southmayd, of Middletown, Connecticut, and Caroline Burge (O'Neil) Southmayd, a native of Middletown, New Jersey.

Dr. Southmayd was born at the former place, August 27, 1868, and the first few years of his life were spent there. The name Middletown played a conspicuous part in the early years of Dr. Southmayd's life; Middletown, New Jersey, and Middletown, Connecticut, have already been referred to, and when his parents removed from the former, while he was yet a small child, it was to Middletown, Connecticut, that they went. It was at the last named place that much of his boyhood was passed, and it was there that he attended school and gained the general part of his education. He determined upon medicine as a career for himself while still quite young, and accordingly, as soon as he had completed his courses at the Middletown schools, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical school connected with Co-

lumbia University of New York City. He took the usual four year course at this institution, and graduated with the class of 1892, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He at once began practice in New York City, and remained at work there until the year 1908. In the meantime Brooklyn had become part of the Greater City, and in the above year he removed to that borough and practiced there until his death, March 12, 1918. Dr. Southmayd specialized in surgery, and came to be one of the leading men in that branch of the profession, and an acknowledged authority on the subject. He exhibited from the outset of his career the qualities that go to make up the successful surgeon. Cool and resourceful, he was ready for any of the thousand emergencies that the surgeon must expect to meet and provide for in the course of his delicate task, and to this natural qualification he added a very profound knowledge of his subject, a knowledge gained by the most industrious and painstaking study and research work. He never gave up his habit of constant study, and to the end of his life retained the attitude of the novice seeking for truth, which is the only one possible for even the greatest savant if progress is to be continued.

The attitude of Dr. Southmayd towards his profession was one to excite admiration in another realm as well. His appreciation of its highest aims and purposes was of a kind not found any too often in an age when material success has come to seem the chief desideratum, and to what he felt and believed of his work he lived up to in a remarkable degree. There is something that appeals to the popular imagination as intrinsically noble in the adoption of a profession, the first object of which is the alleviation of human suffering, such as medicine, since it is apparent that such a choice involves a most praiseworthy interest in the scientific aspect of the subject itself, or an even more admirable devotion to one's fellows. When, however, the task is not merely voluntarily chosen, but afterwards carried out in the most altruistic spirit and in the face of many difficulties, our admiration is still further heightened and we instinctively feel that such men deserve the gratitude of the entire community. This is true in a high degree in the case of Dr. Southmayd, whose career teaches us many lessons of virtue and self-sacrifice. Dr. Southmayd was closely connected with the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City, one of the finest in the community, and it was there that he treated the great majority of his private surgical cases. He was also chief surgeon of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, an institution which maintains its own private hospital for its employees.

Besides his many professional activities, Dr. Southmayd was interested in the other aspects of the general life of the city. He was a prominent figure in connection with a number of social and fraternal organizations, and especially so in the matter of his religious associations. He was a member of the Bedford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, of the University Club of Brooklyn, and the Columbia University Club of New York. In his religious belief he was an Episcopalian, and attended St. Paul's Church of that denomination in Brooklyn, and was a vestryman thereof. He, it was, who organized the Catholic Laymen's League of the Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, and he was elected president of that society. He was a man of very strong domestic instincts, and found his chief recreation and happiness about his own hearthstone.

John Franklin Southmayd was united in marriage, January 23, 1895, at St.

John's Church, Yonkers, New York, with Kate Farrer, a native of New York City, and a daughter of George William and Sarah Adelaide (Jenkins) Farrer, life-long residents of that city. To Dr. and Mrs. Southmayd one child was born, Katharine Brewster, May 18, 1898, in New York City. Miss Southmayd is a graduate of St. Margaret's School at Waterbury, Connecticut. Mrs. Southmayd takes a very active part in church work in the neighborhood, and is a member of the Women's Board, Church Foundation. She is also prominent in the war-time activities of the local branch of the Red Cross.

Modest and unassuming in manner, yet a man of forceful character and marked ability, Dr. Southmayd from the opening of his career to the time of his death played an influential part in the affairs of the communities in which he dwelt. One of his most valuable assets in the shaping of his highly successful career was his truly democratic outlook upon life, which made him the most approachable of men, and gave an insight into and a sympathy with the motives and desires of his fellowmen far above the average. He was possessed of a kindly disposition, and had the rare faculty of winning and retaining the friendship of all those that came in contact with him, even when it was in a casual manner. He was a man of philanthropic impulses and genuine public spirit, and his aid was always to be counted upon in any practical undertaking of which the advancement of the community-at-large was the objective. The personality of Dr. Southmayd was one that will not quickly be forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend. He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right of justice was not concerned, but inflexible where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was of deep religious feelings and convictions, a disinterested citizen, who ever kept the affairs of the community uppermost in his thoughts, a faithful and devoted husband and father, and a man that any community might hold up as a type for its youth to imitate.

GINN, Joseph Cutter,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

When Joseph Cutter Ginn passed away at his home in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 18, 1918, at the age of seventy-one years, a career of great usefulness was brought to an end, and the community in general mourned the death of one of nature's noblemen, whose spotless probity of character was an influence of inestimable value. In all the walks of life Mr. Ginn so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most honorable citizen, and one whose word was always as good as his bond. Quick and keen of apprehension, and the possessor of the utmost kindness of heart, Mr. Ginn was courteous alike to all, and in bearing and instinct was, in the best sense, a true gentleman.

In all the positions he was called upon to fill, he brought to bear those peculiar traits of character that made his life a successful one. A man of strong convictions and positive opinions, yet he treated every one with the greatest courtesy, and was always ready to listen attentively to those who differed with him. He was a "self-made" man in the truest sense of that term, a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose life was an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny.

He was a man of manly qualities and rare characteristics, and the possessor of business principles of a very high stan-

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dard. The career of a successful business man not only directly benefits society, but it affords an incentive to others for high endeavor and the achievement of like success. For this reason worthy examples such as the life story of the late Joseph Cutter Ginn not only justify, but merit, a place on the historic pages. It can be truly said of Mr. Ginn that he had taken possession of the public heart by kindness and the force of personal character.

The birth of Joseph Cutter Ginn occurred in Belfast, Maine, April 7, 1847, the son of Daniel and Jane (Farrar) Ginn. The surname Ginn is of English origin, the family seat being in Devonshire, England. The family has lived in Western England for many centuries and the coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure a chevron argent, between three pears or.
Crest—A Crow or.

The family has been distinguished rather for those substantial virtues that make their possessor happy in himself and helpful to mankind, than by the possession of wealth. As a family the Ginns have been respected by their neighbors as men of sterling worth. They belong to that law-abiding class which forms the bone and sinew of the Nation.

Joseph Cutter Ginn was a descendant of the immigrant ancestor, Daniel Ginn, who came from London early in the seventeenth century and settled in Virginia; he was a ship builder. When the Revolutionary War broke out he disposed of his ship building interests in Virginia and came to Buxport, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Buxport.

On his maternal side, Joseph Cutter Ginn was a grandson of John Farrer, the Revolutionary soldier, who was the youngest of seven brothers who were all gallant soldiers during the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandmother was Hannah Burnes, a descendant in the fifth generation of William Burnes, a Scotch nobleman of Cornwall, England.

Daniel Ginn, father of Joseph Cutter Ginn, was born in Buxport, Massachusetts, July 15, 1811, and his mother, Jane (Farrar) Ginn, was born in Bristol, Massachusetts, August 4, 1811. Daniel and Jane (Farrar) Ginn were the parents of six children: Sarah Maria, Julia Augusta, Mary Caroline, James Farrar, Daniel Albert, Joseph Cutter.

Joseph Cutter Ginn's parents removed to Charlestown when he was an infant, and then to Medford, where they resided a number of years, later returning again to Charlestown to live. He received his education in the Medford schools and a local commercial college. After completing his education he first found employment as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of R. H. White & Company, where he remained two years. His next employer was Joseph Dean, who was engaged in the wholesale coal business, with whom he remained about twelve years in the capacity of clerk and traveling salesman. He then started in business for himself, founding the Somerset Coal Company, which he conducted successfully until he retired in 1914, having completed nearly a half century in the wholesale and retail coal business on Ginn's Wharf, Medford street, Charlestown. He was considered one of the most solid business men of Charlestown, and conducted a business well known throughout Greater Boston. Affairs compelled him to travel to many parts of the East, and the knowledge gained therefrom was extensive. Mr. Ginn was deeply interested in matters pertaining to the district, and especially in those which concerned the section where his home and business were located.

The young men and boys whose

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haunts were situated near Ginn's wharf, were an object of much enjoyment to Mr. Ginn, who participated in their amusement and assisted them in their trouble, each of them feeling that he never lacked a friend when "Joe" Ginn was on earth. The young volunteers in the army whom he knew were recipients of many gifts of all sorts from him, both when they went to the Mexican border and when they went overseas, and the news that their old friend and benefactor had passed to his reward brought much sorrow to them. Many of these boys were members of the Somerset Outing Club, the quarters of which were located on Ginn's wharf and which Mr. Ginn had provided. When the warm weather came, mothers, fathers and children knew that many boat rides were in store for them, as he issued wholesale invitations for pleasure sailing in his motor boat, "The Spray," to Paddock's Island, where he leased a cottage to be occupied by his guests at their convenience. He was an esteemed member of the Bunker Hill Yacht Club, and an honorary member and founder of the Somerset Outing Club. The social affairs of the Somerset Outing Club in the past were brilliant successes achieved with Mr. Ginn's assistance.

His sister, Sarah Maria Ginn, is the only survivor. She completed her education in the schools of Maine under the personal tutorship of Julia Longfellow, a cousin of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. She taught school for a number of years in Charlestown, being one of the teachers of the Warren School until the death of her mother, when she took charge of family household affairs. She is a member of the First Congregational Church of Charlestown, and the Bunker Hill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

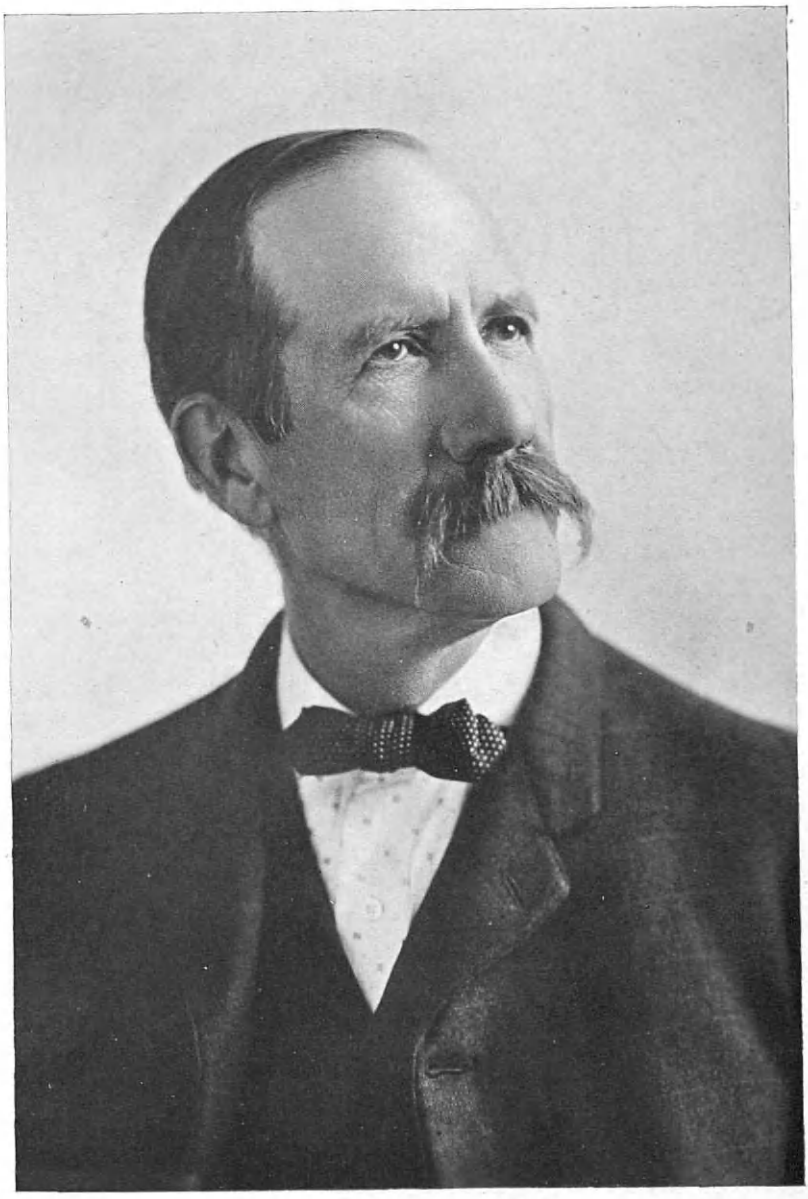
By the death of Joseph Cutter Ginn, Charlestown lost one of its most eminently respected and oldest citizens, the neighboring children a kind and considerate benefactor, the youths and men of his acquaintance a companion, ever ready to assist, and the boys in the service of the Army and Navy who knew him an optimistic, generous and worthy friend. There are few men who gained a greater or better reputation for fair and honorable dealing with his fellow-men than Mr. Ginn.

He left behind him many friends, but not an enemy, and he harmed no man and helped innumerable. The never failing courtesy of Mr. Ginn, his considerate kindness to all with whom he came in contact, and his faithful devotedness to every task, bound him with ties of friendship never to be broken to his associates, friends and neighbors. The influence of his honorable life and the gentle nobility of his character will remain as an incentive to higher aspirations as long as life lasts. His memory will live forever, and his good works and deeds will be handed down to posterity.

PARSONS, James Louis,

Contractor and Builder in the National Capital.

The name of Parsons has been borne by many distinguished men and in point of numbers stands well up in the ranks of English names. Bardsley says of the name of Parsons and its derivation: First, Official name Parsons meaning "the parson," second, it is a baptismal name meaning "the son of Peter" from the French Pierre, popularly in England (among other forms) Parr. We find the name spelled in various forms most frequently, Person, Persons, Parson, Parsons, Persone and Parsones.



James L. Parsons

In 1290, one Walter Parsons was a resident of Mulso, Ireland, where the name in still extant. In 1481, a Sir John Parsons, born in 1456, was graduated from Oxford, and a man of eminent abilities, who established an English College at Rome and another at Valladolid, Spain. He wrote several books which excited so much interest that Sir Philip Sidney attempted an answer. In 1556, one Francis Parsons was Vicar of Rothwell where there was a wood called "Parsons Wood." Bishop Gibson in his edition of "Camden's Brittanica" remarks: "The honorable family of Parsons have been advanced to the dignity of Viscounts and more lately Earls of Ross. In 1634, Thomas Parsons was knighted by Charles I. of England.

The first of the name in America is believed to have been Joseph Parsons, born in England about 1618, and died 1683. Joseph Parsons was known as "Cornet Joseph" at Springfield, Massachusetts, where on July 15, 1636, he appears as a witness to the deed of Cession by the Indians of that place. Joseph Parsons was then a youth of seventeen years. In 1651 he served as selectman, "the highest office in the gift of the people for the conduct of town affairs, a place of great honor and trust for a young man." He bought a monopoly of the Beaver fur trade on the Connecticut river. He acquired many acres of land from the Indians, and acted as town surveyor in the town of Springfield, Massachusetts. It is probable that he had a wider acquaintance with the Indians and a larger knowledge of the land adjoining the colonies than any other of the white men in the settlements, since his trading took him up and down the river and through the valley among their villages. In 1671, after a thorough exploration with three other settlers, Joseph Parsons concluded a bargain with the Indians for a valuable tract of land on the Great river, later called the Connecticut river, embracing more than 10,560 acres. His military record was an enviable one. He was a member of Captain John Pyncheon's Hampshire company troops in King Philip's War, 1672-1678. He was appointed cornet of the Hampshire Troop, October 7, 1678. He served as a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 1679; was engaged in the French and Indian wars of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was a partner with William Pyncheon in the fur trade, and chief founder of Northampton, Massachusetts. Savage says of him that he was "the most enterprising man in the Connecticut Valley for a quarter of a century." He acquired the second largest estate in the Colony of that time, and his business partner alone exceeded him in financial standing. He married, November 26, 1646, Mary Bliss, of Hartford, Connecticut, born in England, 1620, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, January 29, 1712.

Through generations the Parsons family have held prominent place among the eminent military men of the United States. Several of the name were noted among the dauntless men of 1776. In 1812, Job Parsons served with distinction in defense of his country. He was a resident of Tucker county, Virginia, and held the position of magistrate for many years. His grandfather, Captain James Parsons, was probably the first white man to live in Tucker county. He settled on the South branch of the Potomac near Moorefield in the present county of Hardy. During those days the Indians often made raids through the country and on one of these expeditions Captain Parsons was captured. He escaped after months of suffering and hardships, and finally reached home after months spent in wandering in the uninhabited country.

Captain James Parsons and his brother obtained grants of land in the fertile valley of Horse Shoe Run, and there raised large families of sons and daughters.

William Parsons was commissioned a cadet in 1776 and served as a cornet of dragoons in the Continental Army. He was promoted to the position of captain of Light Horse under Colonel William Washington. After years of honorable service, he died in Randolph county, Virginia, leaving a record of irreproachable character and dauntless courage.

James Louis Parsons was a man of strong characteristics. As a citizen he was prominent in matters of moment, although a man of reticence and retiring disposition. He was a large land owner and took great interest in agricultural pursuits.

Oswald Louis Parsons, son of James Louis Parsons, was born in Virginia and there passed his entire life. He married a native of Virginia and to them were born the following children: James J., David Wootson, Charles Louis, Martha Elizabeth, Oswald P.

David Wootson Parsons passed his entire life in Virginia and gave his attentions to agricultural matters. He owned many acres of the most fertile of Virginia farm lands, and his home was the center of a large circle of friends, among them the most eminent of the statesmen of business and political life. He raised a large and successful family, and bore an enviable reputation in the home community. His children were: James Louis, Samuel, Oswald, Jane, Mary and Susan.

James Louis Parsons was born in Virginia, and in 1872 came to Washington and established his home in the Capital City. When a youth of fifteen years, he entered the Confederate Army, serving under Stonewall Jackson, and at the close of the struggle, although but nineteen years of age, nevertheless was a man of experience, and entered business life for himself. He turned his attention to building and construction work, and from modest beginnings became one of the most noted and largest contractors in the East. Some men are satisfied to do that which lasts for a day, but Mr. Parsons built not for himself, but for the generations to come, and by his thorough construction and skillful designing has done more perhaps to beautify the city of his choice than any other man in the district.

Some of the monuments that will stand for years to speak of the man who brought them into being are: Gardner Hubbard Memorial Hall, the Marlboro Apartment House, the Census Office, the Congressional Apartment House, the wing of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Stoneleigh Court, one of the city's largest apartment houses. Mr. Parsons erected the most conspicuous of Washington's business houses, among them: Corby's bakery plant, Lansburgh's department store building, the Havener Bakery Company's plant and the Woolworth and Homer office buildings. James L. Parsons also superintended the construction of the temporary roof over the Pension Bureau building to prepare for the ball at President Cleveland's inauguration. The Municipal building was the largest contract that Mr. Parsons ever handled. He was a man of serious and determined character, but a man of genial tendencies that won for him many friends. He was president of the Master Builders' and the Employers' Association of Building Trades. He was a welcome member in the most noted of Washington's fraternal societies. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. He was affiliated with the Confederate Veterans' Association and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and took active

interest in the conduct of the affairs of these associations. He was a director of the National Capitol Bank, and possessed keen judgment in financial matters. His opinion held great weight with the leading commercial men of Washington, and he was widely and highly respected. James L. Parsons was a worthy member of the Board of Trade, and active in the betterment and improvement of the Capitol City. He was a kindly man, and devoted to his family which comprised seven children: Annie M., wife of D. E. Miller, of Hagerstown; Charles W., James L., Mary E., Florence, Susan W., and David Armstrong.

The death of James Louis Parsons, on June 30, 1917, brought to Washington a great loss, and to his wife and family a sorrow which time alone can heal. He left a record of work accomplished which will endure through the coming generations. His presence in Washington proved of inestimable value to the city, and he will be remembered for years to come as one of the most respected, beloved and industrious of her citizens.

HAMMOND, Robert Alphonso,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

The name of Hammond in its many variations is frequently found in ancient history long before surnames became popular. It is written Aman, Amann, Amon, Ammon, Haman, Hamant, Hamont, Hammon, Hammons, Hamond, Hamonde, Hayman, Haymond, and later almost universally as Hammond, although there are still some Amans of French or Norman descent, and a few Hamants, Hammons and Haymans of English and Irish origin.

It is met with among the very earliest surnames in England, where it was introduced as a family cognomen at the time of the Conquest by some of the officers of the invading army. Charles Anthon, in the Classical Dictionary, says:

> Ammon or Hammon—A name given to Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. When Bacchus was conquering Africa he is said to have come with his army to a spot called, from the vast quantity of sand lying around, by the name of Hammodes. Here his forces were in great danger of perishing from want of water when a ram appeared on a sudden and guided them to a verdant spot or oasis in the midst of the desert. When they reached this place, the ram disappeared and they found an abundant supply of water. Bacchus therefore, out of gratitude, erected on the spot a temple to Jupiter, giving him at the same time the surname Ammon, or Hammon, from the Greek sand in allusion to the circumstances connected with his appearance, and the statue of the deity had the head and horns of a ram. The oasis referred to is the Oasis of Ammon, and the fountain is the famous Fons Solis.

The temple of Ammon, like that of Delphi, was famous for its treasures, the varied offerings of the pious. Plutarch says that the name of Ammon is the Egyptian name for Jupiter. This god was particularly worshipped at Thebes, called in the sacred books, "Hammono," —"the possession of Hammon," and in the Septuagint (Ezek. C. 21) the "City of Ammon." Jablonski derives the word Ammon from Am-oein—shining. According, however, to Champollion, the younger, the term in question (Amon) denoted in the Egyptian language, "secret, concealed," or, "he who reveals his secret powers." Many other significations of the name are found in ancient history: Amon—faithful, true; Haman—noise, turmoil; Hamon—Gog—the multitude of God, etc.

The name Hammond as a family name appears in England from the date of the Conquest (1066). In the annals of the Conquest no name is more frequently met with than Hamon. Many pages of Freeman's "History of the Norman Con-

quest" are devoted to the exploits of Hamon. Green's "Conquest of England" also devotes much space to the Hamons. In her "Through Normandy," page 407, Katherine S. Macquoid describes the ancient fortress or castle of Hamon in Creully which is still in existence. A very amusing account is also given of the early Lord and his sons. The name is also found in the Far North. In the "Story of the Volsungs," edited by H. H. Sparling, which is translated from the Icelandic, is mentioned in the mythology of the North; "Hamund," son of Sigmund, son of Volsung, son of Resis, son of Sigi, son of Odin or Wodin.

The earliest known seat of the family in England seems to have been in County Suffolk, and from there they seem to have spread over Suffolk, Essex, Yorkshire and other counties. Hamon de Cleme was lord of a manor in Norfolk, which was invaded by a band of men who seized the corn and threshed it and cut down lumber and carried it away in the year 1270. The arms of Hammond of counties Suffolk and Norfolk, as furnished by H. G. Somerby, Esq., in 1852, are as follows:

Arms—Or, on a chevron sable, three Cornish chaughs, argent.

Crest—An elephant's head, argent, ducally gorged and eared, or.

It is uncertain just when the first Hammond emigrated to America, but there are records in Boston of a William Hammond as early as 1632. The first positive records of this William Hammond are to be found in Scituate, Massachusetts, prior to 1636, the name being found there as "Hamans." Dean's History of Scituate," page 277, says: "He soon deceased or removed" from there and it was undoubtedly about this time that he became a settler in Watertown. Of him, Frederick Stam Hammond, the family genealogist, says:

He probably located in Watertown about the same time as did his brothers-in-law, William Paine and Dr. Simon Eire, all of whom seemed to have followed their brother-in-law, John Page, who was one of the first settlers. No record of the date of arrival in America of his elder children has been found and it is supposed that they came with him two or more years prior to the arrival of his wife and younger children who came in the ship Francis, from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634. William Hammond, the emigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in Lavenham, County of Suffolk, England, where he was baptized October 30th, 1575. He was the only surviving son of Thomas and Rose (Trippe) Hammond, his younger brother, Thomas, having died in infancy. He was left an orphan by the death of his father in 1589 and very little can be learned about his early life. He married there June 9th, 1608, Elizabeth Paine, and their children were all born in Lavenham.

In C. F. Swift's "Genealogical Notes of Barnestable Families," the following is found:

Benjamin Hammond was able to bear arms in Yarmouth in 1643. Mr. Farmer says he was a son of William of Watertown. Prior to 1643 there is little that is reliable respecting Benjamin Hammond. In that year he was a resident of Yarmouth, and constable in 1652. In 1655 he appears to have been a householder in Yarmouth. In 1669 he was a grand juror, and in 1672 served on an inquest at Plymouth. In 1673 he owned lands and resided in Sandwich, where he had probably resided the preceding ten years. In 1684 he removed to Rochester and there died April 27, 1703, very aged. It is reported that he married in 1650, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Vincent of Sandwich.

Captain Robert Alphonso Hammond was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, October 4, 1859, and died November 18, 1915. He was the son of William and Betsey (Savage) Hammond. William Hammond came from Pennsylvania to Massachusetts and located in Provincetown, where he resided many years. He was one of the first in Provincetown to answer the call of his country during the Civil War, in which he was wounded in the shoulder. He was a man of

marked originality, which attribute was indubitably inherited by his son, who, because of this happy faculty, was enabled to leave to posterity many notable inventions. He married the daughter of Robert Savage, of Provincetown.

The name of Savage is a prominent one in Provincetown. In tracing the genealogy of the name we find that it dates back to the time of the Conquest, when the first Normans passed from Normandy into England with the army of the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, and settled in Derbyshire. From Derbyshire the Savage family branched out into several English counties, and from Derbyshire, in 1177, they established themselves in Ireland in the person of William Savage, one of the twenty-two knights who fought by De Courcy in the subjugation of Ulster and subsequently one of the Ulster Palatine Barons. In England the Savages became the owners of extensive estates and held high offices, contracted noble alliances, distinguished themselves at decisive political conjunctures, amassed great wealth, attached themselves to successive monarchs, were advanced in various dignities, and the Viscounts Savage and Earls Rivers transmitted royal blood to their descendants. The family contributed its share of illustrious men to the State, to arms, to the church, to literature. Their names are found among the Crusaders, among the warriors knighted at the Siege of Caerlaverock, among the Knights and Esquires who fought at Agincourt.

Captain Hammond was reared and educated in Provincetown. As a young man he longed for adventure, and the sea, which appealed strongly to one of his temperament, claimed him for a number of years. He was engaged in the coasting trade and commanded a vessel of his own. At the same time that he worked with his hands, his brain was also alert. He became interested in inventions, and, being a born mechanic if ever there was one, he made a spring shackle which, when attached to the anchor of a ship, would release in time of storm an amount of oil sufficient to calm the fury of the waters. This patent was purchased by the Durable Wire Rope Company, of Boston, in which company he became financially interested. About the time of his marriage he moved to East Sandwich, and while later his business activities required much of his time in the city of Boston, he continued to maintain his residence in the former place. The Durable Wire Rope Company also manufactured a rope of his invention which was made of a combination of hemp and steel wire. This came to be widely used in hoisting elevators. He also invented a clip that joined the ends of this rope, and later adapted this idea in the manufacture of a belting which required to be only one-third as wide as the regular leather belting to do a given amount of work. A special type of wrench was also numbered among his patents. He was a member of De Witt Clinton Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sandwich, and the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the Consistory.

Mr. Hammond married Nellie A., daughter of Seth Nye Jones, of Barnstable, and has one daughter, Mary.

Seth Nye Jones, who is still living and well-preserved for a man of his venerable years, was born in Barnstable, February 10, 1835. He was reared in Barnstable, and took to the sea as a boy, where he learned to cook on board the vessels and later became a steward, sailing to the East Indies and afterwards on the line of steamers running between Boston and Philadelphia. During the

Civil War he served in the quartermaster's steamer at Hilton Head for nine months. After giving up the sea, and until his retirement from active business, he engaged, about ten or twelve years ago, in the hotel business, which venture proved very successful. His first place was the Canal House in Sandwich, which he opened about the time the first attempt to build a canal across Cape Cod was made. He later owned hotels at various points. He married Isabella, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Smith, of Barnstable. They had three children, as follows: Lena, now widow of Edmund Swan, of Sandwich; Nellie A., who married Captain Hammond, of previous mention; Mary, who married (first) Hale Richardson, deceased, and is now the wife of Channing Packard.

Seth Nye Jones' father, Harvey Jones, was born in Marston's Mills, town of Barnstable. He was always a lover of the soil and spent his life in its cultivation. In his younger days he was for a time in the Dennis breakwater. He married Eunice Jones, of Marston's Mills. Her mother was a member of the famous old Tobey family of Cape Cod. His father was Nye Jones, of Barnstable, Newtown, as the village was then called. He was a farmer, and served in the Revolutionary War.

Ralph Jones, the ancestor, was able to bear arms in Plymouth in 1643. He was of Barnstable in 1654, and settled at Scarton. His house stood on the main land within a few feet of the bounds of Sandwich. He was a farmer, and owned lands with the Fuller families, with whom he was connected by marriage. In 1657 he was fined for not regularly attending meeting, not a very heinous offense for a man who resided six miles from the place of worship. He afterwards became a zealous member of the Quaker society in Sandwich, and suffered persecution on that account. He does not appear to have been an early member, for in 1657 he took the oath of fidelity, which the Quakers uniformly declined to do. His absenting himself from the Barnstable church, however, indicates that he early favored the Quakers, some of whom resided in his immediate vicinity.

BLAKE, Robert Parkman,

Man of Fine Qualities.

The life of Robert Parkman Blake may be likened to a great picture in which he stands as the central figure against a background of enduring friendships. "To love and to be loved" was his motto and few men can have it said of them, as was said of Mr. Blake by one of his closest friends, that he never did a mean thing in his life. He is remembered by those who knew and loved him best because of his fine spirit and whole-souled disposition. In an extended search it would be difficult to find a man who better than Mr. Blake gave substantial proof of the wisdom of Lincoln when he said: "There is something better than making a living —making a life." With a realization of this truth, Mr. Blake labored persistently and energetically to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow-men.

Robert Parkman Blake was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 26, 1870, and died April 22, 1914. He was the son of Samuel Parkman and Mary Lee (Higginson) Blake. The Blake family is one of the old families of America and traces its lineage as far back as the year 1185 in Ireland, when Richard Blake, who accompanied Prince John to that country, settled in County Galway. The name is derived from the Anglo-

Saxon word *bloec* or *bloc*, meaning "a person of pale complexion."

Robert Parkman Blake's parents lived in a house on Brimmer street, Boston, overlooking the Charles river basin. His playmates of schoolboy days remember him as always eager for a game of baseball or football, or for skating or coasting or rowing on the river. Physically he was always more than a match for any boy of his age, and his playmates looked up to him as their leader whose word was law. As a boy he was not studiously inclined and read "Treasure Island" with more relish than he did "Pilgrim's Progress." But he had great curiosity and wanted to know the whys and the wherefores of everything that came under his observation. The time had come, however, when the ball and the bat was to be replaced by the book and the pencil, and Robert P. was sent to school. He received his early education at William Nichols Private School in Boston, and in the fall of 1890 entered Harvard College, graduating with the class of 1894 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at the University Mr. Blake became a member of some of the well-known undergraduate clubs, including The D. K. E., Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, and Delta Phi. He took an enthusiastic interest in athletics, and of his play at college, he says: "In athletics, I was principally interested in football and rowing, playing three years on the Class team and one year as substitute on the Varsity; I also rowed three years on the Class crew and one year as substitute on the Varsity." He believed that a man who takes an active interest in athletics gains "a great deal in fun, health and good friends," which endures as long as life lasts.

Immediately after his graduation from college he entered upon his business career, taking an active interest in various enterprises, some of which, as he himself has said, "have turned out profitably, some not, but all were interesting and instructive." His over-confidence in the integrity of others led him to trust them sometimes unwisely, but he never complained if they failed to live up to his expectations. At the time of his death, he had been building up a real estate and insurance business with energy and success. When he was engaged with business matters his entire attention was given to the matter in hand, but he entertained the fixed idea that it was not at all necessary for a business man to exclude himself from social intercourse, and he lived according to this principle. He traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. Rowing was his favorite sport, regarding which he wrote: "I have continued my rowing at the Union Boat Club in Boston, and have helped rowing in general when possible, being one of the stewards of the American Rowing Association, which holds annual regattas at Philadelphia for clubs and colleges." He was, in fact, one of the organizers of this Association which was formed to raise the standard of American rowing, and up to the time of his death took great pride in its progress. He was a member of the Norfolk Hunt Club and rode with it to hounds for a number of years. He was also a member of the Union, Tennis and Racquet and Harvard clubs, in Boston, and several literary societies, and the Pokanoket Club of Dover and the Harvard Club of New York City.

Of the beauty and nobility of Robert Parkman Blake's private character it is difficult to speak in moderation. There were none indeed who could come into his kindly presence without in some way realizing that here indeed was a supe-

rior man, a man whose first principle of nature was based on love and benevolence toward all living things. There was no room in his great soul for malice or ill-will. If he could prevent it, he would not permit malicious gossip in his presence, and no matter of what repute the person under discussion might be, would always interpose with some kindly remark or word of defense suggesting the possibility of better traits than had been ascribed. At the time of his death, Frederick P. Cabot paid a fine tribute to the memory of this noblest of men when he wrote: "His character had the finess of gold. His aims and standards were high, unselfish and faithfully adhered to. He believed in causes for their importance to all rather than to himself. In his acts he was courageous and upright. His courtesy and lovable personality at once impressed all whom he met. His many friends felt the purity and integrity of his life, his open nature and his warm, abiding loyalty. . . . To have been honorable and generous in all one's dealings, true and tender as son and brother, husband and father, and as friend, is to leave a memory which is a happy heritage."

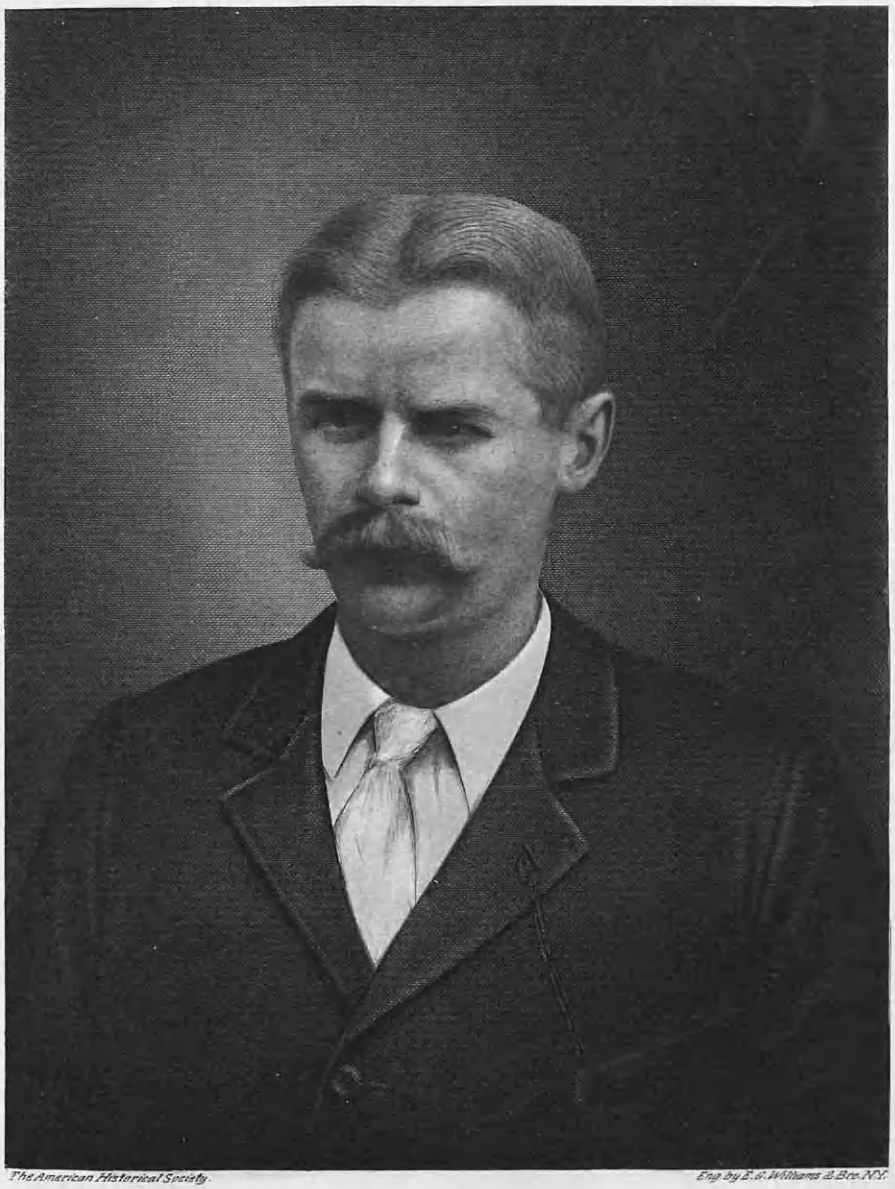
Mr. Blake married, June 27, 1908, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mary, daughter of William Sydney and Mary (Head) Smoot. They had three children: Robert Parkman, Jr., Elizabeth Beall, and Theresa. Mrs. Blake's father, William Sydney Smoot, was born in Washington, D. C. During the Civil War he was made an officer in the ordnance department, and was stationed at the old Springfield Arsenal. He was regarded as an extraordinary mathematician, no problem being too intricate for him to unravel. Besides, he was a decidedly original and resourceful designer and had a bent for invention which enabled him to make a number of improvements in the mechanism of the old Springfield rifle. Shortly after his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, he was transferred to the arsenal at Washington, D. C., and there did important work improving the efficiency of rifle locks. While there he received a very tempting offer from the Remington Arms Company, and was connected with that company for some years after resigning from the service of the United States Army. In 1883 he became president of the Western Electric Company at Chicago, where he remained until the time of his death. He died in 1886, after a brief illness, from typhoid fever. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Fraser Head, of Brookline, Massachusetts. They had seven children: William Sydney; Sarah Marquand; Anne, who married Patrick Tracy Jackson, Jr.; Joseph Edward; Charles; Mary, of previous mention; Margaret, who married Jan Vander Howen.

William Sydney Smoot's father was Commodore Joseph Edward Smoot. He married Anne Darne, of Darnestown, Maryland. Her forefathers were among the early pioneers to settle in that part of the country from whom the place derived its name. Joseph Edward Smoot held the rank of commodore when he retired from the United States Navy. During the Civil War he fought on the side of the North. He was stationed at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Navy Yard for a number of years. He built two houses in Washington, D. C., and resided there during the latter part of his life.

TAILER, Henry Pennington.

Man of Affairs.

Henry Pennington Tailer, financier, banker, and one of the prominent figures



The American Historical Society. Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Henry Pennington Toler

in the New York business world, whose death at his beautiful country home "Caprice" at Roslyn, Long Island, on January 22, 1918, brought to an untimely end a brilliant career, and terminated the life of one whose powers and faculties were in their zenith, was the youngest son of Henry Austin Tailer, an eminent New York attorney, and of Sophia Clapham (Pennington) Tailer, of an old Baltimore, Maryland, family. Henry Austin Tailer was one of five brothers, all now deceased, the names of the others being as follows: Edward de Neuville, Robert W., William Hallett, and James B. Tailer.

Born December 31, 1868, in New York City, Henry Pennington Tailer received his education at private schools here, and upon completing his studies began his successful business career by entering the office of Vermilyea & Company, one of the greatest banking houses of the city. For a quarter of a century he was associated with this famous house and eventually came to occupy a very important position, not only in its individual affairs, but in the financial situation generally. To achieve prominence in the financial world of this metropolitan city, the center of the business of the Western Hemisphere, presupposes a certain rare union of qualities of mind and character of which poise, cool judgment and courage are the essentials. These qualities were possessed by Mr. Tailer in a striking degree, and he was eminently fitted to accomplish the success that he won and so well deserved. In the year 1908 he retired from business life, but this did not mean for him anything approaching inactivity. To his energetic mind that would have been impossible, since it was of the type that takes an interest in and sympathizes in every legitimate aspect of life and must accordingly busy itself about something. He had many interests to which to devote himself with renewed ardor when the cares of business life shifted and he gave thought and attention to them. His tastes were of the wholesome sort, that their indulgence develops and improves a man instead of harming, such as a deep love of books and a fondness for the things of out-doors. He was by taste and accomplishment a scholar, spending much of his time in the company of his books in his library, and his reading covered a large field of subjects and was more than usually catholic. Much of the time that he could spare for recreation, both before and after his withdrawal from business, was spent in active out-door sports and pastimes and he was particularly fond of golf, tennis and swimming, and was an expert in all of these. Retiring and quiet, without the slightest trace of the swollen ambitions of so many men as successful as he, he never entered public life, or took part, as his talents fitted him to, in its affairs, but in this he lost nothing, nay, rather gained, for it left him the more time for his domestic life, his scholarship, his outdoor life and all those humanizing and cultivating influences which he valued far more than worldly success and fame.

Henry Pennington Tailer was united in marriage, June 21, 1892, with Clara Wright, a daughter of Isaac Merritt and Mary (Bedford) Wright, of Hempstead, Long Island, and New York City. Isaac Merritt Wright's father, William M. Wright, was known as the "Quaker merchant"; he was the founder of a line of packet ships, famous in the first half of the last century. Isaac M. Wright, his son, was for some years the official representative of the United States at Vienna, Austria. To Henry Pennington and Clara (Wright) Tailer the following chil-

dren were born: William Hallett, mentioned below, and May Wright, born January 31, 1899, in New York City, and now resides with her mother.

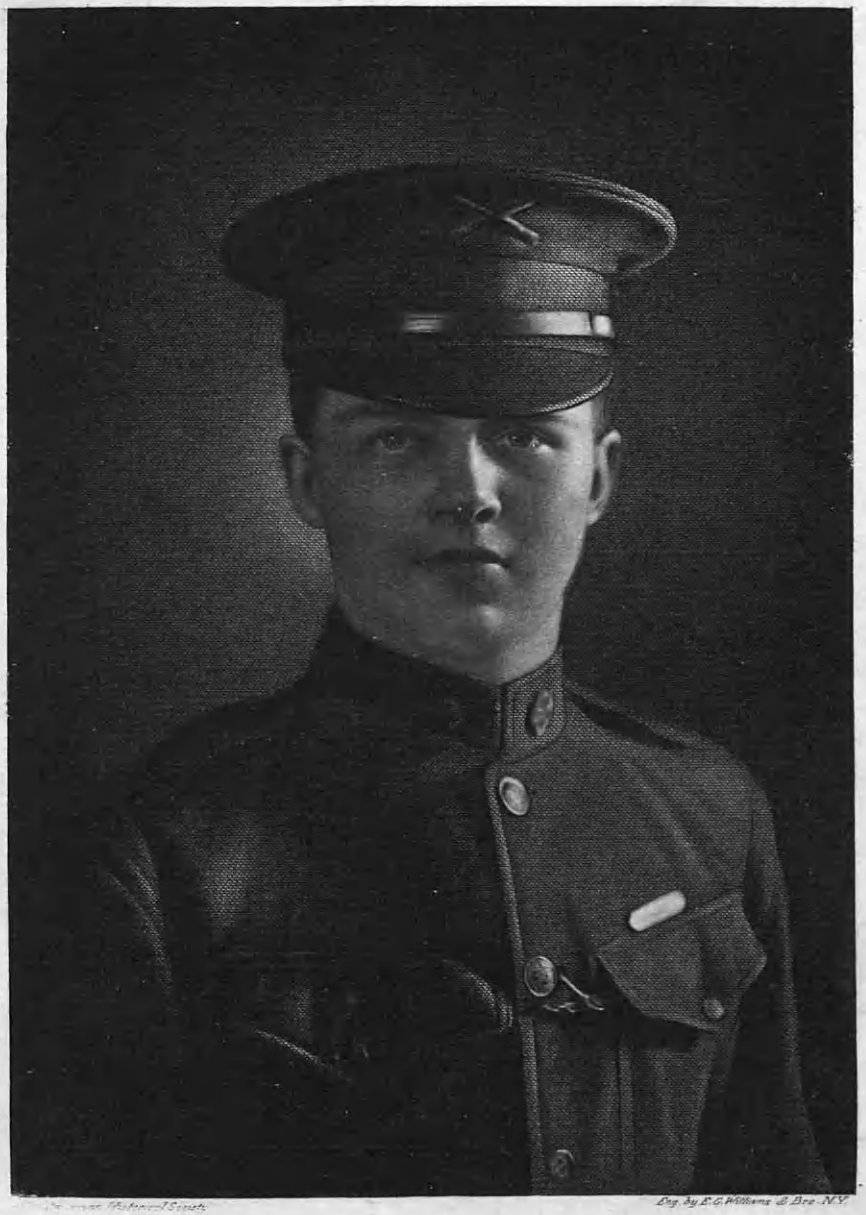
TAILER, William Hallett,

Soldier in World War.

William Hallett Tailer enjoys the undying glory of having been among the first Americans to give their lives in the cause of freedom in this, the greatest conflict in the history of man; one of the new martyrs sacrificed to the power of evil in order that right and justice and democracy may prevail. A member of the Lafayette Escadrille, 67 in Guynemer's Escadrille, he met his death in action over the German lines, February 5, 1918. "Pass first, brave heart, as ever was thy wont."

William Hallett Tailer was born February 3, 1895, in New York City, the only son of Henry Pennington and Clara (Wright) Tailer, and was educated at the Newman School at Hackensack, New Jersey. Upon leaving this institution, he became associated with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York City, where he soon became a trusted confidential man. When a youth of nineteen he joined the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and when that organization was sent to Texas for service on the Mexican border, he accompanied it. The military experience thus gained by him was invaluable and prepared him for the graver duties that were to follow. He was promoted from the ranks to the post of corporal and a little later to that of sergeant. When the United States finally made its momentous decision and entered the World War, young Mr. Tailer was all enthusiasm to do his bit in the inspiring struggle and at once went to Newport News, Virginia, was accepted and began training for air service in France. His work was brilliant and he had very good reason to expect his commission, but grew impatient at what seemed delay, and determined to go to France and seek service at the front. He left New York, June 30, 1917, to learn in France, was at Verdun at the front in December, and was put in Guynemer's Escadrille, 67. After four months of this training in France, during which he attracted the attention of the American officers there, he was sent forward to the front to take part in the actual fighting. It was in his second engagement that he lost his life. He was just twenty-three years of age at the time and was accounted one of the cleverest flyers in the Escadrille in spite of his comparatively short experience. The commission he had desired in the American Flying Corps had been awarded him and was on its way to him in France when his death occurred.

Young Mr. Tailer was of the finest type of American manhood, simple, kindly, honest and candid. He was one of the clean-cut, open-faced young men from this western land whose going in ever greater numbers, as they are needed, is surely to put a period to this hideous war. How kindly and sympathetic was his heart may be seen by the fact that only shortly before his own and his father's death, he used his Christmas money in order that he might care for a group of French soldiers who had been wounded by the explosion of a shell as he looked on. His courage was overlaid and softened by gentleness and affection, and he was especially fond of his home, being very much the chum of his father and mother and of his little sister, four years his junior, with whom he had grown up. In times such as this, when the rude hand of war has shaken



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William Hallett Tailer

us out of a comfort and security, perhaps too soft for our spiritual health, the language of common times fails us as inadequate and we seek instinctively, as men have always sought, to cast our words in more heroic mould. And this is eminently appropriate and in every way as it should be. Heroic deeds merit heroic words, and it is because we feel this that there is a recrudescence of poetry and the poetic instinct at the time of practically every great war, just as there is a strengthening and deepening of the religious feeling of the world. It is because we personally feel these things when dealing with the simple yet splendid fact of a young man, like William H. Tailer, giving his life freely for the honor of the world, and because we feel assured that these feelings will go on, a deeper and stronger current of true emotion, that we may look forward to the world after the great war with faith and confidence, yea, exaltation. The first and obvious gift of these young men who go forth to die is safety from violence and oppression, and there is not a man still secure from these, not a woman undishonored, not a child untortured and unwronged, but owes them a direct debt of gratitude. But the second gift is not less than the first and is no less a part of our heritage from them, that because they have died, we shall have the clearer eye to look on life, the sweeteer voice to sing of it, the tenser love, the surer faith in that God who alone can aid us to make our lives worthy of their sacrifice.

William H. Tailer was so beloved in his own village of Roslyn that the people put up a bronze tablet to his memory in the village near the clock tower. No one was allowed to contribute but the people of Roslyn, and the poor asked that the contribution might be twenty-five cents, so that they could all give and help, even the poorest. This they all did and it was unveiled on Decoration Day by his sister, and a fine speech was made by Mr. E. Brower; the boy scouts at attention with their band of music. A book with all the names of the people and the speech was presented to his mother with the date and her name on it.

DOWNER, Frank Winchester,

Business Man.

Frank Winchester Downer was prominently identified with the business affairs of Falmouth for many years, and no man was better known or more universally esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

The name Downer is a very old one, dating back to those times when a man received his surname from the locality in which he lived. According to one authority, it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word, dun, meaning a hill, as the South Downs, Marlborough Downs, etc. From residence in such a place have come the surnames Downe, Downes, Downman and Downer.

Mr. Downer was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, September 9, 1853, and died October 8, 1915. He was the son of Cutler and Emily Downer. The family came from Vermont, not far from Woodstock, and settled in Somerville. In early life Mr. Downer was connected with the china and crockery business for a time, but later turned his attention to the stock market, and established the firm of Downer & Company. Real estate always interested him, and he was the owner of considerable land in Falmouth. Mr. Downer's father, Cutler Downer, had bought several hundred acres of land in what is now called Wild Harbor, in Falmouth. For some years in his later life

Mr. Downer, in connection with his brother Roswell, spent his time developing the locality as a summer resort, with success, and most of the cottages that now add beauty to this place were built by him. It is regarded as one of the most picturesque spots on the coast.

Mr. Downer was one of those men whose lives are object lessons to the youth of our land. Always ambitious and eager to improve every opportunity, he began at the bottom of the ladder and slowly but surely worked his way upward. One important factor in his success was the genial, obliging disposition which won friends for him under all conditions. He was distinctively American in his ambition to promote public progress in every manner which lay in his power, and was ever ready to take an active share in any measure which would advance the public welfare.

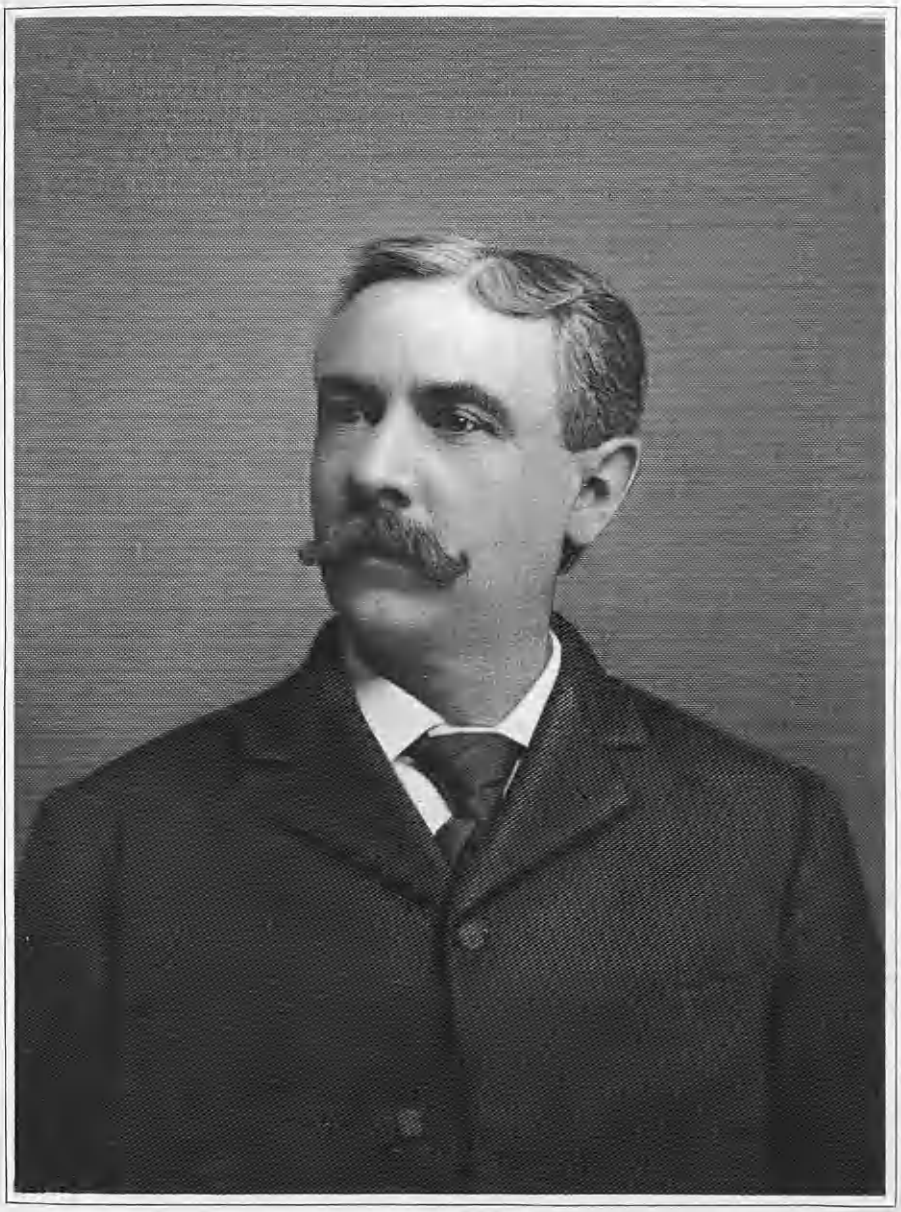
Mr. Downer married (first) Nellie, daughter of ——— Bradshaw. Of their children one daughter grew up, Dorothy, who resides in Brookline. His second wife was Mrs. Eliza Bird Nye, widow of Robert Patten Nye, and daughter of Lyman and Hannah (Brockway) Howard. She had one son by her first marriage, Robert Howard Nye. For many years before her second marriage, Mrs. Downer resided in Middletown, Connecticut. She possessed an excellent singing voice, and began at an early age to sing in the church choir and later was made soloist. Her first husband was born in North Falmouth, and died there in 1899, at the age of fifty. He followed the occupation of purser on coastwise steamers. Mrs. Downer operates the Farm Tea Room, at North Falmouth.

Lyman Howard, father of Mrs. Downer, was born in Leeds, New York, and died at the venerable age of seventy-four, in 1901. His wife was the daughter of Roswell Brockway, of Haddam, Connecticut. They had five children: Mrs. Downer, Charles (deceased), William, Wingate, and Olive, who died aged five years. Mr. Howard's father was Lloyd Howard. The family came originally from England.

CAREY, Henry Frank,

Estimable Citizen.

The list of important men of the town of Amesbury, Massachusetts, would not be complete without a memorial of the life and illustrious career of the late Henry Frank Carey, a man peculiarly useful and successful in every direction in which his preference took him. He was one of the best known and most highly respected residents of his adopted town, Amesbury, and was for many years one of the leaders in any movement for the public good of the community, and to such an extent was this the fact that his name came to be accepted as a stamp of excellence, and his endorsement of a public or private enterprise regarded as an evidence of its merit and honesty. As a business man Mr. Carey exhibited quick appreciation and a prompt decision, and it is no exaggeration to say that he possessed, in an unusual degree, the respect and confidence of the business world-at-large. Personally he was one of the most delightful of men, kind-hearted and genial; he made friends among all classes, and his strong individuality exercised a magnetic influence upon all who were so fortunate as to be brought into contact with his charming and forceful personality. His rare mentality and ability, and strong intellectual tastes, constituted the salient features of his character. In the death of Mr. Carey, which occurred at the family home, No. 142 Elm street, Amesbury, Massachu-



Henry Frank Carey

setts, May 1, 1915, the entire community sustained a personal loss, not only from the fact that a good and useful life had been taken forever from their midst, but also because he was a public-spirited citizen, whose life had been so honorable in its purposes and far-reaching in its effects.

Henry Frank Carey was born at Seabrook, New Hampshire, June 29, 1851, the son of Dr. Myland and Emily (Dennett) Carey. His father, Dr. Myland Carey, was a native of Leominster, Massachusetts, and his mother, Emily (Dennett) Carey, was a native of Byfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Myland Carey died when Henry Frank Carey was a child, and, with his mother, he moved to Amesbury, where they made their home with Mrs. Carey's brother, James H. Dennett, at No. 179 Main street. Henry F. Carey received his education in the grammar and high schools in Amesbury, but was compelled to leave school at the age of fifteen years, and at that early age he began to work in the woolen mills, but soon left that work to enter the carriage trade as a gear maker, and by faithful work and devotion to duty he was promoted to the foremanship of that department at the R. F. Briggs factory on Cedar street. In 1887, when the firm was reorganized as The Briggs Carriage Company, he was made treasurer and was placed in charge of the office as bookkeeper, a position he held up to the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Amesbury Co-operative Bank, and at the time of its organization he was elected auditor, and in 1903 he was elected secretary, filling both positions until the time of his death. Confidence in Mr. Carey by the townspeople is given as one of the principal reasons for the bank's success. Mr. Carey was also one of the organizers and secretary of the First Board of Trade in Amesbury, in 1888.

Mr. Carey was one of the most prominent members of the Odd Fellows in the northeastern part of Massachusetts. He united with the Powow River Lodge as a young man, and at once took a deep interest in its welfare and in due time was made past grand of the lodge. With the formation of the Colfax Rebekah Lodge, he displayed the same interest, and in its early days he organized a degree staff of which he was the degree master, a position which he held for nearly a quarter of a century, resigning two years prior to his death. Under his supervision Colfax Lodge won a reputation for its magnificent floor work which was state-wide, and the degree has been exemplified in the presence of many a lodge, and the staff has had the distinction of appearing before the officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. Taking a ritual built upon Bible characters, Mr. Carey dramatized it until the thousands of Rebekahs who have witnessed it, as exemplified by Colfax Lodge, marveled at the beautiful work which Degree Master Carey had produced through study and great thought. Mr. Carey was not only a past grand of Powow River Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but was a member of Harmony Encampment and Colfax Rebekah Lodge, all three branches of Odd Fellowship; Warren Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Friendship Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Phintias Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Carey always took a vital interest in fraternal matters, and he held many offices in the different lodges of which he was a member. He was past worshipful master of Warren Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past patron of

Friendship Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; past chief patriarch of Harmony Encampment, also a trustee; past grand and a trustee of Powow River Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chancellor and trustee of Phintias Lodge, Knights of Pythias; past master workman of Upchurch Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Carey also held membership in the fire department in the days of the old hand tub, belonging to the Native Hand Tub Company, located on Hamilton court.

On February 22, 1882, Henry Frank Carey was united in marriage with Sarah E. Seavey. Mrs. Carey, who survives her husband, and still resides at the family home, No. 142 Elm street, Amesbury, was born in York, Maine, and is a daughter of Stephen L. and Sarah A. (Hutchins) Seavey, both of whom were also natives of York, Maine.

Around his home, Mr. Carey shed a benign influence, and when he died he left a record of which his family and friends are justly proud. He was indeed a conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-men by strictly following the rules established, both in private and public life, by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity. He was a self-made man, and a hard worker, his advancement in the business world being due to the exercise of his own powers, as well as to a close study of business conditions, and his utilization of opportunities which others might have employed had they as carefully sought the way to success. Mr. Carey's strongest instinct was the domestic one, and it was in the familiar intercourse of his own home that he really took the greatest delight. His mind never seemed to weary of devising means and ways of increasing the happiness and pleasure of those who made up his household, and in these innocent delights he himself joined with a gusto and enthusiasm that were infectious. This was a side of his character which only the more intimate of his associates were familiar with, but there were none who did not realize the sterling qualities of his character, his highmindedness as a citizen, as a good friend and neighbor. Mr. Carey deserved the popularity which he enjoyed, the success that sprang from it, and he deserved that highest of compliments which can be paid to any one; he was a just and honorable man.

EATON, William Henry,

Contractor.

Eaton is an ancient name and can be traced back for nineteen generations to Blanqui, Thane of Lochaber, A. D. 1000, whose son Fleance married Genta, Princess of North Wales. The name is frequently met with in English history, and it is noteworthy that those who bore it were invariably personages of unusual merit and distinction.

The earliest Eaton to settle in the colonies was Francis Eaton, a carpenter, who was a passenger of the "Mayflower," and one of those who signed the compact. Retracing our steps and going back to the sixteenth century, we find that William Eaton married Jane Hussey, and died before 1584. He left three sons, John, Nicholas and Peter. John Eaton, of Dover, son of William and Jane (Hussey) Eaton, emigrated in 1635. He was the ancestor of the Welsh branch that settled in Pennsylvania. Peter Eaton, son of William and Jane (Hussey) Eaton, married Elizabeth Patterson; and Nicholas Eaton married (first) Kathern Masters, and (second) Mrs. Joan Gibbs.

No finer compliment could be paid to this ancient family than the one by Nadie

Mrs. Sarah E. Carey

Z. R. Molyneux, where, in her genealogical and biographical history of the Eatons, she says: "The Eatons have always been a family of intelligence and worth; of a refinement and excellent social position—men of character and influence."

It would be difficult to conceive of a more suitable introductory paragraph than the foregoing in presenting a sketch of the life of William Henry Eaton. That he was a man of intelligence and worth, of character and influence, is unquestionable. Honest, straightforward, and a conscientious worker in the laborious field he chose, he demanded such of all those who sought his esteem. His life has shown what unimpeachable integrity and hard work can accomplish.

William Henry Eaton, son of Moses and Almira Eaton, was born in Seabrook, New Hampshire, July 12, 1855, and died June 3, 1910. As a young man he learned the trade of stone cutter, working upon the erection of railroad bridges. After following the trade of a journeyman for a time, he started in business for himself as a contractor and was employed in construction work in all parts of New England. Among other big contracts he held at this time was that for the complete masonry work in the building of the steel plant at Tremont, Massachusetts. The first two years of his married life he lived in Fall River. About 1898 he removed to Wareham, Massachusetts, and making that town his business headquarters as mason and contractor, he engaged on various contracts throughout that section of the State. He took up his residence in that part of the town known as Parker Mill, where his widow, Mrs. Eaton, still resides.

He married Mary Sweeney, daughter of Michael Sweeney, of Wareham. They had no children of their own, but they adopted the little son of Mrs. Eaton's brother, James Sweeney, who married Eliza Carroll. Their orphan son, James William Sweeney, was only three years old when he was taken by the Eatons.

Michael Sweeney was born in County Cork, Ireland, and the family is to be traced back to ancient times in that country. It was also spelled MacSweeney. The MacSweeney, Sweny, or McSwiney family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Eogan, ancestor of the Northern Hy. Nials, and son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. The ancient name of the MacSweeneys was Suibne O'Donnell, the first part of which refers to "Arms," and the second to the "Destroyer." The name Sweeney was taken from Suibne Mean ("Renowned") monarch of Ireland, A. D. 628. The chiefs of this sept bore the title of Lords of Tuatha, and their possessions were located in Donegal and Cork.

The McSweeneys were a branch of the O'Neills, and settled in Tirconnell at an early period, where they branched into three great families. These were, the McSwineys of Fanaid, who possessed an extensive territory west of Lough Swilly, and whose castle was at Rathmullin; the McSweeney Boghamach, or of Boghani, now the barony of Banagh, whose castle was at Rothain, and which territory included Reachrain, Muintiri Birn, now Rathlin O'Bierne Islands; and the MacSweeney Na d-Tuath, or the McSweeney of the Battle Axes. His districts were also known as Tuatha Toraighe, or the districts of Tory Island, a territory near Tory Island, off the northwest point of Donegal County. These McSweeney's lands were in the barony of Kilmacrenan. These chiefs were called McSweeney Na d-Tuath, or MacSweeney of the Battle

Axes, from the fact of their having been standard bearers and marshals to the O'Donnells and chiefs of gallowglasses. They were famed all over Ireland as chiefs or leaders of this heavy armed infantry. A branch of these McSweenys who were distinguished as military leaders settled in the County of Cork, Munster, in the thirteenth century, where they became commanders under the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond. Their castles were situated at Clodagh, near Macroom, and at Castlemore, in the parish of Movidy. They were distinguished throughout Munster for their hospitality, and a large stone erected near the Castle of Clodagh bore an Irish inscription inviting all travellers who passed that way to repair to the castle of Edward McSweeney for free entertainment. The Arms of the MacSweeneys, according to O'Hart in his "Irish Pedigrees," are as follows:

Arms—Azure, two boars rampant combatant, or, in chief two battle axes in saltire of the last.
Crest—A demi-griffin rampant, or, holding the claws of a lizard proper.

In some instances this honorable old Irish patronymic has been transformed into Swayne and Swyne, but the great majority of the descendants of this sept write it MacSweeny or Sweeney, to the latter spelling of the name, Michael Sweeney and his family have adhered.

Michael Sweeney's father died when he was a boy, and his widowed mother came to America with her family and located in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Later they removed to Wareham, and he was for twenty-five years in the employ of the Tremont Nail Company, receiving a salary which, today, would have hardly maintained himself comfortably to say nothing of a rather large family. Thrift and economy, however, were qualities to be met with more frequently in those days than at the present time, and Mr. Sweeney was largely endowed with both of them. He was a man of prodiguous physical strength and was noted for his power of endurance, and it has been said of him that as a worker he never recognized fatigue. He was a man whose qualities were similar to those of a great military commander, and had he lived in this day, he undoubtedly would have distinguished himself—had it been necessary for him to appear for active service in the present World War—as a leader of men on the battlefield. He married Ellen Welch, daughter of James Welch, of New Bedford. Her mother's name, before her marriage, was Mary Ryan, and her parents were natives of County Cork, Ireland. Of their children, five lived to years of maturity. Their names were as follows: Annie, married Harry Seaman, both deceased; Miles, of New Bedford; Mary, who married William Henry Eaton, of previous mention; Daniel, deceased; and James.

RAMSDELL, William C.,

Active Man of Affairs.

In those far-off times in the world's history, when it was the custom to bestow upon men a name indicative of their occupation or place of residence, it is probable that the cognomen, Ramsdell, first originated. It was originally a compound word, the two syllables of the name being separated by a hyphen. According to one authority on British surnames the derivation of the name is traced as follows: "Dell, a little dale or valley where cattle might find alike covert and pasture. Thus it is that we are accustomed to speak of a dell in connection with animal life, from which association the name Ramsdell was first originated." It may be inferred therefore that the ancient family bearing this name resided in a

wooded valley where animal life was abundant. The name is to be found in many counties of England with no apparent relationship between the various families. It has been borne by many men distinguished in science, art, war, business and the professions, both in Europe and America.

William C. Ramsdell was born in Matthews county, Virginia, August 25, 1848, and died September 12, 1911. He was the son of John Brooks and Maria (Jones) Ramsdell. His father was born in what is now known as Myricks, Massachusetts, and grew up on a farm, but in his early youth developed a liking for the sea. His voyages took him South, and on one of his trips to Virginia he made the acquaintance of the young lady whom he married. He resided in Virginia until the outbreak of the Civil War, and then came North and located in Middleboro, Massachusetts. After the death of his first wife, he married again and lived in Fall River, Massachusetts, and later retired from active affairs. His Virginia bride was a daughter of Oswald Jones, who came North after his wife's death and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Ramsdell, in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in which place he is buried.

William C. Ramsdell was reared in Middleboro, Massachusetts, and learned the trade of house-painter and followed it for eleven years. At the expiration of that time he abandoned this occupation and bought a farm in Onset, Massachusetts, when that town was first being promoted, and engaged in general farming. From a small beginning, he gradually increased his possessions and plotted the land into lots which he sold to the great number of emigrants who at that time were flocking to that part of the country. All newcomers were kindly received and entertained at his house week after week, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time in assisting them to find suitable situations and to get their lands properly cleared. His predictions as to the value of certain sections have been fulfilled to a remarkable degree, and to his enthusiasm, energy and progressive spirit may be ascribed in no small measure the development of that section. He was a man of fixed purpose, who put his heart and soul in whatever he undertook. From a modest start in life with apparently few real opportunities on which to build, he has shown strikingly what a man of energy, kindliness and purpose, combined with absolute integrity, can accomplish.

Mr. Ramsdell married, September 15, 1874, Abbie Maria, daughter of Henry Winslow Gregory, of Wareham, Massachusetts. Mrs. Ramsdell is a woman greatly beloved by all who know her, for her able and gracious character and the wide charity of her nature. She bore her husband five children, four of whom grew to maturity: Jennie Bradford, married Theron Alton Kelley, and has one son, Theron Ramsdell Kelley; Bernice Martin, married Charles Minor Lincoln, and has one daughter, Jennie Maria Lincoln; Frederick Leslie, married Mabel Hitchcock, and has one daughter, Alice Marjorie; Russell Gregory; Chestor Howard, married Kate Perry Besse and has five children: Virginia Frances, Bernice Elizabeth, William Chester, Frederick Mortimer, Jessamine Alberta.

Mrs. Ramsdell's father, Henry Winslow Gregory, in his youth followed the sea, and later settled in that part of Wareham now called East Wareham, where he was employed in the nail works for many years until that industry was suspended there. He was afterwards engaged in the business of producing oysters, which business he pursued for many

years with marked success. He married Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of William Benson, of South Middleboro, Massachusetts. They had four children: Abbie Maria, Sarah Adelaide, Henry Everett, William Benson. Mr. Gregory's father was James Davis Gregory, of whose life little can be definitely ascertained. He went South in one of the wars, probably with Mexico and the United States, and was reported ill in a hospital, but nothing further was ever heard from him. It is probable that he succumbed to one of the fevers which ravaged that country during the two years, 1846-1848, that the war lasted.

DORRANCE, John Thompson, Ph.D.,

Head of Important Business.

There is no reliable nor authentic history of the Dorrance family prior to their emigration to America early in the eighteenth century. There is, however, a tradition that, like many other French Huguenot families, owing to religious persecutions, they went to Ireland by the way of Scotland, also that during these travels the spelling of the name was changed from D'Orranc to Dorrance.

The first account that is obtainable of the family in America is the records of the Voluntown, Connecticut, church records and the "History of Windham County" in that State. Under date of April 17, 1723, Rev. Samuel Dorrance was called to preach the Gospel to the people of Voluntown, Connecticut, at a salary of sixty pounds a year, with an extra allowance of fifty pounds to promote his building and settling in that town. The Voluntown church was the first and for a long period of time was the only Presbyterian church in Connecticut. The Rev. Samuel Dorrance was a soldier of the Gospel army of peace, a "Scotch Presbyterian," having a strong militant strain in his makeup that not even his holy calling could subdue, for he bred a race of warriors that as bravely fought the enemies of their country, in actual combat, as their Presbyterian ancestors fought the enemy of souls. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, licensed in 1711 to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton.

He settled in Connecticut in 1723, coming from Ulster county in the north of Ireland, and was accompanied by his brothers, George and John Dorrance, with their families. His brothers settled in that part of Connecticut afterward included in the township of Foster, Rhode Island. The Rev. Samuel Dorrance married, August 1, 1726, Elizabeth Smith, and lived between Sterling Hill and Oneco, on what was known as the Providence road, in that portion of Voluntown which later became known as Sterling, Connecticut. Here he followed his holy calling until the weight of years compelled him to cease from his labors. He died in Connecticut, in 1775, aged ninety years.

The two sons of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, George and John, settled in the Wyoming Valley, establishing the Pennsylvania branch of the family. George Dorrance was a lieutenant colonel of the militia, and after a life of brave deeds fell in the battle known as the Wyoming Valley Massacre.

James Dorrance, the eldest son of George Dorrance, one of the original settlers, and Marjory Dorrance, was apparently the financial genius of the family, as we find him prior to the Revolution subscribing and lending aid to his less fortunate fellow-countrymen in Boston, who were rebelling against the unjust taxation of Great Britain. His name

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John G. Dorrance

appears often in the official early Colonial records. He was a very religious man and constantly upheld his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Dorrance, in his not unjust demands for his church. He was the father of seven children.

Samuel Dorrance, son of James Dorrance, was born April 28, 1740. He married Margaret, a daughter of Walter and Jane (Campbell) Trumbull. He removed to Sterling Hill, Connecticut, where he was engaged in large business interests.

Archibald Dorrance, son of Samuel and Margaret (Trumbull) Dorrance, was born in Foster, Rhode Island, in 1770. He married, February 12, 1789, Deborah Bowen, a noted belle and beauty of Sterling, Connecticut. He was an influential citizen in his community, built a fine residence, and was engaged in the milling business. He died October 3, 1816. There is the following inscription on his tombstone in the graveyard of the Dorrance Neighborhood, wherein sixty of the name are buried.

> Praises on tombs are trifles vainly spent,
> A man's good name is his best monument.

David and John Dorrance, sons of Archibald Dorrance, drifted to Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The former, however, later settled in Philadelphia. At the present time there are no Dorrances left in Sterling, Connecticut. John Dorrance, mentioned above, was born at Sterling, Connecticut, June 11, 1803, and in his early manhood settled in Bristol, Pennsylvania. He became interested in milling, and although practically without capital soon became the owner of large flour and lumber mills. He extended his business until he controlled those industries throughout that section of the country. This, however, was but a small part of his business activities, as he became a director in companies interested in steamboat lines, railroads, and also in coastwise shipping. He was a generous man to his fellow-townsmen, many of whom he started on the high road of success. He was prominently identified with all local interests and also for many years vestryman of St. James Church of Bristol. He purchased, just below Bristol, on the Delaware river, a large tract of land, where he planned to develop what would now be known as a "Model Farm," but died before his plans were completed. He married Mary T., a daughter of Richard Henry Morris, the engineer who built the Dalaware Breakwater. She was born February 17, 1817, died February 18, 1869. John Dorrance died September 26, 1869, and is buried in the graveyard of the old St. James Church, Bristol, Pennsylvania. Three sons survived him, George Morris, John, Jr., and Arthur. The two younger sons carried on their father's business for several years, when, owing to changing conditions, they sold their property and dissolved partnership.

John Dorrance, Jr., son of John and Mary T. (Morris) Dorrance, was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1845. He married at Penn's Manor, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1873, Eleanor Gillingham Thompson, born August 19, 1852, daughter of John W. and Phoebe Milnor (Gillingham) Thompson. On her maternal side she was descended from several of the old Colonial families of Philadelphia. Yeamans Gillingham, the ancestor of the Philadelphia and Bucks county family of that name, came from either the County of Kent or Dorset in Southern England to Pennsylvania before 1690. He purchased the following year one hundred acres in Oxford township, Philadelphia county. This was in what is now the central part of Frankford. He married, presumably after his arrival in Philadelphia, Mary Taylor, who came

from the same part of England about the same date. James Gillingham, the eldest son and sixth child of Yeamans and Mary (Taylor) Gillingham, was born on the Frankford farm, August 2, 1708. He married, at the Abington Meeting House, March 4, 1730, Martha Canby, born March 9, 1705, daughter of Thomas Canby, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Baker) Canby, of Thorne, Yorkshire, England. He was born in 1668, and came to Pennsylvania with his maternal uncle, Henry Baker, in the ship "Vine" of Liverpool, which arrived in the Delaware river, September 17, 1684. He sailed from Dolgelly, Wales, and after serving his uncle for the term of service fixed by the Quarterly Meetings of Bucks county, in return for the uncle having paid his passage to Pennsylvania, he settled in Abington township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, near Jenkintown, where he followed the milling business for a few years. Prior to 1717 he removed to Solebury township, Bucks county, locating on the present site of the borough of New Hope. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly. He died September 20, 1742. There is in the life of Thomas Canby much to be admired. Starting in the humble walks of life, a poor, friendless and orphan boy, he worked his way by industry and perseverance into the position of general confidence. His sterling integrity of character, his usefulness as a citizen and a public official, and his many acts of Christian charity, endeared him to the community-at-large and he became one of the most prominent and highly respected men of his day. His numerous descendants of other names take especial pride in tracing their ancestry back to Thomas Canby, "The Friend."

Joseph Gillingham, sixth child of James and Martha (Canby) Gillingham, was born May 14, 1743. He married, May 25, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harvey. At the time of his marriage he lived in Lower Wakefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but afterwards settled in Fallington in that State. He died May 17, 1794. Harvey Gillingham, a son by this marriage, was born June 10, 1785, and married (first) at Falls Meeting, March 20, 1811, Elvira Milnor, born July 27, 1792, daughter of Mahlon Milnor, who was a son of Joseph Milnor, a scion of the Milnor family, one of ancient lineage, residing for many generations at Milnor Hall, near Leeds, England. Mrs. Gillingham died January 14, 1831, leaving six daughters. Phoebe Milnor, the fourth daughter, married John W. Thompson, a son of Hector and Margaret Thompson. Hector Thompson was born in Balemona, County Antrim, Ireland, November 25, 1774, and was banished from Great Britain for active participation in the Irish Rebellion of 1790. Harvey Gillingham married (second) his sister-in-law, Harriet Milnor Mitchell, widow of Jonathan Mitchell. He died February 13, 1851.

The death of John Dorrance, Jr., occurred March 26, 1911. The children by the marriage of John, Jr., and Eleanor Gillingham (Thompson) Dorrance are: 1. John Thompson, mentioned below. 2. George Morris, born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1876; received a military education at St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York, and the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, in the same State; he then became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1910 from the medical department of that institution; after his graduation he was an interne for two years at the Philadelphia General Hospital; he commenced the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, devoting his

time mostly to surgery, and was one of the first great surgeons to use blood transfusion successfully; a special chair was created for him in the University of Pennsylvania for aural surgery; on the participation of the United States in the World War in Europe, he was commissioned a major in the Medical Reserve Corps of the National Army, and is now serving in France. 3. Alice Field, born April 28, 1883; graduated, in 1901, from St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey; she has been an extensive traveler, and resides (1918) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 4. Mary Stuart, born May 7, 1886; married, November 6, 1909, Robert E. Blake, one of the managers of the Cunard Steamship Line, and resides at Llewellyn Park, Orange, New Jersey. 5. Eleanor Winifred, born September 19, 1888. 6. Arthur Calbraith, born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1893; he received his preparatory education in the Episcopal Academy at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Massachusetts; he possessed great executive ability, and was president of the Franco-American Food Company, Jersey City, New Jersey; he received, in 1917, a commission of captain in the United States Coast Artillery, and is now stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, being chief instructor in gunnery; he married, February 7, 1918, Elsie Allen Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, of Leahurst, Liscard, Cheshire, England.

A notable in the field of scientific preparation and preservation of food is John Thompson Dorrance, eldest child of John and Eleanor Gillingham (Thompson) Dorrance. He was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1873.

Napoleon said, "An army marches on its stomach." And one of our own wise men declares that "the men who feed the nation make the nation." In fact, ever since the day Joseph made himself master of Egypt by conserving the grain of the seven fat years, the able food conservators of any country have been counted among its national figures.

John T. Dorrance, president of Joseph Campbell Company, makers of Campbell's Soups, is the head of one of the leading food industries of the world, an industry largely of his own creation. In order to create a great business in canned soups, it was first necessary to create a market for this product. By means of a remarkably aggressive and consistent campaign of educational advertising, Dr. Dorrance made the American people a nation of soup users, this economical and wholesome food having been neglected in this country prior to the advent upon the market of Campbell's soups. Naturally Dr. Dorrance has became a conspicuous figure in American enterprise.

He received his preparatory education at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia; then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Continuing his studies abroad, he took his doctor's degree at the University of Göttingen, graduating Ph.D. in 1897.

In 1869 Messrs. Anderson and Campbell established a canning and preserving business at Camden, New Jersey. In 1873 Joseph Campbell bought out the Anderson interest in this enterprise, and in 1882 the firm of Joseph Campbell & Company was formed, consisting of Joseph Campbell, Arthur Dorrance, Joseph S. Campbell and Walter S. Spackman. Ten years later a corporation was formed, the title of which was Joseph Campbell Preserve Company. In 1905

this was changed to the present title, Joseph Campbell Company. Returning from abroad, John T. Dorrance joined the Joseph Campbell Preserve Company of Camden, New Jersey. His uncle at that time controlled the company, and the new employee received a salary of $7.00 a week. At that time the company packed a broad line of food products, including canned vegetables, jellies, jams, mince meats, salad dressings, prepared mustards and ketchups.

John T. Dorrance, in the course of his scientific research, conceived the idea of packing soup in condensed form, by an improved method which retains all the original nutriment and flavor, while greatly reducing the bulk and consequent cost of containers and transportation. This revolutionary idea has been well called a stroke of genius. Its effect on household economics throughout the United States has proven a happy one and beyond question it has exerted a potent and salutary influence on our national dietary and health.

Dr. Dorrance is a close student of his business, and his instinct for leadership in his chosen field was backed by initiative and determination to gain pre-eminence solely through merit and superlative thoroughness. As a result of his own vigorous methods applied both to production and commercial development, the company gradually specialized on soups, which line was increased until they now manufacture twenty-one kinds of condensed soups, with a capacity of over 2,000,000 cans per day. The educational advertising campaign was also gradually increased until the Campbell Company are now the greatest of all the food advertisers, and "Campbell's Soup" has become a household word throughout the entire world.

Like all men conspicuously efficient in commercial affairs, Dr. Dorrance has a strong analytical bent, which is carried into every source of production on which the business depends. He is an expert in scientific agriculture and husbandry, and devotes much attention to developing improved varieties of vegetables in the fine conservatories and beautiful gardens of his home, Pomona Farms, Cinnaminson, New Jersey. He has held the position of chemist, assistant superintendent, general manager, director, and is at the present time president of the Joseph Campbell Company. His has been the master mind in the creation of this business; success was only obtained through his indomitable will; he surmounted every obstacle confronting him. His entire life has been devoted to his business, every detail of which he mastered, and from a seven dollar a week employee, he in time became the owner of the business. His kindly nature won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact; his high ideal of honesty he maintains in all business transactions. Of a charitable nature, he is a firm friend to his employees when they meet with adversity. Quiet and unostentatious, he is a thorough executive. He devotes considerable of his time to the betterment and welfare of his fellow-citizens. In 1917 he was associated with Herbert C. Hoover in the United States Food Administration.

Dr. Dorrance is a vestryman of Christ Church, Riverton, New Jersey; he is a director of the National State Bank of Camden, New Jersey, and the Atlantic City and Port Reading railroads. Socially, he is a life member of the Racquet Club, University and Manufacturers clubs, and a member of the Philadelphia Country Club, Technology, Pen and Pencil and Down Town clubs, all of Philadelphia; the New York Yacht, Midday and

Technology clubs of New York; the Baltimore Country Club; the Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, New Jersey, and the Country Club of Riverton, New Jersey.

John T. Dorrance married at Baltimore, Maryland, August, 1906, Ethel, daughter of Louis W. and Florence Kelsey Mallinckrodt. Dr. and Mrs. Dorrance have a family of four daughters: Elinor, born November 12, 1907; Ethel Mallinckrodt, born July 17, 1909; Charlotte Kelsey, born November 10, 1911; Margaret Winifred, born October 18, 1915.

NICKERSON, Ziba, Captain,

Mariner of the Old-Time Quality.

There is a well-known saying that the average Cape Cod boy goes from the cradle to the sea. There is something about the bounding billow that is fascinating to his mind and captivates his interest like nothing else in all the world. The ocean's surfy, slow, deep, mellow voice, full of mystery and awe, calls to him like a bird brooding for its mate, and seldom does he fail to respond to its garrulous appeal, for to a true son of Cape Cod the mystery of the waters is irresistible.

It proved to be so in the life of Captain Ziba Nickerson. Born where the Atlantic sends its luring appeal into child-life, the late Captain Ziba Nickerson followed in the wake of his ancestors who "went down to the sea in ships." From a berth before the mast as a boy, to sailor on whalers, an officer on tea clippers that made the American marine famous in an earlier day, he became identified with coastwise steamboating, and was widely known in all the principal Atlantic ports. If it be true, as one noted American educator has said, that four years of travel is superior in educational value to the usual formal college course, then it can truthfully be said that, from an educational standpoint, Captain Nickerson was especially favored. Be that as it may, the fact remains that he was a man possessed of an almost inexhaustible fund of information upon all matters relating to travel, was widely read, and gifted with a marvelous memory, which placed at his immediate command the fruits of his reading and all the incidents of his varied and interesting career.

From Charles Wareing Bardsley's book, "English Surnames—Their Sources and Significations," the following is found in regard to the origin and meaning of the name, Nickerson. "Nickerson, 'the son of Nicholas,' corruption of Nicholson. Of the later period of New Testament history, few names were better represented than 'Nicholas,' but it was St. Nicholas of the Fourth Century who first gave it its position. Owing to several well-known legends that connected themselves with this famous Archbishop of Myra, he became the patron saint of boys, sailors, parish priests and even thieves. Two of the most favored curtailments of this name were 'Nicol and Nick.' From the one we have derived our Nicholls and Nicholsons; from the other, our Nixs, Nicks, Nixons, Nicksons and Nickersons."

The history of the Nickerson family in this country begins with William, of Norwich, Norfolk county, England; he and his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Nicholas and Bridget Busby, arrived in Boston, June 20, 1637. He is described as a man of intelligence and of great energy and strength of will. He died between 1687 and 1689. His residence in Yarmouth was in the northeast part of the town, near Follen's pond. He also resided in Chatham, near the head of Ryders Cove, and he was probably buried

on a hill nearby which he had dedicated as a burial place where there are ancient graves. William Nickerson's wife bore him nine children, all of whom lived to reach man's estate.

Captain Ziba Nickerson was born in Chatham, Massachusetts, June 21, 1848, and died there December 9, 1916. He was the son of Ziba and Sarah (Payne) Nickerson. Ziba Nickerson, Sr., was born in Chatham, Massachusetts, August 31, 1823, and died August 1, 1912. Captain Nickerson's strong liking for the sea seems to have been to some extent inherited, for we find that his father early in life was engaged in coastwise vessels. It seems, however, that he later abandoned this pursuit to become connected with the Brewster and Baldwin Telegraph Lines, as operator. This was in the year 1855. It was but a few years before that Congress had granted Professor Morse, the father of the telegraph, the sum of thirty thousand dollars to construct a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. Telegraphy was still in its infancy, and Ziba Nickerson, Sr., may be rightfully regarded as one of the farsighted pioneers who foresaw the tremendous possibilities of this epoch-making invention. In those days the cost of sending a message by telegraph was next to nothing; a very short message costing only one or two cents. Mr. Nickerson was wont to recall these years with considerable amusement, and an interesting store is told of his initial success in this new field. On the first day he had been installed as official telegrapher of one of the company's offices, a man came in and bought a cent's worth of telegraphing. That was all the money which was taken that day for the use of forty miles of wire. A strange contrast to the picture is this industry today. Now there are about two million miles of telegraph wire in the United States, or enough to reach nearly eight times round the earth, and the messages sent bring in a hundred thousand dollars a day. The Brewster and Baldwin Company was soon absorbed by the Western Union. Mr. Nickerson continued in the employ of this great corporation, and retired, after fifty-five years of faithful service, the oldest active telegrapher, in point of years of actual service, in the history of the electric telegraph. Ziba Nickerson was a man of sound judgment, impeccable honesty, and pleasing personality. These qualities won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, who out of appreciation conferred upon him the various positions of responsibility which he held during long terms of years. He served as postmaster for nearly twenty years, and was also a member of the school commissioners. He was a member of the Universalist church, serving as its clerk and treasurer for fifty years, and as Sunday school superintendent for twenty-five years. Among Mr. Nickerson's accomplishments may be mentioned his excellent singing voice, which, combined with a thorough knowledge of musical technique, made him a popular figure at singing circles everywhere; at one time he conducted a class in voice culture, known as "Ye Olde Time Singing School," which helped many to climb to higher realms of achievement in this most difficult art.

Ziba Nickerson was the son of Lumberd Nickerson, who was born in Chatham, March 4, 1797, and died September 16, 1857. Lumberd Nickerson's wife, Rhoda, was born in Harwich, July 13, 1797, and died in Chatham, September 10, 1861. He was a captain of coasting schooners, and early instructed his son, Ziba, in the ways of life on the waters. In this exciting life, full of adventure and of danger in those days, Ziba Nickerson

grew to manhood. The experiences he then had, coupled with the wise counsel he received, determined in no little manner his future character. Ziba Nickerson's marriage to Sarah Payne took place on November 28, 1844.

The name of Payne is of Norman origin, and the earliest records of it are found in an ancient document of the year 1086, which shows that Payne, first name not given, was a Norman. Payne's real name was Pagen; latinized, Paganus. He owned land in England previous to the time of the Conquest. This land, we are told, was spread over fifteen counties, all of which touched each other. Through these holdings he could drive "horse and hound" and could do business on his own land at four points on the ocean which is shown by a map of "Payne's Holdings" in England, A. D. 1041-86. He had a son, Edmund, known as "Son of Payne," and one daughter, known as "Daughter of Payne." The Paines or Paynes are honorably mentioned in Hornfield's "History of Norfolk County," 1313, from whence they trace their descent. Of these, Stephen, the first of that name, migrated to Kingston, Massachusetts, in 1635. Eleazer, fifth of that name, was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War; he built his cabin on the site of the city of Painesville, Ohio, 1793, giving to it its name. Of the ancestry of Thomas of Eastham, founder of the Cape Cod family, little that is positive is known. His father is supposed to have been the Thomas of Yarmouth, the first deputy to the old Colony of Plymouth from Yarmouth.

In returning now to the subject of this sketch, Captain Ziba Nickerson, we do so with a clearer understanding and appreciation of those names that have come down the stream of time, honored and revered, and with which the name of Captain Ziba Nickerson is inseparably linked. Fearless and frank, detesting all subterfuge, Captain Nickerson has kept unstained the name transmitted to him from his worthy ancestors.

Captain Nickerson obtained his early education at the public schools of Chatham, Massachusetts. At the age of thirteen, he left home for New Bedford, and shipped for a voyage covering three years and two months. This voyage, the first experience of its kind, was a memorable one in the life of Captain Nickerson. The impressions he received were never wholly effaced from off the tablet of memory, and he would often recur to them in reminiscent mood among friends in his home, with interesting disquisitions upon the topics of that particular period. It was, indeed, a sensational time in American History. Abraham Lincoln had just been made president of the United States; the war between the North and South was fast impending. The world of invention was making great strides. Progress marked the spirit of the age. The youth of the land were restless, daring, ambitious. Ziba Nickerson had felt the pulse of things, while still in his teens, and longed for adventure and excitement. His fourteenth birthday was spent at sea. He travelled far and wide; visited foreign nations; saw new meridians; talked with strange races of men; habituated himself to all manner of climates and customs. At the same time that he was gaining practical first-hand knowledge of the world, he was also acquainting himself with the literature of those countries to which his work brought him. As a matter of course he acquired a fund of knowledge and experience which no college could hope to give him at any cost.

He was still a young man when he was promoted to the position of mate, and later shipped as first mate (the vessel

carried three mates), of the famous old "Ocean King," at that time the largest six-masted ship afloat. He continued in the foreign trade for a year or two after his marriage. He then abandoned sailing vessels for coastwise steamers. In 1881, he entered the employ of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company as second officer. During the years 1887-88-89, he sailed between Boston, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island ports as master of the steamer "Worcester." He then received an appointment as chief officer with the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, which offer he accepted. In July, 1891, he became master of the "Howard," and from that time until he retired in September, 1908, he commanded continuously steamers of that line. With every step in his career, Captain Nickerson mounted ever higher and higher up the ladder of success. In his relations to his subordinates, he was just and impartial, appreciating and applauding good work, and comprehending from his own experience the practical limitations and difficulties of certain departments of labor.

He was a man of sweetest disposition. Even when in serious mood, the sunshine beamed from his eye. He possessed a keen sense of humor which added zest to his conversation like sauce to a pudding. All who met him socially could testify to his charm and affability; an ideal specimen of the sturdy New England stock from which he came.

He was a member of St. Martin's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Chatham, and with his wife, was affiliated with the Eastern Star. His other affiliations were with the Boston Marine Society; Nauset Lodge, New England Order of Protection; and the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots. In all these he was one of the most highly honored members.

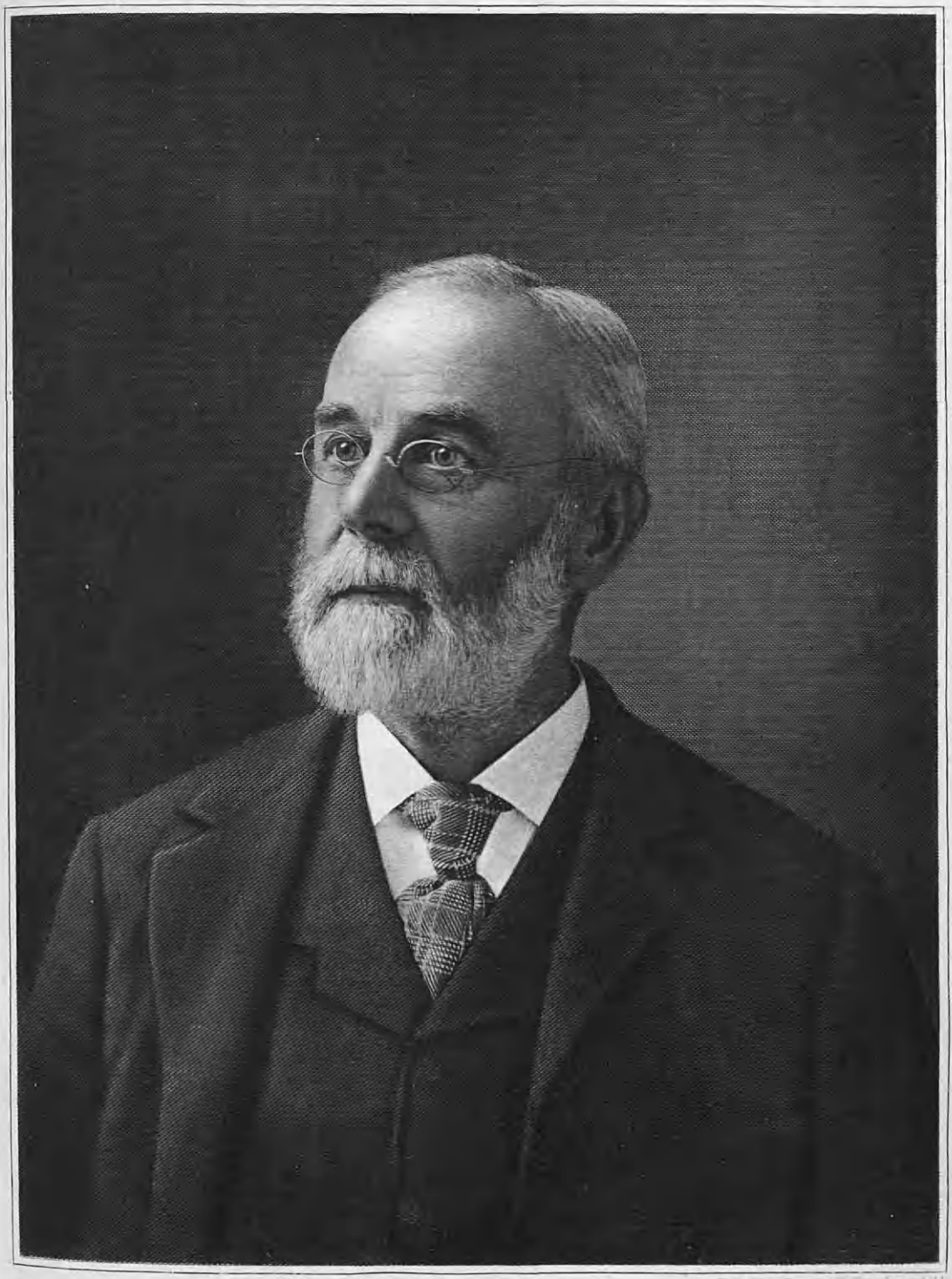
Captain Nickerson married Eunice Almena, daughter of Captain Nathaniel K. Kenney, of Harwich; she bore him one son, who was born in 1880 and died the same year.

Captain Nathaniel K. Kenney was a native of Harwich, and later moved to Chatham. He followed the sea all his life, being engaged during his early years on fishing craft and later on coasting vessels. Two or three years before his death he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Swampscott, Massachusetts. He married Eunice, daughter of Jesse Nickerson, of Chatham. Jesse Nickerson was a brother of Lumberd Nickerson, grandfather of Captain Ziba Nickerson. Jesse Nickerson built the house over the water on the site of the present aviation camp, which became famous in local history as "Jesse's Folly." She bore her husband two children: Lurana Evelyn, who married Collins E. Howes, of Chatham; Eunice Almena, previously mentioned. Captain Kenney's father was Jesse Kenney, of Harwich.

GRIGGS, George William,

Civil War Veteran, Business Man.

New England enterprise is proverbial, and justly so, for perhaps no other section of our great country, or indeed of the world, has in proportion to its population produced so many pioneers in the various branches of human industry as has this small region. Peopled generally by men whose strong sense of religious and personal freedom drove them to forsake the securities and comforts of a long established home, together with every tie of family affection and patriotism, for the untried wilderness, its people today may be considered as worthy successors of their bold ancestors, and it is not surprising that from a beginning made by these



Engd by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

George William Griggs

sturdy pioneers has arisen a type of hardy and venturesome men.

Their spirit of adventure, for such it may be rightly called, using that term in its broadest sense, has not since the opening of the nineteenth century had any problem so difficult to deal with as those which their forbears were confronted with in the conquest of a new continent, yet their achievements in their own particular sphere have not fallen below those around which our earliest traditions and history are centered.

A splendid representative of New England manhood is found in the life story of the late George William Griggs, of Allston, Massachusetts, whose death occurred there at his home, No. 575 Cambridge street, February 5, 1910. After an honorable life of seventy-six years, Mr. Griggs passed over the great divide into the beyond, a man honored in life, and blessed in memory. Courteous, friendly, and the very soul of uprightness, he had won many warm friends, whose friendship he valued most highly.

In a study of a family, one cannot fail to observe those salient characteristics, mental and physical, which appear in successive generations. The ancestral lines of George William Griggs, both paternal and material, extend back to the earliest settlement of this country, and both directly and collaterally include many of the old Puritan families of New England, the characteristics of whom were developed in him to a marked degree.

Arms—Gules, three ostrich feathers argent.
Crest—A sword in pale, enfiled with a leopard's face proper.

His paternal ancestor was Thomas Griggs, born September 2, 1603, at Medford, Suffolk county, England. He emigrated to America in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman in 1636. He had an allotment of land at Muddy River, Brookline, and died after a lingering sickness, May 23, 1646. Joseph Griggs, son of Thomas Griggs, was born in England, in 1625, and came to New England with his father. He settled at Muddy River, having sold his Roxbury property in 1652. He resided in what was known as Roxbury District, or Punch Bowl Village. He became a member of the Roxbury church, June 20, 1653. He was admitted a freeman, May 18, 1653; was a deputy to the General Court in 1681, and a selectman of Roxbury in 1677-80. As a member of that board, he was active in procuring a grant of land from the Legislature to establish the town of New Roxbury, now Woodstock, Connecticut. Previous to 1689 he was joint owner in a grist mill, which he sold to Joseph Belknap, who proceeded to use the water privilege in such a manner as to damage the citizens of Brookline and Roxbury in neglecting to do as much grinding as was necessary for home consumption. Accordingly, application was made to the selectmen for relief, which was arranged. Joseph Griggs enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens throughout a long and useful life. He died February 10, 1715, aged ninety years. Ichabod Griggs, son of Joseph Griggs, was born in Roxbury, September 27, 1675, and was a farmer by occupation. His oldest son, Thomas Griggs, was born February 25, 1716, and died July 7, 1782. He settled in the lower parish of Roxbury, now a part of Brookline. He was a cordwainer, and worked for many years at his trade in what is known as the Downer House, which he built. He afterwards sold the estate and bought the one later owned by Deacon David Coolidge, on Harvard street, Brookline. He married, September 1, 1743, Margaret Williams, of Roxbury, and they were the parents of ten

children, the youngest of which was Nathaniel Griggs, who was born in Brookline, May 20, 1770, and his oldest son, Nathaniel Aspenwall Griggs, was the father of George William Griggs in whose memory this biography is written. Nathaniel Griggs owned all the land from Brighton avenue to the Brookline line, and was of sturdy yeomanry type of virile manhood, following the peaceful occupation of farming all his life. During the War of 1812 Nathaniel Griggs acted as ensign and commanded a company at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, doing good service.

George William Griggs, the seventh in descent from Thomas Griggs, the immigrant progenitor, was born in Allston, Massachusetts, May 23, 1834, the son of Nathaniel Aspenwall and Nancy (Dearborn) Griggs. He received his education in the public schools of Allston and attended the Brighton High School for two years. His first employment after leaving school was working in the slaughtering house conducted by Nathaniel Jackson in Brighton, Massachusetts. This business did not appeal to him, however, and as he had a longing to go to sea he soon found employment as a mate on a sailing vessel, and before he was twenty years old he had traveled around the world twice. On his return to Boston, in 1863, from his second voyage around the world, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, as a corporal. After one year's service in the army in the Civil War, he was taken prisoner, and on his return home he engaged in the produce business at the Central Market in Boston, and also conducted a provision store on Green street. He retired from mercantile business in 1883, and devoted his time in looking after the Griggs estate, of which he was the administrator after the death of his father. He never held public office, but was always interested in the civic affairs of Allston. He attended the Baptist church.

On December 12, 1871, in Ellsworth, Maine, he was united in marriage with Arianna Lord, only daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Bonsey) Lord, both natives of Ellsworth, Maine. Mrs. Griggs' father was an old sea captain, sailing from Ellsworth, Maine, around Cape Horn. He was a son of Elias Lord, of Ellsworth, Maine. Her grandmother was Martha Wentworth, and her great-grandfather, William Wentworth, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. The Lord coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a fess gules, between three cinquefoils azure, a hind passant between two pheons, or.

Crest—A demi-bird, with wings expanded, sable, on its head two small horns or. The dexter wing outside gules, inside argent, the sinister outside of the last, inside the third.

Mr. and Mrs. Griggs were the parents of three children, the oldest being twins, of which Eugene Lord survived, his twin brother dying in infancy. Eugene Lord was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 9, 1875; he attended the Allston Grammar School and graduated from the Boston English High School; he is a marine engineer. George Henry, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 1, 1877; he attended the Allston Grammar School and graduated from the Boston English High School; he is a draughtsman by profession, and at present is studying to be an ensign in the United States Navy; he married Minetta Coombs, of Beachmount, Massachusetts. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Griggs has continued to reside in the Griggs homestead at No. 575 Cambridge street, Allston, Massachusetts.

In the death of George William Griggs there has passed one of those rare spirits that serve as guiding stars to

Mrs. Avianna Lord Griggs

younger generations. The home life of Mr. Griggs was a very happy one, and he was one of those men who always considered the pleasure and wants of his family first. He never tired striving to devise means for their happiness and contentment, and his presence in the home made domestic life ideal and serene. He possessed a charming personality, a retentive memory, and a ready sympathy, and all through life he won the affection and admiration of those with whom he came in contact. He liked people, and never found anyone uninteresting, because his buoyant nature enabled him to always bring forth the best that was in everyone. Kindly and tolerant of all, he was a delightful companion and a true friend. A man of sterling character, Mr. Griggs retained through life the strong respect for law and justice so inherent in many of the best New England families. He stood for the uplift of the community and the advancement of the social and commercial prosperity of his fellow-man. His was a good life, representing substantial usefulness to his city, State and country, and so he will be remembered and honored.

PIERCE, George Phineas,

Scientist and Agriculturalist.

George P. Pierce, for many years a scientific grower of fruits and berries, came of old New England stock which traces its origin back to Colonial times when the three Pierce brothers were influential men in the founding and organizing of the infant "plantations" on the shores of Massachusetts Bay.

The name Pierce is a common one in England, having been derived in all probability from the baptizmal name Peter or Pirse, or Pierse, as it was called after the Conquest and while French was still the court language. The earliest American connection of the family was through John Pierce, a citizen and wealthy clothworker of the city of London, and brother of Captain Michael and Captain William Pierce. The records tell that John Pierce secured a patent for New England, February 12, 1620, which superseded the Wincob patent. Pierce was one of the adventurers, and the patent conveyed, together with self-governing powers, a tract of land to be selected by the planters, near the mouth of the Hudson. This document, lost through negligence for a time, is now preserved at Plymouth, and may be seen with the signatures of the Duke of Lennox, Ferdinando Gorges, and others.

Captain William Pierce was born in England about 1590, resided at Salem and Boston, and was killed in the Bahamas in 1641. It is said that in the early history of the colonies he was one of the most famous masters of ships that ever came into the waters of New England. He was the master of the "Paragon," which was owned by his brother, John Pierce, of London. In 1639 he commanded the "Mayflower" and sailed her on one of her voyages. In 1630 he was master of the "Lion," and brought over a notable company. In 1638 he sailed between Boston and the West Indies, taking there a number of Pequod prisoners as bondmen, and bringing back negro slaves, though even at that time this was not done without remonstrance from some of the more humane of the colonists. On this trip he also brought his friend Winthrop, "an aligarto." In previous trips he had brought from these regions the first cotton in 1633 to the colonies, and in 1636 the first sweet potatoes, selling the latter at two pence a

pound. His brother, Captain Michael Pierce, located in Hingham, Massachusetts, and left a numerous family.

Thomas Pierce, the father of George P. Pierce, was born in the house in Dorchester, Massachusetts, which his father, the first Thomas Pierce, had built, and here also his son, George P. Pierce, was later born, where his father and grandfather had died. Thomas (2) Pierce in his younger days was a successful butcher. Later in life and until his son, George P. Pierce, was able to relieve him of the responsibility, he carried on the homestead farm.

George P. Pierce, son of Thomas (2) and Martha (Leeds) Pierce, was born, May 5, 1837, at No. 761 Adams street, Dorchester, in the house built by his grandfather in 1705, and here he died January 22, 1894. His education was obtained at the public schools of the town, and he then set out to learn the carpenter's trade. A severe attack of rheumatic fever, however, at this time made him decide to remain on the old home farm and turn his activities to the more varied occupations of agricultural life. A youth of great intelligence, he did not come to this conclusion without some deep thinking on the special line in which he would spend his greatest energy. The result was the decision to specialize in the raising of fine fruit. He accordingly gave his entire time and attention to this branch of cultivation and studied it with the minute attention that a general gives to his campaigns. His success with his fruit trees and his berries fully justified his intensive and scientific methods. He made a financial success at the same time, for often his trees would be bearing well when all the other growers had lost their crops. The interest and value of such a life are quite beyond computation, and form a strong argument for the "back to the soil" movement. In this occupation Mr. Pierce was engaged until his death. He was interested in public affairs, and did his share of the burdens of citizenship, but never sought office, and being a man of extremely quiet tastes, he did not care to any great extent for the fraternal organizations, although he was a member of the Knights of Honor.

George P. Pierce married Catherine, daughter of Jacob Dix, and they had three children: 1. Edith Marian, married William Monroe, deceased, and had two children: Myrtle, married a Mr. Jordan, and Franklin Pierce. 2. Bela George, married Grace Cushing. 3. Bessie Grenway, married Warren Veazie.

The Dix family, from which Mrs. Catherine (Dix) Pierce is descended, were early settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts. Edward Dix, the American progenitor of the family, is stated by the records to have embarked at Gravesend, England, January 16, 1635, at the age of nineteen, and in the same vessel came also Jane Wilkinson, who afterwards became his wife. The fancy is tempted to summon up the romance that began on this long, wintry voyage that knit together the hearts of this young English boy and girl. Edward Dix was admitted freeman, May 4, 1635, and his name is on the list of the proprietors of Watertown. He died July 9, 1660, and in his will mentions his son John, and a daughter Abigail Parks, and another daughter whose name is not given. His wife Jane was the mother of his children. The inventory gives his estate as consisting of two hundred and ninety-nine acres, and of £254 3s. 10d. John Dix, the son of Edward and Jane (Wilkinson) Dix, after the death of his father, chose John Wincoll as his guardian.

Coming down to modern times, Daniel Dix, the grandfather of Catherine (Dix) Pierce, was a native of Reading, Mas-

sachusetts, and afterwards went to Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he cultivated a very large farm. He married Mary Upton, a member of an old and respected family of that region. In a list of the Revolutionary soldiers enlisting from the town of Reading there is given the names of eleven Uptons. A Jonathan Dix enlisted from Wakefield for service in the French and Indian War (1745-57).

Jacob Dix, son of Daniel Dix, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts. His parents removed to Townsend, when he was a lad, and there he received such education as the town schools afforded. He then obtained work as a teamster, driving six-horse teams between Keene, New Hampshire, and Providence, Rhode Island. These were the days before the railroads were built through that part of the State. When the steel rails were laid the long distance carrying business was destroyed, and those who were interested in it had to seek other employment. Mr. Dix became a cooper, and this trade he carried on until within a few years of his death. He married Mary Adams, daughter of a Mr. Campbell. They had ten children, of whom six lived to adult years. These were: Catherine, married George P. Pierce, of previous mention; Mary Ellen, Jacob Morton, Mary Electa, Henrietta, and Lydia Ann. The family belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, the parents being very active in all departments of church work, and were very practical as well as devout Christians.

CRAGIN, Edwin Bradford, A.M., M.D.,

Specialist.

With the passing of Dr. Edwin Bradford Cragin, of New York City, a life was cut short in its usefulness, for bare half a century had passed over his head. He had given his life to that oldest and noblest of professions, medicine, and for thirty-two years had practiced his healing art, specializing in obstetrics and gynæcology. He had reached the utmost rounds of the medical ladder of fame, and had long held the Chair of Obstetrics, and was also Professor of Gynæcology at the College of Physicians, Columbia University. Dr. Cragin was of pure New England stock, John Cragin, of Scotch birth, his paternal American ancestor, and Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower," his mother's direct ancestor. Woburn and Acton, Massachusetts; Temple and Mason Village, New Hampshire; Colchester, Connecticut; and New York; were family seats in the different generations, Dr. Cragin being a physician of New York City all his professional life.

John (1) Cragin was born in the South of Scotland, about 1634. When sixteen years of age he was pressed into the service of King Charles and was captured by the forces of Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, September 5, 1650. He was sent in 1652 to New England as a prisoner of war with 270 others on the ship, "John and Sarah," and tradition says that he was attacked with smallpox on shipboard and would have been thrown into the sea but for the earnest entreaties of an English woman, Sarah Dawes, whom he afterward married. He settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, where he died January 27, 1708. His wife, Sarah (Dawes) Cragin, died December 23, 1725. Descent is traced through the sixth child and only son, John (2) Cragin.

John (2) Cragin was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, September 19, 1677, and died there January 26, 1703. He married, April 13, 1700, Deborah Skelton, and they were the parents of twins, John and Anna, born March 25, 1701, and a son, Benjamin, born November 27, 1702. The

line of descent is traced through his eldest son, John (3) Cragin.

John (3) Cragin, of Acton, Massachusetts, and Temple, New Hampshire, died January 28, 1794. He moved from Acton to Temple about 1769, and lived with his eldest son, Deacon John Cragin, and there died, aged ninety-three years. His wife, Judith (Barker) Cragin, was obstetrician for the Acton neighborhood, and is said to have attended fourteen hundred cases. They were the parents of nine children, the head of the next generation being Benjamin, the sixth child and second son.

Benjamin Cragin was born in Concord, Massachusetts (now Acton) and moved to Temple, New Hampshire, among the first settlers. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was one of a company of "Minute Men" who held themselves ready for instant service, and was chosen ensign. He marched with his company against the British under General Burgoyne and performed valiant service. He was selectman of Temple, representative to the State Legislature, was highway surveyor and chairman of the committee appointed to build a meeting house. His farm was about a mile and a quarter north from the meeting house, and there he lived from 1766 until 1816, when he moved with his wife to the home of their son, Deacon Simeon Cragin, of Mason Village, New Hampshire. He was born in Acton, Massachusetts, July 8, 1740, died in Mason Village, New Hampshire, April 20, 1816. He married, May 2, 1766, Mercy Robbins, who died in Mason Village, April 20, 1820. The line follows through Simeon, the youngest child.

Deacon Simeon Cragin was born in Temple, New Hampshire, January 4, 1787, and died in Mason Village, New Hampshire, September 21, 1858. He was a substantial farmer, a deacon of the Congregational church, and a man highly esteemed in his community. Deacon Simeon Cragin married, March 23, 1811, Betsey Dakin, born in Mason Village, February 2, 1793. Children: Betsey, George D., Sarah, Martha A., Charles A., Francis B., Edwin Timothy, of further mention; Caroline, and Henry A.

Edwin Timothy Cragin was born in Mason Village, New Hampshire, March 8, 1829, and died in Colchester, Connecticut, in 1867. He was a man of education and ability, engaged in business in New York City until the failure of his health caused his retirement. He then removed to Colchester, Connecticut. He was a member and a captain in New York's famous regiment, the Seventh, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church for many years, but later affiliated with the Presbyterian church. He married, May 31, 1853, Ardelia Ellis Sparrow, of Colchester, Connecticut, daughter of Bradford and Ardelia (Ellis) Sparrow, her father a veteran of the War of 1812. Mrs. Cragin was a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower," the ancestry of Dr. Cragin being traced to the Cavalier, John Cragin, and to the Puritan, William Bradford. Edwin T. and Ardelia Ellis (Sparrow) Cragin were the parents of: Kate Ellis, born July 9, 1854, married the Rev. George W. Reynolds, D.D.; Ella Sparrow, born October 21, 1856, died March 5, 1918; Edwin Bradford, to whose memory this review of a valuable life and an honorable family is dedicated.

Edwin Bradford Cragin, only son of Edwin T. and Ardelia E. (Sparrow) Cragin, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 23, 1859, and died in New York City at his home, No. 10 West Fiftieth street, October 21, 1918. He prepared at Bacon Academy, Colchester, then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1882, receiving

from his *alma mater* the honorary degree, A.M. in June, 1907. Choosing the profession of medicine, he prepared at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was awarded his degree, M.D., at graduation, class of 1886, also first prize for excellence in examination tests. He at once began practice in New York, and as the years progressed attained the highest honors his profession can bestow, public confidence and a clientele of the largest proportions. How high he stood in professional and public esteem the following will indicate. He was at the time of his death Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; attending obstetrician and gynæcologist, Sloane Hospital for Women; consulting obstetric surgeon, City Maternity, and New York Nursery and Child's Hospital; and consulting gynæcologist, Presbyterian Hospital, New York; Lincoln Hospital, New York; St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, New York; and New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was assistant gynæcologist, Roosevelt Hospital, 1889-99; Society College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1895-99; Professor of Obstetrics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1899; and Professor of Gynæcology from 1904 until the end of his valuable life.

All this was in addition to his own private clientele, his fame as a specialist having brought him a very large following. The professional societies with which he was affiliated were: The New York Academy of Medicine, vice-president; New York Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society; New York Medical and Surgical Society; New York County Medical Society and Medical Association; Medical Association of Greater New York; American Gynæcological Society; the American College of Surgeons (Fellow); and American Medical Association. He was deeply interested in the Protestant Hospital at Beirut, the principal seaport of Syria, and served that valuable institution as a member of the board. He was a member and elder of Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, his clubs, the Yale, University, Barnard, and Elihu, the latter a Yale club. He was the busiest of men, yet was always genial and kind, interested in all that interested his friends, and generous to a fault. His presence was a benediction that made the day brighter for his coming, and all who knew him well loved him.

Dr. Cragin married, in Colchester, Connecticut, May 23, 1889, Mary R. Willard, born in Willimantic, Connecticut, February 22, 1864, daughter of Rev. Samuel G. and Cynthia (Barrows) Willard, both her parents deceased. Rev. Samuel G. Willard was a clergyman of the Congregational church, a member of the corporation of Yale College, a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, Connecticut, and one of the strong forces for good in his community until his death, in 1887. His widow, Cynthia (Barrows) Willard, survived him until 1896. Dr. and Mrs. Cragin were the parents of two daughters and a son: Miriam Willard, born September 30, 1890, a graduate of Brearley School, Smith College, class of 1912; Alice Gregory, born November 18, 1893, a graduate of Brearley School, Smith College, class of 1915; Edwin Bradford (2), born April 23, 1900, a graduate of the Hill School, 1918, entered Yale University, September, 1918, in the Student Army Training College, United States Army. Mrs. Cragin continues her residence in New York City.

The following editorial appeared in the New York "Times," October 26, 1918:

A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

It would be utterly impossible to measure with any adjectives of praise the work of Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, dean of the city's obstetricians, friend and healer of thousands. His was a ripe and crowded life of skillful, devoted service. Year after year he lived by a strict schedule that made possible an unbelievable amount of work. His private practice he always held strictly subordinate to his hospital duties. There lay his first obligation and interest. His vast technical skill and rare personal gift to observe, to diagnose, to prescribe, to cheer, lay open for all the city, rich and poor, to share in equal measure.

None of the tricks or trappings of display were his. He lacked all the striking gestures of the aggressive leader. Rather he ruled and impressed by the natural dignity and utter simplicity of the truly great man. No doctor commanded greater loyalty and respect and confidence. No doctor used simpler, more direct methods. It was as a friend, by virtue of a common humanity, that he healed and comforted.

Such a life of labor and service to thousands needs no marble to perpetuate its memory. Good done on so large and generous a scale is a living, pulsing thing that can never die. The city of Dr. Cragin's labor is the better for his living, and the whole medical profession is the stronger and cleaner for his works.

JACKSON, Osceola,

Explorer, Business Man.

The sphere of activity in which Osceola Jackson moved was an unusual one and hardly to be understood in this day, but the work he did lives, and in far away Africa his deeds and his fame are part of the history of the winning of the white man's supremacy. He won through the arts of peace, and in his dealings observed the principles of fairness and justice, which made him respected by the rudest and wildest natives of the West Coast. He was a son of Samuel R. Jackson, born in Vermont, who first lived in Jackson, New Hampshire, a town named for one of his family. From Jackson, New Hampshire, Samuel R. Jackson moved to Providence, Rhode Island, later moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, then went to Brunswick, Maine, where he engaged in business as a general merchant. He was becoming well established in trade, and seemingly upon the high road to prosperity, when a disastrous fire swept away his store and savings. He was then thirty-two years of age, and with undaunted spirit he set about the rebuilding of his fortunes. He succeeded in obtaining a shipload of lumber suitable for building purposes and, chartering a vessel, he sailed away around the Horn, bound for California. He never reached his destination, however, but was wrecked and nearly lost his life, finally, with other survivors from the wreck, reaching a barren isle, where they managed to subsist on such shell fish as they could find clinging to the rocks until rescued by a passing ship six weeks later. Upon again reaching the United States he returned to Brunswick, Maine, and there ended his days, regaining fortune and position. He was president of the First National Bank of Brunswick for several years, but for several years prior to his death, at the age of eighty-seven, retired from all active participation in business. Such was the immediate progenitor of Osceola Jackson, from whom he drew the inspiration which led him into the adventurous life he chose. Samuel R. Jackson married Jane Winchell, a worthy helpmeet and comrade.

Osceola Jackson, son of Samuel R. and Jane (Winchell) Jackson, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 15, 1836, and died on the west coast of Africa, June 27, 1888. He obtained his elementary and preparatory education in Worcester, Massachusetts, schools, but before entering college his parents moved to Brunswick, Maine, which made a change in the young man's *alma mater*.

He entered Bowdoin College, there pursued full classical courses, terminating in 1857, when he was graduated with the customary bachelor's degree. Prior to graduation a business career, in which his role should be the opening up of new markets, was already mapped out, and while this career did not comprehend his becoming a mariner, it was deemed essential that he should possess some practical knowledge of navigation and seamanship. To that end he went to sea for one year, shipping "before the mast" and experiencing the full experience of a common sailor. At the age of twenty-three he advanced to his proper and contemplated position—supercargo—the ship in which he sailed being the first American ship to visit the Gaboon river, on the west coast of Africa, neither had any white man ever landed there. Mr. Jackson, in his capacity of supercargo, or business agent, established a trading post there and elsewhere along the West Coast, his principals being the Wall street, New York, house of Yates & Porterfield. Each round trip made occupied about three and one-half years from New York, the merchandise taken out being bartered with the natives of the West Coast for land, ivory, gold, dye woods, and other commodities possessing value when placed upon the New York market. The duties of the supercargo were entirely commercial, upon him resting the selection of the cargoes, both inward and outward bound, and besides calling for business ability of a high order the position he filled called for diplomacy and tact to meet the wily African chiefs and conduct the bartering negotiations without friction. Mr. Jackson won the friendship of the chiefs and head men of the tribes, established his trading posts judiciously, and in spite of the hardships and difficulties drew the lines so wisely, and won the confidence of both parties so completely, that his principals in New York were satisfied, and to the natives he seemed little else than a benefactor.

Notwithstanding the exactions of the business and the trying nature of the West Coast, Mr. Jackson continued in the same line of barter and trade for twenty-nine years, and was remarkably successful. Not the least of his duties was the careful choosing of natives to leave in charge of the trading posts while he returned to New York to recuperate and dispose of the cargo obtained from the natives, and to obtain a fresh supply of those goods which would appeal to the Africans. In his first cargo there were many brass kettles. These strongly appealed to the native chiefs who, for the first time, saw their reflected images, and found the sight a pleasing one. Henceforth no native abode was fully furnished unless polished copper brass kettle mirrors lined the walls. The loading of the ship for the return to New York was a most difficult matter, as the natives became keen traders, and while ivory and the other merchandise had value, it was not easy to predict what that value would be two or three years later when it arrived in New York. But a safe margin was held, and the business was continued upon a profitable basis.

In estimating the value of the service performed by Mr. Jackson the period must be remembered—1859-1888—Africa then being the "Dark Continent." He was acquainted with the great explorer, Stanley, then just coming into fame, but the task of subduing the wilderness, which covered a continent coursed by swift flowing rivers and inhabited by wild beasts, little more to be dreaded than the natives if their passions were aroused, was a feat performed by Mr. Jackson, who followed in the footsteps of his great friend. On his first trip out, Mr. Jackson contracted the dreaded African fever,

from which few ever recover. Usually upon his return to New York he was so debilitated that he could scarcely stand, but under home conditions the disease would retreat, and after a period of recuperation he would be eager for the return to Africa. While not of large stature or of unusual physical strength, he was fearless to the last degree, positively undaunted by danger, seen or unseen. He possessed abundantly those qualities of which pioneers and explorers are made, and in his own sphere he must share the honor of opening up one of the dark places of the earth, letting in the light of progress and civilization. With these qualities, owned in common with those intrepid frontiersmen and explorers of all localities, he added the graces of culture and education, these rounding out a man fit to adorn any station.

The artistic was strongly developed in his nature, his musical talent being strongly developed. He was a master of the piano, and played several stringed instruments with skill and taste. He was a student always, a keen reader of human nature, of analytical mind and strong powers of expression, able to clearly and eloquently voice his thoughts or to give them correct written form. Nervous and highly strung in temperament, he was also of quick perception, very alert and active mentally. His courage was backed by an indomitable will that worked no obstacle in the accomplishment of his purpose, and it was this wonderful quality of his mind that kept him in the African trade long after every consideration of health demanded his retirement. Unwilling to be at the mercy of an interpreter in his dealings with the natives, he mastered the many African languages and dialects, this bringing him closer to those whom he must reach, and aided in the establishing of that confidence which was the basis of his success with the native chiefs.

But finally he reached the limit of his powers, and after twenty-nine years in the African trade the fever which he had fought so courageously obtained the mastery. As his bodily strength waned, his mental faculties seemed to grow keener. In his last years he yielded to the insistent demands of publishers, and wrote occasionally for the magazines; but he underrated his own powers in his modesty, and much which he could have told of value to scientists died with him. He passed to his reward on the African West Coast, the fever which he had contracted upon his first voyage finally being the cause of his death.

Osceola Jackson married, April 27, 1870, Abbie Jane Porter, daughter of Stephen Runnels and Sarah Webster (Osgood) Porter. (See accompanying Porter family.) Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of a daughter, Nora, widow of Elmer Onthank. She has a daughter, Dorothy Onthank, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1918, an honor student and Phi Beta Kappa. She has developed literary quality, and her name is already familiar to magazine editors and readers. She also possessed the John Masefield Prize for writing, which she won at Wellesley.

(The Porter Line).

From England came John Porter, born in 1596, American ancestor of Mrs. Abbie Jane (Porter) Jackson, she of the ninth generation, tracing through Stephen Runnells Porter, son of Benjamin, son of Tyler, son of Benjamin, son of Benjamin, son of John, son of Samuel, son of John Porter, the Pilgrim. In the early settlement of Hingham, Massachusetts, there were two sets of records, town and proprietors; the town records gave dates

when the votes were passed making a grant; and the proprietors' records the date when it was completed by the person appearing and taking the same. The first house lots, thirty in number, were granted September 18, 1635. In the list of names of these grantees the name of John Porter does not appear, but on September 1, 1637, two house lots were granted on the northeast corner of Hingham Common, one of these to William Carlyle, the other to John Porter. This Common, containing about fifty acres, was an open square left for a common or training ground, and is now a part of Centre Hingham, the John Porter lot fronting on East street. This lot was the site upon which he built his first New England home, and there he lived until 1644, when he removed to Salem, settling in that part now Danvers. He had other lands granted him in Hingham, and held several offices of trust, both by election and appointment, and as a deputy to the General Court, May 20, 1644, represented the interests of his neighbors of the Hingham district. He also held the then very important office of constable. Although he bought the farm of Rev. Samuel Sharp, of Salem, May 10, 1643, he did not move to Salem until the following year, and his name does not appear in the list of members until 1649. The house which he built and occupied stood, no doubt, on the Sharp farm, near the site of the Unitarian church, and there remained until destroyed by fire about 1850. He bought several tracts of land in Salem, built a saw mill, was a man of energy and influence, well known in the colony as a public official. He again sat in the General Court in 1668, representing Salem, and finally, on September 6, 1676, passed to his reward, at his home in Salem Village. His widow, Mary, survived him until February 6, 1684, according to Savage, but by another eminent authority is said to have been living in 1685. John Porter left a will dated April 28, 1673, in which he divided his property among his children, after generously providing for his widow. John and Mary Porter were the parents of six sons and two daughters: John (2), Samuel through whom Mrs. Jackson traces descent; Joseph, Benjamin, Israel, Mary, Jonathan, Sarah.

Samuel Porter, son of the founder, was a house and large farm owner of Wenham, Massachusetts, although himself a mariner during many years of his life. His farm was near Wenham pond, and by will was given one-half to his widow during her lifetime, one-half to his only child, John, who was also to inherit the widow's half at her death. This will was dated 10th, 12 mo., 1658, "being bound for the Barbadoes." He died in 1660. Samuel Porter married Hannah, daughter of William and Elisabeth Dodge, of Beverly, Massachusetts, she surviving him and marrying (second), January 2, 1661, Thomas Woodbury, of Beverly, they the parents of nine children. She died January 2, 1689.

John Porter, only child of Samuel and Hannah (Dodge) Porter, was born at the Wenham farm in 1658, and there lived a wonderful life, which only terminated March 8, 1753, after nearly attaining centenarian honors. The longevity of his eleven children was most remarkable, their average age eighty-seven years. Two of the daughters were centenarians; three sons and a daughter were nonagenarians; two daughters and a son octogenarians; the youngest son, sixty-three, the youngest daughter, sixty. John Porter was a man of great respectability, representative to the General Court in 1712, 1724, 1726, moderator of town meetings, maltster and farmer, his lands ex-

tending from Wenham lake to Pleasant pond. In 1692 he fought that strongest of all delusions, and both he and his wife, Lydia, were witnesses against Goody Bibber, who accused Sarah Wildes of bewitching her. Their testimony argued that "the said Bibber woman was an unruly, turbulent woman," who "would have strange fits when crost," that she "was double tongued, very idle in her calling, mischief making, very much given to speaking bad words against her husband, obscene in her language, and could fall into fits as she pleased." There was no will, he disposing of his estate among his children during his lifetime. He married Lydia Herrick, born in 1661, died February 12, 1737, daughter of Henry and Lydia Herrick, of Beverly, Massachusetts. They were the parents of five sons and six daughters, the combined ages of the eleven aggregating nine hundred and sixty-five years. Samuel died at the age of ninety-two; John, aged ninety-two; Hannah, one hundred, married Thomas Kimball; Elizabeth, one hundred, married Daniel Gilbert; Benjamin, eighty-nine, ancestor of Mrs. Jackson; Jonathan, sixty-three; Nehemiah, ninety-two; Mehetable, eighty-eight, married Caleb Kimball, Jr.; Sarah, eighty-nine, married Thomas Dodge; Mary, ninety, married (first) Robert Cue; Lydia, sixty, married William Lamson.

Benjamin Porter, third son of John and Lydia (Herrick) Porter, was born at the homestead at Wenham in 1692, died in Boxford, Massachusetts, June 30, 1778 (by another authority in 1781). He was a carpenter by trade, moved to Boxford, and there followed his calling until incapacitated by weight of years. He married Sarah Tyler, born 1696, died January 27, 1767, daughter of Moses Tyler. They were the parents of sons: Moses and Benjamin; of daughters: Mary, Sally and Lucy.

Benjamin (2) Porter, second son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Tyler) Porter, was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, October 21, 1721, and there died May 15, 1784. He married (first), November 8, 1744, Ruth Foster, of Andover, who died in November, 1760, aged thirty-eight. He married (second), August 28, 1761, she believed by the family historian to have been Mary Sherwin. Benjamin and Ruth (Foster) Porter were the parents of Lydia, Mehetable, David Foster, Lucy, Sarah, Benjamin, Ruth, and Tyler, descent being traced through the youngest son.

Tyler Porter, youngest child of Benjamin (2) Porter and his first wife, Ruth (Foster) Porter, was born at Boxford, Massachusetts, April 27, 1757, and there resided until 1801, a farmer. He inherited his grandfather Benjamin Porter's farm, which he owned and cultivated until 1801, then sold it and migrated to Sebago, Maine, where he lived in substantial comfort until his death, forty-one years later, September 15, 1842. He married, January 7, 1772, Abigail Jackson. They were the parents of seven children, all born at the home farm in Boxford, Massachusetts: Tyler (2), born November 28, 1784, removed to Weston, New York; Jonathan, remained in Boxford, and died in April, 1854; Ruth, married Jonathan Poor, of Sebago, Maine; Stephen, died in Portland, Maine, November 3, 1851; Benjamin, the next in line of descent herein traced; Rufus, who in 1878 was living in New Haven, Connecticut, aged eighty-six years, one of the two last survivors of the Portland Light Infantry, who served in the War of 1812. In writing to the historian of the battery in 1878, Mr. Porter said that he possessed a good degree of health and had "walked seventeen miles on the 3rd inst." Henry, died in Portland in May, 1870.

Benjamin Porter, fourth son of Tyler

Frederick C. Sutro.

and Abigail (Jackson) Porter, was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, March 12, 1790, and there grew to manhood and married. He later settled in Merrimac, New Hampshire, but in 1833 removed to Sebago, Maine, there joining his parents and other members of the family. In 1850 he made another move, going to Buxton, Maine. He was a substantial farmer and land owner, a man of influence in the communities in which he resided. He married Sarah Jane Runnels, born in Methuen, Massachusetts, May 18, 1791. They were the parents of: Stephen Runnels, of further mention; John Tyler, born December 18, 1826; Sarah, August 26, 1828; Martha, June 4, 1830.

Stephen Runnels Porter, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Runnels) Porter, was born in Merrimac, New Hampshire, October 27, 1824. He obtained a good education in the district schools, private school and seminary, he being a natural student, determined to secure all possible advantage education could give him. He taught school while yet himself a student, and when he finally settled upon a farm, received from his father, he became a leader in his community, sought in counsel and elected to high office. He represented his district in the Maine Legislature in 1854, 1855, 1857 and 1858, compiled a good record as a legislator, and all his life retained the respect of his fellow-men. He married, October 15, 1846, Sarah Webster, daughter of John Coffin Osgood, the family home in what was then Madison, New Hampshire. Stephen R. and Sarah W. (Osgood) Porter were the parents of five children: Millard Filmore, born May 18, 1849; Abbie Jane, of further mention; Ada Florence, born June 12, 1855, died February 20, 1856; Alice M., and Mabel W., born May 18, 1865.

Abbie Jane Porter, eldest daughter of Stephen Runnels and Sarah Webster (Osgood) Porter, was born June 5, 1850. She married, April 27, 1870, Osceola Jackson, whom she survives, a resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

SUTRO, Frederick Charles,

Leader in Community Affairs.

The Sutro family is of German origin. Emanuel Sutro, the grandfather of Frederick Charles Sutro, was a native of Bruck, in Bavaria, where he was born December 21, 1791. He married, in 1826, Rosa Warendorff, who was born in March, 1803, in the city Dueren, which lies midway between Aix la Chapelle and Cologne. About 1830 Emanuel Sutro established himself in Aix la Chapelle as a manufacturer of woolen fabrics. He died December 8, 1847, leaving besides his widow, eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, two others having died in infancy.

Soon after the death of Emanuel Sutro occurred the revolutionary disturbances of 1848, which induced Mrs. Sutro to emigrate from her native country to the United States. Her eldest son, Emanuel S., preceded the rest of the family. In October, 1850, Mrs. Sutro followed with her other children, except two who remained for a time to complete their education. The family took up their residence in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1873 Mrs. Sutro moved to New York, where she died August 1, 1883. She was a woman of rare intellect and force of character.

Of the seven sons who survived her, several had notable careers. Most generally known is the name of Adolph Sutro, the builder of the famous Sutro tunnel in Nevada. He was born April 29, 1830, and died in San Francisco, California, August 8, 1898. Soon after the

settlement of the family in Baltimore he emigrated, toward the close of the year 1850, to California. In 1859 the discovery of the celebrated Comstock lode in Nevada drew him to Virginia City. "In a very short time his practical and trained mind saw that the clumsy and old-fashioned methods being followed in mining were both inadequate to the needs and frightfully expensive. The shafts of the mines were deep, as low as fifteen hundred feet, the temperature in the lower levels high, ranging even to one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; great volumes of water were encountered, and pumping fifteen hundred feet was expensive; the air was foul and poisonous, and like an inspiration the thought flashed through the visitor's mind, why not drain and ventilate these mines?"*

Against the opposition of the owners of the Comstock mines he fought for the necessary legislation before the Nevada Legislature and Congress. By dint of remarkable perseverance and force of character he won his fight and constructed the tunnel. Upon the completion of this work he sold his interests in it and again turned his attention to San Francisco. There he bought large tracts of land, developed Sutro Heights, built the Cliff House and The Sutro Baths, and collected a great library. He led several successful fights in the public interests against the corporations, and was finally elected Mayor of San Francisco. His was an heroic character that ranks with the foremost pioneers of California.

Theodore Sutro, the youngest son of Emanuel and Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro, born March 14, 1845, is a graduate of Harvard College, distinguished at the New York Bar, also in journalism, in literature, as a connoisseur of art, and as an orator; and prominent in the public and social life of New York.

Ludwig Sutro, the sixth son of Emanuel and Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro, was born April 8, 1839, and married, at St. Louis, Missouri, November 21, 1876, Lilly Fraatz, born December 12, 1851, daughter of Otto and Louise Fraatz, of the city of Goettingen, in Germany. With his brother Hugo he established, in 1874, under the firm name of Sutro Brothers, in the city of New York, an enterprise for the manufacture of braids and similar articles, which in time grew to large proportions. Upon the incorporation, in 1888, of the Sutro Brothers Braid Company, Ludwig Sutro became president of the corporation. In 1915 he resigned from the executive control of the company and became chairman of its board of trustees. He is a notable merchant who followed, throughout his business career, the finest ideals of mercantile rectitude and justice. Caring nothing for social or public distinction, he devoted himself to charities, in which he has taken a generous and helpful interest.

Frederick Charles Sutro, the eldest son of Ludwig and Lilly (Fraatz) Sutro, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 7, 1877. He graduated from Columbia Grammar School, New York City, in 1895, and from Harvard College with the degree of A.B. in 1899. At college he specialized in courses on history, government and debating. After graduation, his health failing, Mr. Sutro traveled for a year abroad, and, in 1901, settled on his father's farm near Basking Ridge, Somerset county, New Jersey. Here for two years he lived as a farmer, and at the same time took an active interest in the life of the community. In Basking Ridge he founded the Village Improvement Society, and was instrumental in organiz-

*(George Wharton James: "Heroes of California," page 275.)

ing its first volunteer fire company. In politics he believed that the greatest field of usefulness for a young man of that time lay with the insurgent wing of the Democratic party. He accordingly, in 1902, became, and for ten years remained, a member of the Somerset County Democratic Committee, serving part of the time as its vice-chairman. He was also for a number of years a member for Somerset county of the Democratic State Auxiliary Committee, an organization of young men devoted to the newer political ideals of opposition to commercialized politics. With the Democratic victory in New Jersey, in 1910, and the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency, in 1912, many of these men rose to high office in State and Nation.

In November, of the latter year, Governor Wilson (then President-elect) appointed Mr. Sutro a commissioner of the Palisades Interstate Park. In this appointment the Governor of New York concurred. Mr. Sutro immediately became treasurer of the New Jersey commission. In the course of the growth of the park, which in 1918 embraced about thirty thousand acres on the west bank of the Hudson River, between Fort Lee, New Jersey, and Newburgh, New York, Mr. Sutro secured from the Legislature of New Jersey the necessary appropriations and legislation to maintain and develop the New Jersey section of the park. In 1918, by Governor Edge, of New Jersey, and Governor Whitman, of New York, he was reappointed for a second five-year term.

Mr. Sutro's business career began in 1903 when, his health sufficiently restored, and a vacancy occurring in the staff of the Sutro Brothers Braid Company, he entered that corporation, of which his father was president. He became secretary of the corporation in 1912, and its president in 1915. In 1908 occurred an interesting episode. In that year the corporation erected a new plant upon property purchased some years before in West New York, Hudson county, New Jersey. Upon completion of the plant it developed that there had been levied upon the land assessments for improvements considerably in excess of the original purchase price. The circumstances connected with these assessments were of such a suspicious nature that, in conjunction with other property owners of the town who had similar grievances, Mr. Sutro organized and became president of the West New York Civic Society. The society started an investigation of the town's affairs, which involved numerous law suits and resulted in the discovery of loose and corrupt methods of administration, defalcations by town officials of over twenty-five thousand dollars, and the loss through official blundering of an entire issue of school bonds amounting to one hundred and five thousand dollars. The defalcations were repaid by the defaulting officials, and of the bonds thirty-eight thousand were recovered. To remedy the demoralized political situation, the Civic Society conducted a series of educational campaigns that brought about the ousting of the officials responsible for the administrative chaos, and the election in their place of members of the Civic Society and citizens in sympathy with its aims.

Mr. Sutro's natural inclinations have lain in the field of public activities. He has, however, confined these interests to his hours of leisure so that he could devote himself unreservedly to his business duties. His company enjoys a high reputation for the manufacture of good merchandise, and for adherence to correct mercantile practice. The policies that have upheld this reputation may be summarized as follows: Retention of officers

and employees by means of encouragement with ample salaries and wages, and liberal bonuses; sacrifice of larger production at popular prices to the output of the best merchandise at prices sufficient to assure a profit, in other words, maintenance of quality regardless of competition, and the treatment of all customers on a basis of exact quality, by rendering the same good service to all, with special favors to none.

Mr. Sutro has served as secretary of the Millington (New Jersey) Field Club (1914-1916); director of the Bernardsville (New Jersey) National Bank (1916-1917); member of the Board of Education of Bernard township (1918), and trustee of the Fourth Universalist Society (Church of the Divine Paternity) of New York (1917-1918). He is a member of the Harvard Clubs of New York and New Jersey, and of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church. Upon the outbreak of the war with Germany he enlisted as a private in the Bernard's Company, New Jersey Militia Reserve, and, in 1918, held the rank of second lieutenant. He served as a four-minute man; member of the finance committee of the Somerset Hills (New Jersey) Red Cross Chapter; associate member of the Legal Advisory Board of Somerset county in connection with the Selective Service Draft, and chairman for Basking Ridge of food pledge, war library, Red Cross and other campaigns incident to the war.

Naturally of frail health, Mr. Sutro has found that strict adherence to a regular routine of exercise has enabled him to maintain the necessary vigor with which to pursue the activities in which he is interested. He has made it his practice to attend regularly, three times a week, a gymnasium in the neighborhood of his office. On November 30, 1912, Mr. Sutro was married to Elizabeth Tallman Winne, only child of Ogden F. and Jane (Deyo) Winne. Mr. Winne is a hardware merchant, in Kingston, New York. Their children are: Ogden Winne Sutro, born November 26, 1913; Louis Le Fevre Sutro, born December 3, 1915.

HOBART, Garret Augustus,

Ex-Vice-President of the United States.

To gain distinction as a financier, as a lawyer or as a statesman, is usually considered a sufficient achievement for any one man, but in the case of Garret Augustus Hobart, we find these three characters developed to a high grade of excellence. He was descended from a family who came to America in 1635, many of his ancestors having been in professional work, and one of them giving its name to the town of Hingham, Massachusetts. His parents were Addison W. and Sophia (Vanderveer) Hobart, the former a merchant, and at one time a school teacher.

Garret Augustus Hobart was born in Long Branch, New Jersey, June 3, 1844, and died at Paterson, New Jersey, November 21, 1899, while in office as the twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States of America. His elementary education was acquired in the district schools of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and he then studied at the Classical School of William W. Woodhull, in Freehold, New Jersey, and the Classical School of James W. Schermerhorn, at Matawan, New Jersey. We next find him entering the sophomore class at Rutgers College, in 1863, and he was graduated from this institution as salutatorian and winner of the prize in mathematics. He taught school in Marlboro, New Jersey, for three months.

Mr. Hobart commenced reading law in

Engd by W.B. Hall & Sons New York.

Garret A. Hobart

the office of Socrates Tuttle, who later became his father-in-law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, in June, 1866. In June, 1871, he became counsellor-at-law, and in 1872 he was appointed master-in-chancery. While he was an excellent lawyer in general practice, he made a specialty of corporation law, and was connected with a number of corporations as their special counsel. The public offices held by Mr. Hobart were numerous and important ones. In 1865 he was appointed clerk for the grand jury; in 1871 he was counsel for the city of Paterson; in 1872 counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county, New Jersey; 1873-74-75 he was a representative in the State Assembly, being chosen speaker for 1874; he was State Senator, 1878-82, and president of the Senate during the last two years. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1880-1891, and the New Jersey member of the Republican National Committee, 1884-1896.

"There can be no question that Mr. Hobart had a strong desire to become a United States Senator. But strong as was this desire, he would not attempt to gratify his ambition by defrauding another of his deserved honor, nor was he willing to gratify his honorable ambition by ignoble methods. When, in 1883, a successor was to be elected to the late Senator John R. McPherson, the Democrats had on joint ballot in the Legislature a small majority. There was, however disaffection in their ranks, and five of the Democratic members approached Mr. Hobart with an offer to vote for him. These votes would have secured his election. But honor was stronger than ambition in his mind. He informed them that if they did not vote with their party he would release enough Republican votes to make the re-election of Mr. McPherson sure."

He was delegate-at-large for New Jersey in the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1880, and declined the nomination for Governor in 1892 and 1895. At the Republican National Convention of 1896, he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States, was elected, and took the oath of office March 4, 1897. While holding this office he became the confidential adviser of President McKinley, and his loss was keenly felt. As a man of business, Mr. Hobart had shown a remarkable degree of executive ability. He was a director of the First National Bank and the Paterson Savings Institution, both of Paterson, New Jersey; president of the Passaic Water Company and the Acquackanonk Water Company; and actively interested in various railroad companies and street railway companies. He was a member of Fall City Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Lawyers', Republican and Union League clubs, of New York City; and the Hamilton Club, Paterson.

Mr. Hobart married, in Paterson, July 21, 1869, Jennie, a daughter of Socrates and Jane (Winters) Tuttle. They had children: Fannie Beckwith, born November 30, 1871, died at Lake Como, Italy, in June, 1895; Elizabeth Tuttle, born September 10, 1875; Garret Augustus, born August 31, 1884; and Katherine Grey, born October 28, 1886.

Mr. Hobart was possessed of rare natural endowments and a character above reproach. He was an orator of ability, and his direct and lucid statements of the cases entrusted to him, aided by his thorough master of the details, almost always meant success. He was a strong man, rather than a superficially brilliant one, and his solid and valuable qualities won him the respect of all. His death was deeply and sincerely deplored by every thinking man and

woman in the United States, and the entire country suffered an irreparable loss. In the highest circles of the political, financial, legal worlds, as well as in private life, his name was reverenced as being borne by one who could be trusted to the utmost in every direction.

RUSLING, James Fowler,

Soldier, Author, Litterateur.

James Fowler Rusling was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The surname of Rusling, in accordance with the old parish register of Winterton, England, before the nineteenth century, was written Rustling, Roslyng, Ruslinge, Ruslin, Russlin and Russelin. The family is probably descended from the Rosslyns of Scotland or the Rosselyns, Rosselynes, Rosselines of England. It may be, however, of old Saxon origin, as the kings of that time had a bodyguard called "Ruslingas."

The first of the family in America was James Rusling, and from him are descended all bearing the name in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada. The progenitor of the family was the son and second child of Robert and Christiana Rusling, born at Hull, Yorkshire, England, July 26, 1762, but was christened according to the parish register of Winteringham, Lincolnshire, England, August 23, 1762. On May 15, 1787, he married Mary, a daughter of Joseph Fowler. He removed to Hull, England, from where he departed with his wife, three sons and a daughter, in July, 1795, for America. Arriving in New York City after a ten weeks' voyage, he purchased, October 12, 1796, the noted "Beswick Tract" at Newburgh, Morris county, New Jersey, about two and one-half miles southwest of Hackettstown, New Jersey. His title to this tract of land was disputed, and he lost the greater portion of it, retaining about one hundred acres. This reduced him from comparative affluence to poverty. His adversities did not dishearten him, however, and he commenced life again as a school teacher, and finally opened a store at Newburgh, subsequently others at Anderson and Washington, New Jersey. He died at Newburgh, August 11, 1826, having the respect and esteem of the community.

In religion he was known as "James Rusling, the Radical." He left England craving greater freedom and larger opportunity for himself and children. He became in the Methodist church a trustee, class leader, and recording steward. He was active in building the first Methodist church in Hackettstown, also at Washington and Asbury, and was for many years recording steward of Asbury Circuit when it comprised half of northern New Jersey. His wife, Mary (Fowler) Rusling, belonged to the Fowlers of Winterton, Lincolnshire, England, an old and well-known English family. She was born at Winterton, England, November 23, 1766, and died at Newburgh, New Jersey, July 25, 1809.

Gershom Rusling, the fourth son and fifth child of James and Mary (Fowler) Rusling, was born in New York City, September 1, 1796. His early life was spent on the farm at Newburgh, New Jersey, but later he settled at Washington and became a merchant. He soon acquired a competency, became postmaster, school trustee, and a director in the Morris Canal and Banking Company. He founded, at Washington, a Methodist Episcopal church, was its first class leader and Sunday school superintendent. He removed to Cherryville, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1844, where he again engaged in mercantile business, and the following year he removed to Trenton, New Jersey.

He married, March 1, 1825, for his first wife, Eliza Budd Hankinson, the mother of all his children. Mrs. Rusling was born April 13, 1803, and died December 3, 1838. She was the daughter of Henry and Mary (McCullough) Hankinson. She was the granddaughter of General Aaron and Mary (Snyder) Hankinson, of Stillwater, Sussex county, New Jersey. General Hankinson was a colonel of the Second Regiment, Sussex Militia, February 28, 1777, and promoted brigadier-general, June 5, 1793. He was in the frontier service on the upper Delaware river, was at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown during the Revolutionary War, a member of the New Jersey Assembly, and elder in the Presbyterian church. His son, Henry (Mrs. Rusling's father) practiced law at Washington, New Jersey; was a major and inspector of Sussex Brigade, New Jersey Militia; a member of the Assembly, and elder in the Presbyterian church. The mother of Mrs. Rusling was the granddaughter of Benjamin McCullough, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came from County Tyrone or Antrim, Ireland, to New Jersey, about 1750. He was also an elder of the Presbyterian church, a captain of Heard's brigade, New Jersey Continentals, and the First Regiment, Sussex Militia. He was at the battles of Trenton, Monmouth and Springfield. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, also of the Assembly. His son, Colonel William McCullough, the grandfather of Mrs. Rusling, was brigade-quartermaster and afterwards lieutenant-colonel, serving in the Continental Army nearly four years; afterwards member of Assembly, New Jersey, five years; and of Council, New Jersey, four years; and judge of Sussex and Warren counties for thirty-five years. He settled, in 1784, at Hall's Mills (now Asbury), New Jersey. In politics James Rusling, the Hankinsons and the McCulloughs, were all Democrats.

After the death of his first wife Gershom Rusling was twice married, first to Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah and Kesiah (Allen) Matthews; second to Sarah, a daughter of Joachim Hill, of Flemington, New Jersey. There was no issue by either of these marriages.

James Fowler Rusling, the third son of Gershom and Eliza Budd (Hankinson) Rusling, was born at Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, April 14, 1834. He attended private schools, also the Trenton Academy, and in 1850 entered Pennington Seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1852 with first honors. He then attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1854 as A.B. He delivered the master's oration in 1857 and received the degree of A.M., also in 1890 the honorary degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*. He was professor of Natural Science and *Belles Lettres* at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from 1854 to 1858, and at the same time read law. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1857 and New Jersey bar in 1859. He settled at Trenton in the practice of his profession in the latter year, and was elected in 1861 county solicitor of Mercer county. He married, January 1, 1858, Mary Freeman, daughter of Rev. Isaac Winner, D.D., of Pennington, who died the same year, without issue.

The outbreak of the Civil War found General Rusling occupying his first political office, but the call to duty was responded to by his resigning the office of county solicitor, and enlisting, on August 24, 1861, in the United States Volunteer Army. He served throughout the war, and did not receive his discharge

until September, 1867, being for over six years in the United States service. He was appointed in August, 1861, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment; was promoted five times upon the recommendation of Generals Patterson, Mott, Sickles, Hooker, McClellan, Meade, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, and served in the several grades of regimental, brigade, division and corps quartermaster; also an officer in the Army and Department Headquarters, and in the General Headquarters of the United States Army, a record unequalled in kind by any New Jersey or other volunteer officer. He was retired from service with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers for "meritorious and distinguished service rendered in the war from 1861 to 1865." He was in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to the fall of 1863, in the Department of Cumberland from the latter date to the summer of 1865, and the United States War Department to September, 1867.

General Rusling was an active participant in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, and Briscoe, all in Virginia; the battles of Williamsport, Maryland; Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; Nashville, Tennessee, and Hell Canyon, Arizona. He served in the following important movements, viz.: McClellan's Peninsula Campaign; Pope's Advance in Northern Virginia, which resulted in the battle of Manassas or Second Bull Run; Burnside's Advance on Fredericksburg, Virginia, late in 1862; Hooker's compaign that resulted in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia; Meade's movement to check Lee in Pennsylvania, which eventuated in the battle of Gettysburg; Grant's campaign against Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain; Sherman's advance to Atlanta, Georgia; and Thomas' Nashville (Tennessee) campaign.

General Rusling was advanced in two years from the lowest rank through all the intermediate grades to the one next to the highest in his department, becoming Special Inspecting Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, on General Meade's staff, August 9, 1863. When the military operations were shifted to the South he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and as chief assistant quartermaster at Nashville had charge of the immense depots there, supplying General Sherman for his great march to the sea. After the close of hostilities, as inspector of the Quartermaster Department, he visited the entire South and West, including the Pacific Coast. He was the only volunteer officer appointed on a board of Regulars to revise the "Rules and Regulations of the Army" and prepare a "Manual of Instruction to Quartermasters." He not only enjoyed the regard of superior officers, but also that of Quartermaster General Meigs, Secretary of War Stanton, President Johnson, and the great Lincoln himself.

After his retirement from military duties General Rusling returned to Trenton, and resumed the practice of law. He was nominated in 1869 by the Republican party of the second New Jersey district for Congress, but the district being heavily Democratic, as then constituted, he was defeated by a small majority. President Grant, in 1869, appointed him United States Pension Agent for New Jersey, and he was reappointed until 1877, when, by consolidation, the office in New Jersey was abolished. He then engaged in the real estate business, organizing from 1869 to 1889 four land associations at Trenton, New Jersey, becoming secre-

tary, treasurer and solicitor of each, and conducting them all successfully and profitably. He also organized, in 1871, the Linden Park Loan and Building Association. He made many investments in real estate and otherwise, and managed large affairs for himself and others, prudently and well. In his law practice he became counselor-at-law in all New Jersey and United States courts. General Rusling was appointed, in 1895, by Governor Griggs on a commission to investigate the subject of taxation in New Jersey, and in 1897 he was appointed a commissioner from New Jersey to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and became president of the State Commission.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1848, and was a member of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, New Jersey, since its organization in 1859, and a trustee and local preacher there to the time of his death. He was one of the chief founders of Broad Street and of Broad Street Park Methodist Episcopal churches, Trenton, New Jersey, and contributed largely both to these and other churches. In 1891 he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, soon afterwards became vice-president of the board, and continued his connection therewith to the date of his death. As a lay delegate in 1896 to the General Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, he delivered the layman's response to that city's address of welcome.

He was an alumnus of Dickinson College and served that institution over thirty-nine years as trustee. He founded at this college, in 1904, the "Rusling Scholarship." In 1876 he delivered the annual address at Dickinson College and Dickinson Seminary, and in 1898 the semi-centennial address at the latter. He took a vital interest in Pennington Seminary and was a trustee from 1868 to 1904, president of the Board of Trustees, 1889 to 1899, and trustee emeritus at the time of his death. He was one of the chief founders in 1852 of the Alpha Omega Society, and in 1888 founded the "Rusling Medal" for good conduct and high scholarship. He raised, in 1905, two thousand dollars for the chapel organ for this seminary, and delivered, in 1885 and 1895, annual addresses; also on the inauguration of President Marshall in 1903 he delivered the trustee's address.

General Rusling as an author was a contributor to "Quarterly Review," "United States Service Magazine," "Harper's Magazine," the "Century," "Christian Advocate," and various other periodicals. He published, in 1875, a volume entitled "Across America, or the Great West and the Pacific Coast," being an account of his observations and adventures there when engaged in military service of the United States. He wrote, in 1886, a "History of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church," which contained a summary of the early history of Methodism in Trenton and New Jersey. In 1888 the "History of Pennington Seminary" was written; this was followed, in 1899, by his book "Men and Things I saw in Civil War Days," and in 1902 his "European Days and Ways," an account of his tour in Europe in 1899. At the time of his death he was engaged on a "History of Trenton."

He was also a prominent feature of the lecture platform, and his well known oratorical powers were often called to help make successful, many enterprises. He was in constant demand for speech making during political campaigns. His address on the "March of Methodism," prepared in 1895, was delivered in many of the principal cities of the United States,

and another on "Abraham Lincoln," prepared in 1895, was delivered in nine different states in that and subsequent years. In fact he was a frequent speaker at literary, political and religious gatherings in New Jersey and other states since 1859. At the dedication, in 1888, of New Jersey monuments, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, he delivered the oration for the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He organized, in 1891, the Mercer County Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association, which erected a very handsome monument in Trenton to the New Jersey soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. On neary every Memorial Day since 1868 he delivered an address in New Jersey or elsewhere. In 1896, before the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he read a paper on the "Battle of Monmouth," which was a full and critical account of that battle and of great historic value.

General Rusling was a member of many patriotic and fraternal associations. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (Pennsylvania Commandery); Wilkes Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic; Third Corps Union, Society of the Army of the Potomac; Society of the Army of the Cumberland; New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Revolution Memorial Society of New Jersey; the Republican Club; Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Philosophical Society (Dickinson College), Historical Society of New Jersey, and others. In politics he was bred a Democrat, but in 1856 he cast his first vote for Freemont and Dayton, and since that time he has always affiliated with the Republican party.

General Rusling married for his second wife, June 30, 1870, Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Emily (Wells) Wood, of Trenton, New Jersey. The children of this marriage were: 1. James Wood, a resident of Trenton, New Jersey. 2. Emily Wells, wife of Hon. Arthur L. Bates, ex-member of Congress, residing at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

General Rusling died at Trenton, New Jersey, April 1, 1918, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

PINKHAM, Horace Irving,

Business Man, Public Official.

Beyond doubt the late Horace Irving Pinkham, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was one of the most conspicuous figures in the general life of that busy community, having identified himself with well nigh every department of its affairs. He was a splendid type of the strong and sturdy character so typical of New England, the union of the idealist and the practical man of affairs, so valuable in the progress of human endeavor.

This combination of characteristics was admirably exemplified in his business life, daily, as he was known to be entirely practical in the conduct of his affairs, with a desire to make his great establishment a type of a model American business. Although the influence of Mr. Pinkham upon the community, due to the part he played in the business and public life of Haverhill, was a great one, it was not by any means the sum total of that which he exercised or, perhaps, even the major portion of it. This was rather the result of the character of the man, a character which, coupled with a strong personality such as he possessed, could not fail to have its effect upon all those with whom he came in contact. At the base of the character, as it must be at the base of all worthy characters, were the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty, and to these he added not only other virtues, but the graces of personality and

H H Pinkham

manner which made him at once the charming companion and the most faithful friend. He was a conspicuous example of that class of men who win the confidence and respect of their fellowmen by strictly adhering to the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in both business and in private life.

Liberal, clear-headed, and of broad views, Mr. Pinkham's business methods rested upon sound foundations which had been carefully considered before they were adopted. His death, which occurred January 12, 1913, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, marked the passing away of a man of remarkable breadth of wisdom, remarkable in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life was as an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny.

Horace Irving Pinkham was the third son of George E. and Mary Elizabeth (Emerson) Pinkham, and was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, June 19, 1856. He was a lineal descendant of Richard Pinkham, who settled in Dover Neck, New Hampshire, in 1640. He was one of the signers of what is called in history "Dover's Magna Charta," and of which the Rev. Dr. Quint says, "it antedated in practice by one hundred and thirty-six years the principals announced in the Declaration of Independence of 1776." He was one of the conspicuous figures in the early history of Dover and the State of New Hampshire. He passed to his reward in 1648.

Descending from a long line of wholesome, conscientious God-fearing men and women, it was quite in the order of nature that Horace Irving Pinkham should grow up to be a representative of the best type of Anglo-Saxon manhood. His parents removed from Farmington, New Hampshire, and took up their new home in Haverhill, Massachusetts, shortly after the close of the Civil War. There his childhood associations were formed and his education obtained in the public schools. Upon completing his studies and after filling various positions, he was for a year and a half superintendent of the shoe finding concern of F. H. Holbrook & Company. In 1883 he purchased the business of that firm and continued to conduct it successfully until his death. Some years ago Mr. Pinkham divided the business of his concern, forming the J. A. Dalrymple Company for the manufacture of bows and shoe trimmings, in which company he was an active partner, and both concerns that he was identified with did an extensive business, the success being accomplished by his efforts and sagacious management.

The friends he made in business channels were among the best that lightened his life, for even when greed frayed the moral fibre of those about him, he remained firm in his honorable course through life. Capable management, a spirit of justice, and an unfaltering enterprise, were well balanced factors in his business career, while the work was carefully systematized so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. In politics he was a leading Republican, having served as alderman-at-large in 1903, and as postmaster of the city of Haverhill from 1901 to 1909. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and reappointed for a second term by President Roosevelt. There was a vigorous contest for the postmastership in 1901, with many candidates in the field, and he was selected as the compromise man by Congressman William H. Moody, his close, personal friend. He was past eminent commander of Haverhill Commandery, Knights Templar, and a member of Saggehew Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Haverhill Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and

a very zealous member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Loyal Legion and the Haverhill Board of Trade. He was also a leading member of the Pentucket Club, the Wachusett Club, the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, and the Merrimac Valley Golf Club.

On July 19, 1879, he was united in marriage with Mae Warner Carr, daughter of Newell Osgood and Mary Elizabeth (Warner) Carr. Mr. Carr was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Carr was a native of Hampton, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham were the parents of four children: 1. Annie Mae, born July 13, 1880, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, married Alfred W. Allyn, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. 2. Horace Emerson, born in Haverhill, January 26, 1882, died August 14, 1882. 3. Bessie Marion, born in Haverhill, January 28, 1886. 4. Marjorie, born in Haverhill, August 20, 1889, died December, 1906.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Pinkham has continued to reside at the Pinkham homestead on Mill street, Haverhill, Massachusetts. Horace Irving Pinkham always took a deep and active interest in the growth and prosperity of Haverhill, and had contributed much towards its development in various ways. He was enterprising, genial and charitable, and was one of the most popular men in the city of Haverhill. His death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends and business associates who admired him for his ability, sterling integrity and patriotic citizenship. As postmaster he was regarded as one of the best Haverhill ever had, his administration of the office being marked by splendid service to the public. He possessed all the characteristics of a thorough and reliable business man, one that any city, with its varied enterprises, would be proud of. He was a man of strong convictions, and nobility of character, and the influence for good which he exercised upon the community in general cannot be over-estimated. He was the fearless champion of every good cause and unqualifiedly denounced wrong and oppression. Mr. Pinkham has left a memory fragrant with goodness, a memory of a nature to be emulated by all, in maintaining the high character and standard of business principles, and his loss, so serious to the community and to the business world in general, was felt more deeply than can be adequately expressed. No finer tribute could be paid to his memory than the simple, but impressive words, spoken by so many of his intimate friends who had known him and loved him, "We have lost a friend."

GLEASON, James Marshall,

Civil War Veteran.

It seems that Nature intended the late James Marshall Gleason to be a hotel proprietor, so broad, jovial and generous did she create him. But Nature did not pave the way further than to so richly endow him. The road he traveled ere he could write "proprietor" after his name, was long, rough and rugged, and the earlier part of the journey was made against adverse circumstances. Certainly among all the communities of the State of Massachusetts, great or small, there is none that can point to a higher average of good citizenship among its members than the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, and none which can boast of a greater number of their sons, per unit of population, whose names deserve to be remembered as having had to do with the development and growth of the place. Among these names that of James Marshall Gleason stands high. Those who knew him tell of a man who rose to a position of unusual

authority in business and community life. This in itself entitles him to high tribute, but it is only part of the story of a life that was notable for the spirit of brotherhood and human sympathy of which it was composed. In an extended search it would be very difficult indeed to find one who better than Mr. Gleason gave substantial proof of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, when he said, "There is something better than making a living, and that is making a life." With a realization of this truth, Mr. Gleasan labored persistently and energetically not only to win success, but to make his life a source of continual benefit to his fellowmen. The death of Mr. Gleason, which occurred at his residence, "The Gleason House," July 19, 1906, meant the removal of one of Marlboro's most prominent men. In his death one of the best known and beloved members of the Marlboro Fire Department was taken away from all earthly environment. The sterling character of the man, his courage under trial, his fidelity to friendship, his loyalty to men and causes, his never-failing good fellowship, and his tenacious adherence to principle and honor endeared him to a host of good men and true, who learned to know him and to trust him implicitly.

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale; per pale or and argent.

Crest—An arm embowed in armour argent, holding a sword of the first, hilt or.

Motto—*Lambh laidir an naechtar.* (The strongest hand is on high.)

James Marshall Gleason was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in the Gale House, corner of Main and Bolton streets, August 17, 1843, the son of Dana and Mary (Rice) Gleason. The father died when J. M. Gleason was quite young and the mother long afterwards. Mr. Gleason obtained his education in the schools of his native town of Marlboro, but his schooling was never completed owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time his youthful enthusiasm and ardent patriotism was the cause of his enlisting in Company 1, Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, as a drummer-boy. Most of this regiment came from that section of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Gleason served for three years, and at the close of the war he returned to Marlboro, where he sought employment. He soon became engaged in the stitching department of Boyd & Corey's Shoe Factory, where he remained for fifteen years. He then became interested in the hotel business, and not long after was the proprietor of the Gleason House, being the head of that well-known hostlry for over a quarter of a century. This hotel had the reputation of being one of the most home-like hotels in that section of New England.

Mr. Gleason, being of an active nature, seemed to be drawn toward those things which partake of life and force. For twenty-nine years he was connected with the Marlboro Fire Department, serving in the days of the old volunteers, and filled many different positions up to first assistant engineer. In the days of the old hand engine contests he was foreman of Torrent Engine, No. 1, and took an active part in the contests of that famous company. Mr. Gleason's last service as fireman was under Mayor George A. Howe's administration. He was known throughout that section as a veteran fireman and was for several years foreman of the famous Charlestown Veterans. When he wished to resign from this position, the old time lads would not accept his resignation. Mr. Gleason also belonged to the Barnicoat Veterans, one of the best known fire organizations of this country, and which came to Marlboro, Massachusetts, as a tribute to Mr. Glea-

son, as also did the Charlestown organization in 1903.

The Grand Army of the Republic was one of Mr. Gleason's dearest objects. He was commander of John A. Rawlins Post, in 1904, and attended several National Encampments, among them being Washington, D. C., and Denver, Colorado. It was largely through his efforts, along with his comrades of the Civil War, that the John Brown Bell was brought to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and hung in the Grand Army Hall. This bell, which hung on the engine house of Harpers Ferry, and which was to form the musical notes of the black man's freedom, was removed and buried in the ground. At the time of the Grand Army of the Republic's National Encampment, in 1893, Mr. Gleason visited the spot where it had been hidden, thirty years before, and had it brought to his native city. With proper services the old bell was hung on the exterior of the Grand Army of the Republic's Hall, there to remain as a signal of liberty and freedom the entire country over. The annual camp fire of the Grand Army of the Republic was an event Mr. Gleason looked forward to with great pleasure, and when that occasion arrived it was a grand day at the "Gleason House." And likewise the "Gleason House" was a familiar name to members of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of the leading members of that organization having stopped there, at one time or another. Many a poor comrade received hospitality at that hotel, and the little button worn by any veteran would always readily be recognized by Mr. Gleason. He was a very generous man, and his heart was ever willing to respond to the cry of distress.

On December 31, 1865, James Marshall Gleason was united in marriage with Addie Eliza Gamage, who was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, the daughter of Joseph S. and Mary Thayer (Taft) Gamage, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Joseph S. Gamage was a boot manufacturer of the olden days. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. J. Henry, born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, July 8, 1867, and died January 20, 1915. He received his education in the schools of his native city, and then learned the barber's trade, conducting a barber shop in the Gleason House, of which hotel his father was the proprietor for many years. When his father passed away, he became the proprietor of the Gleason House, and continued as such until the year 1914. Like his father, Mr. Gleason was much interested in the fire department, and for many years was a member of Hose Company No. 4, in which he became lieutenant in 1898. He was appointed second assistant engineer by Mayor E. G. Hoitt, and served under Mayor Hoitt and Mayor Plunket. He was made chief engineer in 1901, by Mayor Walter B. Morse, and served in this capacity for three years. He was elected building inspector by Mayor Henry Parsons, serving for five years. He was a member of the Republican committee for twenty years, and was chairman of both ward and city Republican committee for four years. In 1911, Mr. Gleason was elected mayor of Marlboro, and served his native city as chief executive for two terms. He was a candidate for nomination for Congress in 1913. Mr. Gleason was prominent in the social life of the community, having been a member of the United Brethren Lodge of Masons, the Houghton Royal Arch Chapter, the Trinity Commandery, the Marlboro Lodge of Elks, the Marlboro Grange, and the F. C. Curtis' Sons of Veterans. He was a conspicuous figure in the Union Club, and a director

in the Marlboro Co-operative Bank. In his religious belief, he was affiliated with the Unitarian church. On the day of his funeral, Mr. Gleason's body lay in state from eleven o'clock in the morning until one-thirty o'clock in the afternoon. His casket was literally buried in flowers, being the largest number seen in Marlboro for years. Members of the Benevolent Order of Elks, under direction of Exalted Ruler Ralph H. Milliken, marched from the lodge room to bid farewell to the first member of their lodge to be borne away. The floral tributes from different organizations and his many friends were profuse and beautiful.

On July 19, 1887, J. Henry Gleason was united in marriage with Jennie Smith Howe, a daughter of Louis A. Howe, deceased, a former shoe manufacturer of Marlboro, Massachusetts. 2. Addie Josephine, who on December 6, 1905, became the wife of Alfred Lear Hastings. Mr. Hastings was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 21, 1876, and passed away at Merrimac, Massachusetts, September 6, 1912. He was a son of Horace N. and Augusta A. (Houghton) Hastings. Alfred Lear Hastings was the junior member of the firm of Hastings & Sons, a publishing company of Lynn, Massachusetts. His education was obtained in the Lynn public schools, supplemented by a commercial college course. From earliest boyhood he was interested in the "Lynn Item," and after the completion of his education, he took a very active interest in that organization. Mr. Hastings possessed many fine qualities of head and heart, and these were combined with a keen and ready wit and quiet humor, together with a pleasant manner, which made him a very agreeable companion. His passing away at such an early age brought to an end the career of one who had looked forward to making a name for himself.

When still a youth, James Marshall Gleason's ambition was to become a hotel proprietor, so that when he came "into his own" he was thorough master of the hotel business, and became one of the best known, most popular and successful hotel men in the State of Massachusetts. His friends were legion, numbering many high in official and business life, who received the tidings of his death with great sorrow. In his boyhood, he obtained a few years of schooling only, but he improved his opportunities well, and by self-study and reading became well informed. His life was spent in Marlboro, and no man in the town won more friends or was held in greater respect. While his home was the brightest and best beloved spot on earth to him, he had many outside associations that brought him into contact with many people, all of whom loved him for his upright life and manliness.

TOBEY, George Oakes,

Representative Citizen.

The Tobey family has for a number of generations been a magnificent example of what can be accomplished by initiative, ambition, strict integrity and immutable application toward a fixed goal.

The Tobey (Tobie, Toby) family is an ancient and reputable one in England. Its origin would appear to be a familiar form of the Scripture name, Tobias. The earliest records of the name in any of its forms in New England is found in the annals of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony. They relate to Francis Toby, October 6, 1634, who seems to have been in the county only a few years and who does not appear to have been related to the Sand-

wich pioneers. The American ancestor of the family of George Oakes Tobey was Thomas Tobey (also called Tobe, Toby, Tobie and Tobye in the public documents of the day), who was a very early settler in the town of Sandwich at the head of Cape Cod, in Plymouth Colony. Concerning this man, Freeman in his "History of Cape Cod" quotes the following entry: "Thomas Tobie, Sr., subcribed 7 shillings for the meeting house the 6 mo. 7, 1644."

(I) In the town annals Thomas Tobey appears as a man of good sense and energy. He was frequently called upon by his neighbors to act in various public capacities which required more than usual ability and judgment. On November 7, 1652, he was one of a committee appointed to take care of all the fish that were taken by the Indians within the borders of the town and to be sold for the benefit of the Town Treasury. He was also one of those designated to oversee the cutting up of the whales which not infrequently drifted or were driven ashore on the flats and sometimes became the occasion of serious strife among the inhabitants.

The first marriage of Thomas Tobey is recorded in the town book of Sandwich, wherein we find that Thomas Tobey and Martha Knott were married the eighteenth day of November, 1650. Martha was a daughter of George Knott, one of the ten founders of Sandwich, and his wife Martha. Mr. Knott had died about a year before this marriage. Martha became the mother of seven sons, who lived to maturity and whose sons have done credit to her. She died at some time not on record, and her husband married (second), after 1689, certainly, Hanna, widow of Ambrose Fish.

(II) Among the sons of Thomas Tobey the first to shed lustre on the family name was Nathan. Born at Sandwich at a date not now known, he was enrolled as a townsman of the plantation, June 27, 1681, and was referred to in honorable ways in after years in the same place. He married (first) (according to Sargent Genealogy) Mary Sargent; (second) Sarah Fallowell. The date of Nathan Tobey's death is not recorded, but may be inferred from the date of his will and the time of its probating, which is November 26, 1721.

(III) Seth Tobey, son of Nathan Tobey, was born at Sandwich, March 24, 1686. He married, February 5, 1719, Hannah Weeks. She died at Sandwich, December 26, 1740. They were the parents of four children, of whom Seth, mentioned below, was the eldest. The death of Seth Tobey following so soon after his wife's may intimate a time of prevalent sickness and much depression.

(IV) Seth (2) Tobey, son of Seth (1) Tobey, was born in Sandwich, July 29, 1721. He married (first) Abigail ——; married (second) Mary Moxom, of Sandwich. We know very little about his life. It seems probable that he was a seafaring man. The administrator of his estate was a captain. The property was not large. The times were distressingly hard in those days of many wars and little manufactures and commerce. He left, as the records show, a child by each of his two wives, Benjamin and Seth.

(V) Benjamin Tobey, son of Seth (2) Tobey, was born in Sandwich, February 27, 1750. He married (first), August 4, 1774, Zeruiah Fish. He married (second), at Wareham, January 4, 1810, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Bumpus, and widow of Anselm Swift. He was for some years a resident of Sandwich; followed the sea and became a captain. He had a packet running to Boston, and removed there after a time. He purchased land in Shirley, Worcester county, in 1807, and made his home there for a

short period. In 1811 he sold the land and returned to Boston. He loaned money on mortgages in 1812, one of which he released after removing to Wareham, where he made his home in 1815. He was a private in Captain Ward Swift's company, October, 1777; also a seaman on muster and payroll of the officers and crew of the State brig, "Hazard," Captain, John F. Williams, July 10-14, 1778. He and his wife made a gift of certain lands to "their two youngest daughters, Sarah Augusta and Abigaill Anne Perry," April 21, 1823. They had five children, of whom Curtis, mentioned below, was the second youngest son.

(VI) Curtis Tobey, son of Benjamin Tobey, was born in Sandwich, July 26, 1779, and died in 1832. He resided in Wareham. He married, December 27, 1804, Tirzah, daughter of Moses Swift Fearing and his wife, Keziah (Briggs) Fearing, born October 22, 1788. He was a man of affairs. He was chosen town clerk in 1816; commissioned justice of the peace in 1824, with the title of esquire. He built a cotton factory "on a small brook running into Wewewantit river at a place called the Poles," in 1816, and carried on business there with considerable success. He entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Fearing, articles signed December 3, 1814. The widow, Tirzah, married Walter D. Burbank, of Plymouth, at Wareham, January 29, 1833.

(VII) Joshua Briggs Tobey, son of Curtis Tobey, was born in Wareham, February 9, 1807. He married, at Middleboro (published at Wareham, August 30, 1835), Susanna Keith, daughter of Isaac and Naomi (Keith) Pratt, born January 15, 1811. She was a lineal descendant of Rev. James Keith, the Scotchman, who came over to New England on finishing his education at Aberdeen and was the pastor of the infant church at Middleboro. Among the intermarrying families in her lineage were those of Edson, Washburn, Conant, and Bryant, worthy lines of the old Pilgrim stock.

Joshua Briggs Tobey entered into the cotton manufacturing business in early life, but afterwards became interested in the iron business in the line of the manufacturing of nails. He was a keen, farsighted man, advancing promptly with the improvements in the business in which he was engaged and carrying it forward with marked success. Investments appealed to him and he was known as a sagacious investor. He was chosen president of the Wareham Bank and of the Savings Bank, occupying the position upwards of a score of years. He was a director in railroad and mining enterprises, cotton and other factories. His mind was ever occupied with projects for the advancement and welfare of Wareham, and in all the enterprises he advocated or forwarded he ever had in view the good of his fellow-men. By the strength and force of his own character he overcame obstacles which to others, less hopeful and less courageous, would seem insurmountable. He was an excellent public speaker. He died December 25, 1870, of anemia. Children: Gerard Curtis, see forward; Horace Pratt, see forward; Theodore F., born March 31, 1840, died at Cohasset, August 26, 1877; George Oakes, see forward.

(VIII) Gerard Curtis Tobey, first son of Joshua Briggs Tobey, was born October 16, 1836, and died in 1911. His early life was spent in Wareham, but his course at Harvard University necessitated his living in close proximity to the college. The years spent there formed the foundation of his notable career. He received the degree of A.B. in 1859, and LL.B. a year later. Immediately after his graduation he entered upon his busi-

ness career, his first position being in the office of Brooks & Ball, prominent Boston attorneys. Upon the death of his father in 1870, the responsibility of shouldering the affairs of the Tremont Nail Company fell to the lot of Gerard C. Tobey. In addition to being president of this corporation, he was connected with several financial institutions, and acted as president of the Wareham National Bank and was also one of the directors of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, as well as of many other important companies.

(VIII) Horace Pratt Tobey, son of Joshua Briggs Tobey, was born January 4, 1838, and died May 14, 1918. He graduated from Harvard in the same year as his brother, Gerard Curtis, both brothers having been members of the same class. Upon leaving college, he became treasurer of the Tremont Nail Company, and later, upon the death of Gerard C. Tobey, he succeeded his brother as president of the concern, which position he held until his retirement from business activities. He was greatly interested in all that pertained to the steel industry, concerning which he was considered an authority. He was a well-known writer in the trade journals and was frequently referred to by them and the newspapers of the day as a man whose word on any question under debate in the world of steel was to be received as conclusive and indisputable. Courteous, genial, well-informed, alert and enterprising, he was one of the leading representative men of his State and a power for good in the community. He at all times took an active part in State politics, and in 1896 was a candidate for State Treasurer of Gold Democrats. If a few more men of the high integrity and clean record of Horace Pratt Tobey would take an active interest in politics it would be almost impossible to estimate the benefit upon general legislation.

Horace P. Tobey's fine residence is now occupied by his niece, Mrs. John Hall Jones (Alice Tobey Jones). This beautiful home was built by Jeremiah Pratt in 1818, and was purchased by Joshua Briggs Tobey in 1835. Since being built in the early part of the nineteenth century, this stately dwelling has been the rallying place of the Tobeys.

(VIII) George Oakes Tobey, youngest child of Joshua Briggs Tobey, was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, October 27, 1841, and died May 17, 1916. He obtained his early education in the public and private boarding schools of Sandwich, and later attended Pierce Academy at Middleboro. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the United States Navy as captain's clerk and was later promoted to ensign, and served his country in that capacity throughout the duration of the war. At its conclusion, he entered the employ of the Tremont Nail Company as overseer, where he remained until the death of his father.

To those who knew Mr. Tobey best, and were intimately associated with him in business and social life, his chief quality appeared a benevolent heart, which never displayed itself in ostentatious forms, but in generous effusion, through channels calculated to do the greatest good. As he loved all that was beautiful in nature, he was wont to live as much as his business connections would allow in the great out-of-doors. He believed in the creed laid down by Coleridge, when he said: "Nature never deserts the wise and pure; no plot so narrow but nature is there, no waste so vacant, but may well employ each faculty of sense, and keep the heart awake to love and beauty." He was exceedingly fond of the water and fishing was his favorite

pastime, although he would sometimes engage in other more active forms of sport. In 1881 he took a trip around the world.

In his personal and domestic life, Mr. Tobey was studiously exact in the fulfillment of his duties. During the years that he was connected with the Tremont Nail Company, he gave his best thought and energy to the success of that corporation, in the welfare of which he was so vitally interested. His natural sagacity of mind, aided by reading and reflection, made him acquainted with a wide range of subjects, and as a conversationalist he had the happy faculty of saying a great deal in a very few words. Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but, far more difficult still, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment. Sir W. Temple has observed: "The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third, good humor, and the fourth, wit." It is no exaggeration to say that George Oakes Tobey possessed all these qualifications that purport to make a man brilliant in social life, and these attributes contributed indubitably to the charm of his personality and made him a congenial companion for young or old. He was made a Free Mason in Wareham, Massachusetts, and took the remainder of the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the Consistory at Augusta, Maine, in which city he resided for about twenty years.

Mr. Tobey married Blanche, daughter of Lucius Henry Waterman, of Marion, Massachusetts. They had three children, of which two grew to maturity. These were: Alice Virginia, who married John Hall Jones, of New York; and George Oakes, Jr. Alice Virginia (Tobey) Jones was educated in one of the private schools in the intellectual city of Cambridge, close by Harvard University. The ease and facility with which she mastered one subject after another was a delight to her tutors and won for her the reputation of a natural and gifted scholar. George Oakes Tobey, Jr., was a graduate of Harvard, class of '98, and took his degree in the Harvard Law School with the class of 1902. He was a young man of unusual promise. He died an untimely death on August 11, 1915, of appendicitis.

It was the policy of Mrs. George Oakes Tobey to make her children feel that home was the happiest place in the world. She is a woman of high and noble character and of exceptional intelligence. A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she took a keen interest in all that pertained to the welfare and progress of woman. A noble tribute to the generosity of her nature was the gift of a beautiful memorial library which she made to the town of Wareham, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1918. This edifice is designed in the Tudor style, and is one of the most artistic libraries in the State. It is planned with special attention to the needs of such a community and is furnished with the most modern library equipment.

Mrs. Tobey's father, Lucius Henry Waterman, was a master shipbuilder. He married Lydia Morse, and died in early manhood. The Waterman family is an ancient one. The word Waterman is not only good English, but good Anglo-Saxon (Waeterman or Waetermann, Waetermon or Waetermonn), good old Saxon (Waterman or Watermann), and good old Friesic (Weterman or Wetermann), whereby it appears that the patronymic of the family may have been first applied to some hardy boatman on the Elbe, the Weser, or their tributaries at that far-off time when a man received his name from his calling. Some of these hardy Saxons by the name must have followed in the wake of Hengist and

Horsa in that great migration to England some time between the years 500 and 900 A. D. The earliest accounts of the family in England are in County Kent, founded by those ancient leaders. Arthur says the name was common in that country in the sixteenth century. That the family was of some importance in England is evident by the fact that coats-of-arms were conferred upon two branches of it; also upon the Waterman Company of London.

The first member of the family to settle in America was Richard Waterman. It is not known when he arrived upon the shores of Massachusetts Bay, but he seems to have been living in Boston in 1629. In that year he was sent to the vicinity of Salem to secure venison for the colony. He became a follower of Anne Hutchinson and was forced to leave the colony on that account, in 1638, and flee to Rhode Island, where he reared a family and where some of his descendants live to this day. He was brought back to Boston in 1643 and tried for heresy, but was acquitted. In 1636 came Robert Waterman to Plymouth. About the same date of the arrival of Robert Waterman there are ship records of the sailings of Lieutenant Humphrey Waterman and Thomas Waterman for the Barbadoes Islands (the former owned a plantation there of 186 acres and had 92 slaves); also of the sailings of Katherine and Ann Waterman for Virginia. A Rev. Thomas Waterman, who was born in London, came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, just before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, but he left no descendants of the name. There were at least two officers of that name on the British side in the Revolutionary War: First Lieutenant Elisha Waterman, of the Rangers, and Ensign Thomas Waterman, of the First Regiment. "The Watermans have ever been pioneers—pioneers in thought and deed—and their mark has been left where the family itself has disappeared. There are at least two villages named for members of the family —one in Illinois and one in California, and there is a Waterman Avenue in the City of St. Louis."—From Charles E. Waterman's account of the Maine Watermans.

Lucius Henry Waterman's father married ——— Dean. His father, Perez Waterman, married Hannah Bradford, granddaughter of Major John Bradford, son of Governor William Bradford, governor of Plymouth (Massachusetts) Colony from 1621 until his death, May 9, 1657, a term of thirty-six years. Governor William Bradford was a son of William and Alice (Hanson) Bradford, born in Austerfield, England, in 1589.

Address at dedication of George Oakes Tobey, Jr., Memorial Library, by John Hall Jones:

We meet here today for the purpose of formally conveying to the Wareham Free Library the land and building known as the "George Oakes Tobey, Jr., Memorial Library." This conveyance is made by Mrs. Blanche Waterman Tobey, as a free gift to the Association, in memory of her only and much beloved son, Oakes, whose untimely death on August 11, 1915, took from us one whom we all loved, and whose death was a bitter and unexpected blow to all who were privileged to know him.

The land on which this beautiful Memorial is erected to Oakes's memory was generously donated by his uncle, Mr. Horace P. Tobey. It was designed by Mr. Raymond K. Fletcher, of New York. The ceiling and memorial fire place were given by Oakes's sister, Alice (Tobey) Jones, the mantel being designed by Edward Palmer Clark, of New York City, his closest friend, who with John E. Somes, another intimate friend, and Ernst M. Parsons, are the architects of the building. The shield on the mantel represents the coat-of-arms of the Tobey family. The Memorial Library is designed in what is known as the Tudor style of architecture, a style which was a reaction from the Gothic of the middle ages, or rather a modification and adaptation of that style to secular buildings. It is a style which Oakes greatly admired and of

which he had an intimate acquaintance, secured through a walking tour of England some years before his death. Beautiful in itself and peculiarly appropriate for a library, it was especially fitting that this style should be adopted by the architects.

In this community, to every member of which he was familiarly known as Oakes Tobey, he grew to young manhood, and after his graduation at Harvard College in the class of 1898, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in the class of 1901. For a short time he practiced law in New Bedford, and in the year 1903 was elected one of the selectmen of the town of Wareham. This position he filled with honor and credit to himself, and to the lasting benefit of the town for six years. During this period he was also overseer of the poor of the town of Wareham, and treasurer of the Episcopal church.

In all matters committed to his charge, Oakes Tobey was scrupulously honorable, careful and thorough. Whatever his hand found to do he did with his might, and was faithful not only in that which was least, but in that which was great. Where his duty was concerned no motive of self-interest, no regard for his own comfort or convenience, no consideration of policy, was permitted to enter. His duty was determined always after mature and searching investigation before action. Nothing that he ever did in an official capacity had to be done again; nothing he ever did bore the taint of suspicion that it was done from an unworthy incentive. His desire was always to give his best, and this he gave in a quiet, unassuming way, not looking for other reward than the consciousness of having done what was right, according to his high standards. It is characteristic of him that a motto hung in his office read:

"So live that you may look the whole world in the face."

Descended as he was from the Puritan Pilgrims, it was only natural that his character should exhibit to a certain extent those traits which have made the Puritan known throughout the world. He was reserved to an unusual degree, seldom giving his confidence, and rarely, if ever, pouring forth his heart's dearest wishes and aspirations, even to those most closely connected by family or friendship, but that he did have ideals and aspirations of a lofty character, all who knew him would gladly acknowledge. Although it was as much from the things he did not do and did not say, as from those things he did and said, that one felt that beneath his seemingly cold reserve there flowed a warm stream of thought and feeling.

Self-expression in word was not his forte; indeed he seemed to think it a weakness; but when occasion arose for him to express himself in action he did not falter, and in his actions kindness and consideration were the dominant notes. If there is one characteristic rather than another that stood out in his life it was love for his immediate family, loyalty to his immediate friends, and kindness toward the so-called lower creatures, over whom man claims to rule by Divine right. So intense was his pity and love for all creatures, that he could not bear to see a bird or animal suffer. All who know of his wonderful affection for his dog "Jim," and the care which he took of him, realize this. To relieve a beast or bird from suffering, which could in nowise be attributed to original sin, was to him a loving duty which he spared no pains to perform. On various occasions he has picked up stray dogs in the city and taken them to Refuges for Homeless Animals, leaving provision for their maintenance, fearful that otherwise they might fall into the hands of those who would torture them, without adding to the sum of useful human knowledge. It is one of the strange ironies of life that he whose great desire was to save others from suffering, should himself be subjected, as he was, for months before his death, to daily physical agonies, ending in such a climax of pain that death itself was welcome.

To his father, and especially to his mother, Oakes Tobey was a perfect son. For many years before his death his tender ministry to his mother won the admiration of all who knew of it. For her, who for years was unable to walk or use her hands through a terrible attack of arthritis, there was no task too humble and no labor too great for him swiftly and lovingly to do. To his splendid mind, his youth and magnificent strength, the world offered alluring opportunities for activity and travel, but he knew better than any other that his duty lay at home, and at home he stayed, unselfish and uncomplaining. During the period shortly preceding his death, when he himself was undergoing daily operations without ether, following his accidental blood poisoning, and when he needed every ounce of strength and every hour of sleep, he insisted on watching all night beside his father, who was seriously ill, for fear that his father might require his help, yet be unable to make his necessity known. The man who

mounts in the air to meet a flying enemy in the thrilling combat which lasts but a few moments, receives the admiration which his self-sacrifice deserves; but he who day by day, night by night, and year by year unflinchingly, perseveringly and lovingly ministered to his father and mother, was no less a hero.

It is to the splendid memory of this loving son that the building in which we meet is dedicated by his mother. To be helpful was his standard of efficiency. To this he gave his life. His work was done in and for this town, and in order that his influence and example may not perish with him, and to carry out the ideals which he most prized, Mrs. Blanche Waterman Tobey hereby donates to the Wareham Free Library Association, as a gift to the town of Wareham, the George Oakes Tobey, Jr., Memorial Library.

BURLEIGH, Edwin Chick,

Senator.

The Burleigh, sometimes spelled Burley, family is of ancient English origin. Giles Burley, or Burleigh, the immigrant American ancestor, was an inhabitant of Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1648. He was a commoner and planter in that town, and his son James removed to Exeter, New Hampshire. The subject of this narrative is of the eighth generation from the immigrant ancestor. The records show that Josiah, a son of James, mentioned above, lived at New Market, New Hampshire, and in 1775 his son Thomas removed to Sandwich, New Hampshire, where he occupied a farm and built a house on what is still called Burleigh Hill. Benjamin Burleigh, the son of Thomas Burleigh, was in his early life a farmer and afterwards a merchant. His son Moses was born on the old homestead on Burleigh Hill, March 25, 1781. In his early life he removed to Palermo, Maine, where he resided until 1830. A born leader of men, he was a man of great natural ability, and was by far the most prominent citizen in that section of the country. In the War of 1812 he was elected captain of the militia, and marched with his company to Belfast, Maine, at the time the British entered Penobscot river to destroy the United States frigate "Adams." He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, also of the Maine Legislature, and was prominently identified in the convention that favored the establishment of a sovereign state in the district of Maine. He removed to Linneus, Aroostook county, Maine, in 1830, where he died February 13, 1860.

Parker Prescott Burleigh, the son of Moses Burleigh, was born in Palermo, Maine, May 16, 1812. After receiving his education at the Hampden Academy in Maine and the Hartford (Connecticut) grammar school, he received instruction in military tactics from Colonel Seymour, afterwards governor of Maine. After his father's removal to Linneus he devoted some time to obtaining instruction in land surveying, and became an expert regarding the timber lands of Maine's wilderness. He was commissioned, in 1839, captain of Company M, Sixth Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division of Maine militia. The following year he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment, a position he held for seven years. He was a member of both houses of the State Legislature, postmaster at North Linneus, county commissioner and treasurer, state land agent for eight years, besides holding several township offices. He died at Houlton, Maine, April 29, 1899.

Edwin Chick Burleigh, son of Parker Prescott and Caroline (Chick) Burleigh, was born in Linneus, Maine, November 27, 1843. His primary education was obtained in the public schools; later he attended the Houlton Academy, where he took a preparatory course for college.

Following in the footsteps of his father, he educated himself as a land surveyor, but for a time after leaving the academy he taught school. During the Civil War he enlisted in the District of Columbia Cavalry. He was rejected for physical disabilities, but still eager to breathe the atmosphere of military life, he obtained a position in the adjutant-general's office of Maine, where he remained until the close of hostilities. The next five years were passed in farming and land surveying. He was appointed in 1870 clerk of the State Land Office at Bangor, Maine, and he removed his family to that city two years later. He was state land agent in 1876-77-78, and during these years was also assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1880 he was appointed clerk in the office of treasurer of the State, and from that time made Augusta, Maine, his permanent home. During his service as State Treasurer, to which office he was elected in 1885, the public debt was decreased more than four hundred thousand dollars, and the rate of taxation reduced from four mills to two and three-quarter mills on a dollar of the State valuation.

Mr. Burleigh, in 1888, was elected governor of Maine by 18,053 plurality over William L. Putnam, his Democratic competitor. He was re-elected by an increased plurality in 1890. His administration of State affairs was pre-eminently a constructive one. Modest in his bearing, temperate in his habits, enjoying a merited popularity with the people of the State, he brought to the executive chair the qualities that commanded success. With a wonderful capacity for work, he never spared himself, and was always accessible to all classes of his fellow-citizens. His addresses to the Legislature were models of clearness and strength; his appointments were made to the needs of the public service. His four years in the gubernatorial office were busy ones. Through his influence the scheme to remove the State capital from Augusta to Portland was defeated. He also secured an appropriation of $150,000 to enlarge the old State House, and he served as chairman of the building commission. He was chairman of a committee that purchased a permanent muster field for the State militia. Through his agitation a movement was advanced looking to the better accommodations of the insane of the State. The Legislature, due to his suggestion, created a board of State assessors, and the State valuation was increased from $236,000,000 to $309,000,000.

In his inaugural address of 1889, Governor Burleigh expressed the opinion that the State of Maine could float a three per cent. bond, and that it would command a premium. Acting on this suggestion the entire State debt was refunded at an annual saving in the interest account of $71,520,000. The bonds were also sold at a premium of $79,900,000. Through his efforts a bill passed the Legislature for the Australian system of voting, also his recommendations that the board of agriculture should be assigned permanent headquarters in the State Capitol; and increased appropriation for disabled Civil War veterans. His warm interest and support materially improved the morale and advanced the mastery of military science of the citizen soldiers; and the fathering of the law for heavy penalties for the careless setting of forest fires are a few of the salient features of his four years' gubernatorial career.

At the expiration of his four years as governor, Mr. Burleigh had aspiration to go to Congress, and in the campaign of 1892 he sought the Republican nomination against Seth L. Milliken, then mem-

ber from the third district. After a lively and close contest, Mr. Milliken won the nomination, but on the death of the latter, in 1897, Governor Burleigh became the candidate of his party by acclamation. In Congress he soon gained a conspicuous standing, due to his ability and usefulness. His first prominent achievement was in the Fifty-sixth Congress, when he served on the select committee on the census, and his apportionment bill for the equalization of members of the House of Representatives, though the minority report, it was passed by Congress. He was a member of the Fifty-fifth to Sixty-first congresses. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1913, a position he held at the time of his death.

Senator Burleigh was delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1896, and after the death of Congressman Boutelle was for many years Maine's member of the National Republican Congressional Committee. In 1887 he purchased a controlling interest in the Kennebec "Journal," an organ of the Republican party, which through the editorship of Luther Severance, James G. Blaine, and John L. Stevens, had gained a merited supremacy in the field of journalism in the State. When Congress was not in session he was always at his desk in the Journal building, and he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the people. In financial circles he was a director of the First National Bank and of the Granite National Bank, and trustee of the Augusta Trust Company, all of Augusta, Maine; he was also a member of the Augusta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

He married, June 28, 1863, Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Tyler) Bither, of Linneus, Maine. His death took place at Augusta, Maine, June 16, 1918.

Senator Burleigh was a typical Maine citizen, genial and hospitable, personally very popular and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the State. He possessed a large fortune, which was profitably invested in Maine lands. Although he never made any pretensions to oratory, he showed upon more than one public occasion his ability to give terse and vigorous expression to his views when occasion required. As a political organizer he had but few, if any, superiors in New England. With a courteous and kindly bearing, with broad and generous sympathies, he combined great energy and aggressive force. His political movements, though rapid and vigorous, were always honorable and aboveboard. He made no promises, political or otherwise, he did not redeem. He was a man of action rather than words, and in his distinguished career left behind him a record of honorable service and substantial achievement that speaks far more elegant than words could possibly do.

MOESER (Mosier), John,

Founder of Important Family.

John Moeser (the original form of the family name), great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, of Pittston, Pennsylvania (q. v.), was a native of Germany, and came to America prior to the Revolution, settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in Captain Abraham Miller's company of Colonel William Thompson's battalion of riflemen. His name appears on the roll of Captain Craig's company, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line; and as John Mosier on the roll of the same company before June, 1777, and afterwards on that of Captain Simpson's company of the same regiment, Colonel Edward Hand commanding. He was with the troops

assembled under General Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts; served on Long Island; took part in the battle of Monmouth; was with "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Stony Point; and under the same general in the Georgia campaign. After this long and creditable service, he returned to Northampton county, where he made an admirable record for industry and thrift, becoming the owner of fifty acres of land surveyed to him January 23, 1785, and four hundred acres, July 12, same year. His children were ungratefully deprived of the back pay due him for more than eight years' services under Washington and Wayne in the armies of his adopted country.

John Mosier, grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born November 10, 1785, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Overfield, born November 22, 1791, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Ott) Overfield. Paul Overfield, grandfather of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, born in North Germany, in 1715, came when a child with his parents from the fatherland to New Jersey, and married Rebecca Marshall. His children were: Abner; Benjamin; Martin, married Elizabeth Ott; Sarah, married Lieutenant Moses Van Campen; Rachel, married Joseph Pennell; Paul, married Hannah DePue; William; and Elizabeth, married Edward Marshall. Paul Overfield, great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, died in 1800.

Martin Overfield, father of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born in 1756, and married Sarah Ott, born November 24, 1749. Martin Overfield was in the Revolution in 1780-81-82, in the Fifth Company, Fifth Battalion of militia of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781, after the disbanding of Washington's army at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, Martin Overfield was mustered out of his country's military service and settled in the back woods of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in the primeval forest. He died on May 25, 1821, and on his tombstone erected upon the Overfield farm in Middlesmithfield township is the following inscription: "A soldier of the Revolution under General Washington."

Sarah (Ott) Overfield, mother of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-grandmother of Frank C. Mosier, died February 29, 1848, and sleeps by the side of her husband, whom she survived for more than a quarter of a century. Hon. William Overfield, son of Martin and Sarah (Ott) Overfield, became prominent in public life, and represented Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties in the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, and filled other offices with honor, a faithful and honest servant of the people.

The land whereon is located Sand Hill Cemetery was donated to the same by John Mosier, who passed away on the 7th of May, 1855, respected by all his neighbors, many of whom now repose with him within the shade of the beautiful cemetery which will forever remain an enduring monument to his liberality.

Sarah (Overfield) Mosier died August 14, 1888, in the home in which she had lived continuously for nearly four-score years, and which still remains in the Mosier family.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was married, January 2, 1842, to Elizabeth Ann Ward, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier was daughter of Victor Ward and Anna (Mills) Ward.

Thomas Ward, paternal grandfather of

Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of English ancestry, and emigrated to America, and settled in Connecticut previous to the Revolutionary War, and married Ann Wakely. He enlisted in Captain Samuel Wright's company of Colonel Samuel Wyllys' regiment, December 2, 1775, and took part in the siege of Boston. This command, previously General Spencer's, was reorganized for active service in 1776 as the 22nd Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line. After the evacuation of Boston by the British under Washington, it marched to New York, and helped fortify New York City. On August 24th it was ordered to the Brooklyn front, and took part in the battle of Long Island, fought August 27, and compelled by the enemy to retire across the East river on the evening of August 29th. At White Plains it was in line of battle on October 27-28 to oppose the advance of the British forces under General William Howe. After the retreat of the British from White Plains, his command remained encamped in the vicinity of Peekskill under Major-General Heath, until the expiration of term of service, December 30, 1776. ("Record of Connecticut Men of the Revolution," p. 107.) Thomas Ward applied for a pension September 28, 1818, which was allowed. Soldier died at Glastonbury, Connecticut, October 5, 1824. (Ref.—Hartford County, Conn., Pension Roll, p. 45.)

Victor Ward, father of Elizabeth (Ward) Mosier, and grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was a son of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakely) Ward, and was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He married Anna Mills, daughter of Robert Mills and Desire (Robertson) Mills, a daughter of Jonathan Robertson.

Jonathan Robertson, maternal great-grandfather of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of Scotch ancestry, and settled in Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut, at an early date, and on April 14, 1759, enlisted in Captain Samuel Hubbell's 5th company of Colonel David Wooster's 3rd Connecticut Colonial Regiment. (See Conn. Colonial Record, French-Indian Wars, 1758-1762, p. 151.) His regiment took part in the campaign of 1759 under General Amherst, which began with the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and closed with the battle of Quebec, September 13, 1759, which was a glorious victory for British arms, for it added a vast territory to the mother country's possessions in North America, and made the name of Wolfe, who fell at the head of his troops, renowned forever in the annals of time.

Robert Mills, maternal grandfather of Elizabeth (Ward) Mosier and great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of English ancestry, and married Desire Robertson, daughter of Jonathan Robertson, of Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut. Desire (Robertson) Mills, daughter of Jonathan Robertson and grandmother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, survived her husband, Robert Mills, a number of years, and is buried in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elizabeth Robertson, sister of Desire (Robertson) Mills, in 1782, was married to Thomas Williams, who came with his father, Thaddeus Williams, to the Wyoming Valley previous to the Revolutionary War. About January 1, 1777, Thomas Williams enlisted in Captain Samuel Ransom's 2nd Independent Company (recruited by authority of the Continental Congress in the Wyoming Valley) of Colonel Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment, which fought under Washington at Princeton and upon other battlefields

of the Revolution. Thomas became a non-commissioned officer, and was a courageous soldier and brave Indian fighter. The name of Sergeant Williams is conspicuously mentioned in the Revolutionary annals of the Wyoming Valley. He died November 12, 1839, and is buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

In our country's second conflict with Great Britain, the Connecticut military records show that Victor Ward was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in active service in 1814, when the towns bordering on Long Island Sound were threatened with attack by a combined British land and naval force. He died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1827.

Anna (Mills) Ward, mother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, died in Plains township, Luzerne county, in 1834, and was buried in the Hollenback family burying ground. In after years her remains were removed to the cemetery founded by George M. Hollenback, a son of Matthias Hollenback, who was an ensign in Captain Ransom's 2nd Independent Company of Colonel Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment, and with a few comrades returned to his home in time to take part in the battle of Wyoming, fought July 3, 1778.

Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, mother of Frank C. Mosier, was of Scotch and English ancestry, was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 27, 1821. After the death of her father, she came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Plains township, about the year 1829, with her mother and grandmother, Desire (Robertson) Mills, and became near neighbors of her great-uncle, Sergeant Thomas Williams, and her mother's brother, David Mills, formerly of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who became the owner of a large farm from which was mined in after years millions of tons of coal. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier became well acquainted with Sergeant Williams, who often entertained her with stories of his many fights with the British Tories and Indians. She was a continuous resident of the Wyoming Valley for more than four-score years. When very young, she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she was always a faithful and charitable worker. In the War for the Union, her only brother, Joseph S. Ward, fought in the 7th and 12th Regiments, Connecticut Volunteers. John Ward, a son of Joseph S. Ward, also served his country in the 9th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. Both survived the Civil War, and after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, each returned to his home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and became members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier died May 14, 1889, and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier died March 6, 1909, and both sleep in the Mosier plot in Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to Daniel Dimmick Mosier and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier:

1. Georgia Mosier (daughter), born October 18, 1842; October 31, 1865, was married to Conrad Sax Stark, born April 12, 1836, a son of John D. Stark and Ann (Sax) Stark. John D. Stark was born April 26, 1797, and was a grandson of Aaron Stark, numbered with the slain in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and whose name is inscribed upon the Wyoming Battle Monument. John D. Stark, on February 22, 1828, married Ann Sax, born February 15, 1803, died November 25, 1855.

John D. Stark became a prominent citizen of Pittston township. The last days of his life were spent on his farm, located upon the banks of Spring Brook, where its waters commingle with the Lackawanna. His life was one of industry and usefulness. He died June 21, 1862, and is buried in the Stark family plot in Marcy Cemetery, Luzerne county, within

the shade of the Brick Church, erected in 1853. Many soldiers of the Revolutionary and other wars repose in Marcy Cemetery. The first interments made there were previous to 1790. The date of the death of Ebenezer Marcy is marked upon his tombstone (March 20, 1790), at which early time there were more than one hundred unmarked graves in this burying-ground. Marcy township, Luzerne county, was named after Ebenezer Marcy.

Conrad S. Stark graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1860. He was offered and accepted a professorship in the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, during 1860-61, after which he studied law with Hon. W. G. Ward, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Luzerne bar, November 30, 1864. He died at his home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1880, a prominent member of his profession. At a meeting of the Luzerne county bar, held March 27, 1880, the chairman, Hon. Charles E. Rice, President Judge of Luzerne county, paid a grand tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Georgia (Mosier) Stark died in the State of Florida, where she was temporarily residing, July 14, 1896. Conrad Sax Stark and Georgia (Mosier) Stark are buried in Hollenback Cemetery, and the last named left surviving, three grandchildren: Edgar N., John D., and Georgia Stark, children of Edgar (her son) and Mabel Stark, of whom mention is only made of John D. Stark, on following pages of this work, whose name is perpetuated therein forever.

2. John B. Mosier was born in Pittston township, August 9, 1844, on his father's farm, which was cleared up by David Brown shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. (See Bigsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 617; Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," p. 168.) He never married, was successful in business, and accumulated a large estate. At the time of his death, September 27, 1889, he was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and a Sir Knight of Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He rests in Hollenback Cemetery.

3. Frank C. Mosier was born October 8, 1846 (of whom further mention is made on following pages).

4. James H. Mosier married Fannie Field. He is engaged in the general insurance business, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Wyoming Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania (of which he is a past commander); Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, 32nd degree, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His daughter Helen is a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and a member of Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

MOSIER, Frank C.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Frank C. Mosier, prominently identified with the professional, progressive, industrial and business interests of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is the son of Daniel Dimmick and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, pioneer residents of the Wyoming Valley. (See John Moeser, on preceding pages.)

Frank C. Mosier's birthplace was on his father's farm in Pittston township, now Hughestown borough. During the halcyon days of boyhood came the Civil War, and the marching of soldiers to the front inspired the heart of every patriot and true lover of his country. In the summer of 1862, the former principal of the Pittston High School, U. S. Cook, who was a patriot of patriots, succeeded

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Frank C. Mosier.

in securing the enlistment of a number of his scholars in Schooley's Independent Battery, which subsequently became Battery M, 2nd Heavy Artillery, 112th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (see "New England Families," vol. iv, pp. 1828-29). After the subject of this sketch had enlisted in the battery, the learned professor was unable to obtain the consent of the youth's parents, who claimed that their son was only fifteen years of age and too young to go to war. Very soon, however, the sturdy young patriot was given opportunity to serve his country, and that was when the Great War Governor of Pennsylvania, with the approval of President Lincoln, issued a proclamation calling fifty thousand Pennsylvanians to arms to help repel the threatened invasion of the soil of the Keystone State by the armed and determined foes of the American Union. This call was made by Governor Curtin on September 4, 1862, only one day before General Stonewall Jackson and his army of war-trained veterans came from the Peninsula and the Second Bull Run battle, where the commander of the Army of Virginia, Major-General John Pope, met his Waterloo. On the succeeding day, Jackson crossed the Potomac at White's Ferry, near Leesburg, at the head of his army, with a brass band in front vigorously playing "Maryland, My Maryland."*

In these dark and gloomy days of civil war, Frank C. Mosier enlisted in Captain Hileman's company of the 19th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Major-General John F. Reynolds, who with more than twenty-five thousand men, armed and equipped, lay near Hagerstown, Maryland, in the Cumberland Valley, ready to reinforce comrades on the firing line September 17, 1862. The close of the terrific combat between the Union and Confederate armies is graphically portrayed in the "Photographic History of the Civil War," vol. ii, p. 76, as follows: "The approach of nightfall closed the memorable battle of Antietam. For fourteen long hours more than one hundred thousand men with five hundred pieces of artillery had been in titanic combat. As the pall of battle smoke rose and cleared away, the scene presented was one to make the stoutest heart shudder. There lay upon the ground scattered for three miles over the valleys and hills or in improvised hospitals, more than twenty thousand men. Horace Greeley was probably right in pronouncing this 'the bloodiest day in American history'." In Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," vol. v, p. 1147-48, proud mention is made of the services rendered in the Antietam campaign by the troops commanded by Major-General John F. Reynolds, one of Pennsylvania's most renowned soldiers, who fell at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

During the winters of 1862 and 1863, young Mosier was a student in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and subsequently accepted a position with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he entered the University of Michigan. After completing his legal studies at Ann Arbor, he became a law student in the office of Hon. F. W. H. Chambers, of Detroit, who in after years became district attorney and judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne county, Michigan. After passing an examination in

* The opening stanza of Randall's stirring poem is as follows:

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, My Maryland.
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland, My Maryland.

(See "Century Magazine," vol. 32, p. 285.)

open court before one of the honorable judges thereof, he became a member of the Detroit bar, and later on returned home and studied law with Conrad S. Stark, Esq., of Pittston, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Luzerne bar February 26, 1874, and subsequently became an active practitioner in the Pennsylvania and Federal Courts.

On March 4, 1891, Frank C. Mosier was united in marriage to Lydia Ellen Stark, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Christopher, son of William Stark, and great-great-great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, came of English ancestry and was born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1698. On April 1, 1722, he married Joanna Walworth, of New London, Connecticut. He subsequently removed to Dutchess county, New York, and from thence in the year 1722 to the Wyoming Valley, where he became an extensive owner of lands. A number of children were born to Christopher and Joanna (Walworth) Stark, only two of whom, James and Aaron Stark, we make mention of in this sketch. James Stark, son of Christopher Stark and great-great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born May 22, 1734. In 1758 he married Elizabeth Carey, of Dutchess county, New York. James Stark enlisted, September 17, 1776, in Captain Ransom's 2nd Independent company of Colonel John Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental army, and fought under Washington. While in his country's service he contracted a disease which caused his death, July 20, 1777. His soldier brother, Aaron Stark, born November 3, 1732, was slain in the massacre of July 3, 1778, and his name is inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument. Henry Stark, son of James Stark, and great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born April 19, 1762, and married Elizabeth Kennedy, November 3, 1791, and died January 22, 1807.

James Stark, son of Henry Stark and grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born April 24, 1792, and married Mary Michael, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1819. James Stark served as a soldier in the War of 1812 (see Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," vol. i, p. 540). James Stark became one of the most prominent business men of his time. He accumulated a large landed estate which represented hundreds of acres of anthracite coal worth millions of money. He died February 3, 1856, and now reposes in Hollenback Cemetery.

John M. Stark, father of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1819, and on October 16, 1841, was married to Sarah Davidson, daughter of Morris and Ann Davidson, natives of Sussex county, New Jersey. Ann Davidson, mother of Sarah (Davidson) Stark, was related to the Morgan family of New Jersey, one of whose kinsmen was General Daniel Morgan of Virginia, a comrade-in-arms of Washington, in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. John M. Stark was a man of prominence, noted for his firmness, integrity, self-reliance and industry. For a number of years he was superintendent of one of the divisions of the north branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. This position he resigned to accept a more responsible one with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which corporation he was one of its most trusted employees. During John M. Stark's active life he invested his money in anthracite coal lands, and the rentals therefrom enabled him before his death to make a large distribution of his property among his children.

John M. Stark was proud of the rec-

ord of his family, for a forefather fought under Washington in the War of the Revolution, and the name of a kinsman, Aaron Stark, is inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument over the immortal words, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" (See Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 121.)

The married life of Frank C. Mosier and Lydia (Stark) Mosier has been a happy one, which was blessed with one child, Ruth, who was born on Easter Sunday (April 2, 1893), and lived until December 16, 1901, when she passed away, sincerely loved by heartbroken parents and mourned by many admiring friends, far and near.

The subject of this sketch is not only pre-eminent in his profession, but also honest and square in his dealings with his fellow-men. He is prominent in fraternal organizations, and is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Pittston; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pittston, of which he is past eminent commander; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree (32°). Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Northern Jurisdiction, United States of America.

Frank C. Mosier is a comrade of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brooklyn, New York. This famous Post was guard of honor over the body of General Ulysses S. Grant (for whom it is named) from the death of the great commander until the honored remains were interred at Riverside. Each year since then it has held memorial services at the Grant Tomb, where the most illustrious men of the nation have been orators.

In this connection, we cannot do better than close this sketch with his appropriate words, taken from his excellent address delivered upon the occasion of the Fortieth Annual Reunion of the 143rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Fern Brook Park, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1906; and which appears in full in "New England Families," vol. iv, p. 1832:

> The surrender of the Confederate Armies made General Grant the hero of the hour. His conduct toward the vanquished revealed to his countrymen the greatness of the silent soldier who had fought from the Rapidan to the James, and compelled Lee to furl his battle-flags and lay down his arms at Appomattox. Grant in the hour of victory was magnanimous. He looked upon those who bravely opposed him in battle as Americans and worthy of a victor's magnanimity. In after years he was chosen the ruler of a reunited people, and when death summoned him from earth, a mighty nation mourned, for a great soldier and civic leader had passed away.
>
> When the death notes of the bugle that once sounded the charge of the armies he led to victory, floated over the Hudson, and re-echoed along its historic banks, there stood around the grave of Grant brave comrades side by side with gallant soldiers of the South, who were there to pay a last tribute to one who will ever live in history, the noblest of Americans, for after he sheathed his sword, he uttered the immortal words, "Let us have peace," which a grateful country has inscribed upon his tomb.

STARK, George M. and John D.,

Soldiers in World's Greatest Wars.

During all the wars of the American Republic, the Stark family have maintained a record for patriotism not often excelled. General John Stark of New Hampshire, a name famous in the annals of the Revolution, who commanded a brigade at Bunker Hill, fought under Washington at Trenton and Princeton,

heroically led the Green Mountain boys at Bennington, and achieved a providential victory for the American cause, came of the same English line of ancestry as the Stark family of the Wyoming Valley.*

In the armed conflict with Mexico, in the years 1846-47, George H. Stark (see Stark on a preceding page) served as a sergeant in Captain Ogiers' H Company, 4th Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers. On July 29, 1846, by order of General Taylor, he was honorably discharged at Matamoras, Mexico.

In the war inaugurated for the destruction of the American Union, his son, George M. Stark, on August 21, 1862, enlisted in Schooley's Independent Battery, recruited in Pittston by Lieutenant U. S. Cook, formerly principal of the Pittston High School

After Schooley's Battery was mustered into the United States military service, it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Delaware, where, on October 17, 1862, the scholarly Cook died. After his death, the battery was ordered to Washington, D. C., and became Battery M, 2nd Heavy Artillery, 112th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for a time remained on guard at Fort Lincoln.

At midnight on May 3, 1864, the Army of the Potomac moved out of its winter cantonments on the Rapidan, and began its last campaign against the Army of Northern Virginia. The advance of Grant's troops against the positions held by the Confederates under Lee, was stubbornly contested, and thousands of brave men were killed, wounded or burned up in the battles which raged for weeks in the Virginia wilderness, with a fierceness unparalleled in the annals of war.

On May 27, 1864, the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, which had passed through the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and North Anna, fought within a circle of twelve miles in diameter, which history records the bloodiest spot on earth. (See "History of 2nd Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery," pp. 167-176.) In the early dawn of June 5, 1864, the regiment reinforced the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, and was immediately formed in line of battle to charge the Confederate intrenchments, in front of which lay more than fourteen thousand dead, wounded and dying comrades, whose sufferings are graphically described in Drake's "History of the 9th New Jersey Veteran Volunteers," pp. 218-221; "Civil War Photographs," p. 87, and "The Story of American Heroism," pp. 412-414.

At the battle of the Crater, on the morning of July 30, 1864, the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery stood in line of battle ready for the order to charge into the bloody vortex of death in which more than four thousand comrades fell. For seventy-two days this brave regiment from the Keystone State lay in the advance line of trenches exposed to the incessant fire of the enemy day and night. On September 29, 1864, the battle of Chapin's Farm was fought. The regiment participated in the attack on Battery Harrison, mounted with sixteen pieces of heavy artillery, which was successfully made. Brigadier-General Burnham, who led the storming columns, was mortally wounded. (See "History of 2nd Penna. Veteran Heavy Artillery," pp. 107-8, etc.)

After the battle of Chapin's Farm, George M. Stark became the orderly of Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, commander of the 25th Army Corps, Army of the James, the first troops to enter

* See Hawthorne's "United States," vol. II, pp. 512-17-22-31, etc; Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 357.

Richmond after its capture on the eventful third day of April, 1865, by the Union army at whose head, on the third day of April, 1865, rode Weitzel, his staff, and young Stark.

After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, the cruel and causeless war which sent sorrow and mourning into thousands of happy Northern and Southern homes, came to a righteous end. In the early summer of 1865, the surviving heroes of the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with battle flags riddled with shot and shell, returned to their homes, and with them came George M. Stark, who became one of the leading business men of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania. He died July 27, 1895, at his summer home near Dallas, Pennsylvania, leaving surviving him his wife, Albertine Brace Stark. George M. Stark is buried in the historic Forty Fort Cemetery, near the site of the old fort from which Aaron Stark, his Revolutionary kinsman, marched forth to battle and to death on the memorable third day of July, 1778.

The following brothers of John M. Stark also served in the Civil War: William S. Stark, in 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry; George H Stark, a Mexican War veteran, in 177th Pennsylvania Infantry; and Henry W. Stark, in the 19th Pennsylvania Infantry; also Charles H. Flagg, who married his sister, Mary Jane Stark, and subsequently became captain of Company K, 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up of Pittston, Pennsylvania, men, which he led into action at Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, and with Meade's Division, Pennsylvania Reserves, courageously in a terrific storm of shot and shell charged the Confederate intrenchments on the heights of Fredericksburg, defended by Hill's division of Stonewall Jackson's corps. During Hooker's campaign he was again in action at Chancellorsville, where the Army of the Potomac met with defeat, after which there followed in the rapid march of events the invasion of Pennsylvania, one of the most perilous epochs in our country's history.

Captain Flagg was a Pennsylvanian by adoption, and gallantly served as an aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas A. Rowley, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, of the 1st Army Corps, commanded by Major-General John F. Reynolds, who was slain at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. His regiment, the 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, valiantly fought in Rowley's brigade, and helped to drive the rebel invaders off the soil of Pennsylvania. After the thunder of battle was hushed, on July 3, 1863, his body was found on the field, and brought to his home in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, to his young and grief-stricken wife, who caused to be erected in the Hollenback Cemetery to the memory of her soldier husband, a granite monument upon which is inscribed:

CAPT. CHAS. H. FLAGG

Killed at the Battle of Gettysburg
July 3, 1863—Aged 29 years.
Sleep, sleep, noble warrior, sleep,
The tomb is now thy bed;
Cold in its bosom thou dost rest
In silence with the dead.

John D. Stark, son of Edgar and Mabel Stark, was born in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, on the evening of December 24, 1897. At an early age he graduated with honors at the West Pittston High School, and subsequently became a student in an electrical college located in New York City, from which he graduated. This secured for him a responsible position in the Weston Electric Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the United States declared war against Germany,

and soon thereafter, in his twentieth year, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Philadelphia, and from there was sent to Paris Island, South Carolina, where he remained until transferred to Quantico, Virginia. In December, 1917, with his regiment, the Sixth Marines, he embarked on a transport and after a long voyage he and his comrades reinforced the vanguard of Pershing's army upon the soil of France.

On Christmas Day, 1917, while on the voyage overseas, he was promoted corporal in the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion attached to the Fifth and Sixth Marine Regiments, which constituted the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division of the Regular Army, which took part in the battle of Cantigny. In June, 1918, he was in the battle of Belleau Woods, where he was wounded. On July 15th he fought at Chateau Thierry and helped save Paris from being captured by the Huns in the Second Battle of the Marne, in which he was again wounded. For meritorious conduct at Chateau Thierry, his company was awarded the Croix de Guerre and given French card citations. On July 18, the Second Division, after fighting continuously from June 1 northwest to Chateau Thierry and in Belleau Woods, was ordered by Marshal Foch to take the offensive and start the drive on Soissons, defended by the Prussian Guards, who had recently been halted in their bloody and disastrous march along the Marne.

On July 19, the Sixth Marines again fought the enemy and suffered heavy losses in an attempt to capture Vierzy, and in a nearby ravine became jammed in their endeavor to advance. The enemy shelled this ravine terrifically, and practically annihilated the gallant battalion. It was through this awful iron hail of battle that Corporal Stark led his machine gun comrades (eight in number) toward the foe, when a high explosive shell fell among them, killing all except their young leader, who was mortally wounded, and who after nightfall was removed to a field hospital located in a blacksmith's forge near Taillefontaine, and from thence was driven in an ambulance to the American Red Cross Hospital No. 5, Paris. There, on the 28th day of July, 1918, he passed away, and two days afterward was buried with military honors in A. E. F. Cemetery No. 34, located at Suresnes, a western suburb of Paris, situate near the Seine, beyond the Bois de Boulogne, overlooking the ancient and historic city he had given his life to save from ruin and pillage from the merciless horde of German vandals, who would have conquered the whole world but for such courageous youths as Corporal John D. Stark, who, with more than two millions of brave and gallant comrades, came from the American Republic, the home of Washington, who was the companion-in-arms of Lafayette, the noble son of France, and but for whose services upon the battlefields of the Revolution, American Independence would never have been achieved.

It is worthy of mention that Corporal John D. Stark at the time of his death was a member of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, founded by the descendants of the heroic men who gave up their lives in defense of their homes on the eventful third of July, 1778. For nearly half a century the members of this patriotic society have met every succeeding year upon the sacred spot where the bones of their ancestors are interred, to celebrate with befitting ceremony the memory of those whose names are inscribed upon the Wyoming Battle Monument, only one of which is here mentioned, Aaron Stark, the great-great-

great-great-grandfather of Corporal John D. Stark, who now sleeps in a foreign land far from home and kindred, under a small white cross, upon which is inscribed:

Grave 225
Number 108,033.

The last conversation Corporal Stark had on earth with a comrade is founded on a letter of Captain G. Arthur Gordon, of the Second Division, A. R. C., of Savannah, Georgia. On the night of Friday, July 19, 1919, Captain Gordon was helping to take care of the wounded who were pouring through the field hospital located in a blacksmith's forge at Taillefontaine, and had quite a long talk with Corporal John D. Stark of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion. The letter states that he was very much impressed with the conversation he had with the wounded soldier, and was greatly shocked to learn of his death from his wound, after his return to America. Captain Gordon says: "That one of the officers of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion was Captain (later Major) T. J. Curtis, of Savannah, who told me after the survivors of the Second Division had moved into rest area, that Corporal Stark was one of the best non-commissioned officers in the battalion, and that he was very sorry to be without his services."

IN MEMORIAM.
CORPORAL STARK, A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

On the never-to-be-forgotten Sabbath morning of August 19, 1918, the solemn tolling of the bell of the First Methodist Church of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, called the mourning relatives and friends of Corporal John D. Stark to the sanctuary of God to pay a tribute to the memory of a gallant young soldier of the congregation, who was mortally wounded in the bloody whirlpool of death that engulfed the charging columns of the gallant marines of the Second Division in the Forest of Villers Cotterets, south of Soissons, on the memorable 19th of July, 1918.

The church was filled to overflowing. Many fraternal societies participated in the ceremonies, prominent among which was the Grand Army of the Republic. The pastor, Rev. Dr. T. Gilford Dickinson, a Virginian, delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon in which he spoke in part as follows:

Corporal John D. Stark was an American soldier. He was born and grew up in our midst. This was his church. Six years ago he stood at this altar and I received him into this church, and gave him his first holy communion. He was faithful to his church, honoring in such service as was put upon him, the Cross of his Lord.

Our soldier boy we honor today with sad hearts, lies sleeping from his land afar. Every morning the birds of France will chant the Requiem, and by night the stars of Heaven will rain their silvery rays upon his grave. May his soul rest in peace.

To the foregoing, with relation to the patriotic members of the Stark family who volunteered for service in the army or navy of the Union during the Great World War, that America's Revolutionary ally, France, should not be blotted off the map of nations, is properly to be added mention of James Stark Warner. He is the son of Dr. James (Nelson) Warner and Jennie Edith (Stark) Warner, and was born December 28, 1891.*

In April, 1917, after the government of the United States had submitted for months to the inhuman, barbarous and piratical transgressions of international law upon the high seas by Kaiser William of Germany and his advisers, the hour at last had struck, which foretold the end of the reign of a potentate who

*For elaborate ancestral narrative, see Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys of Pennsylvania, vol. ii, p. 159, etc.

had murder and conquest in his heart when he ascended the throne of his father to become the plotting, ambitious, and autocratic ruler of nearly one hundred millions of subjects and vassals. The action of President Wilson and of the Congress, the war-making power of the Great Republic of the West, was colossal, and soon millions of young men of the American Union from the North, South, East and West, enlisted in the service of their country, and in a few months were transported over the wide ocean of three thousand miles, and landed upon the soil of France.

James Stark Warner, in May, 1917, enlisted in the naval service of his country as an ordinary seaman, at the Newport (Rhode Island) Naval Station. He served ten months at sea with the Naval Reserves, on U. S. ships "Price," "Ulysses" and "John Luckenbach." He was promoted quartermaster (cadet officer), May 1, 1918, and ensign November 1, 1918, and is now on duty in New York City.

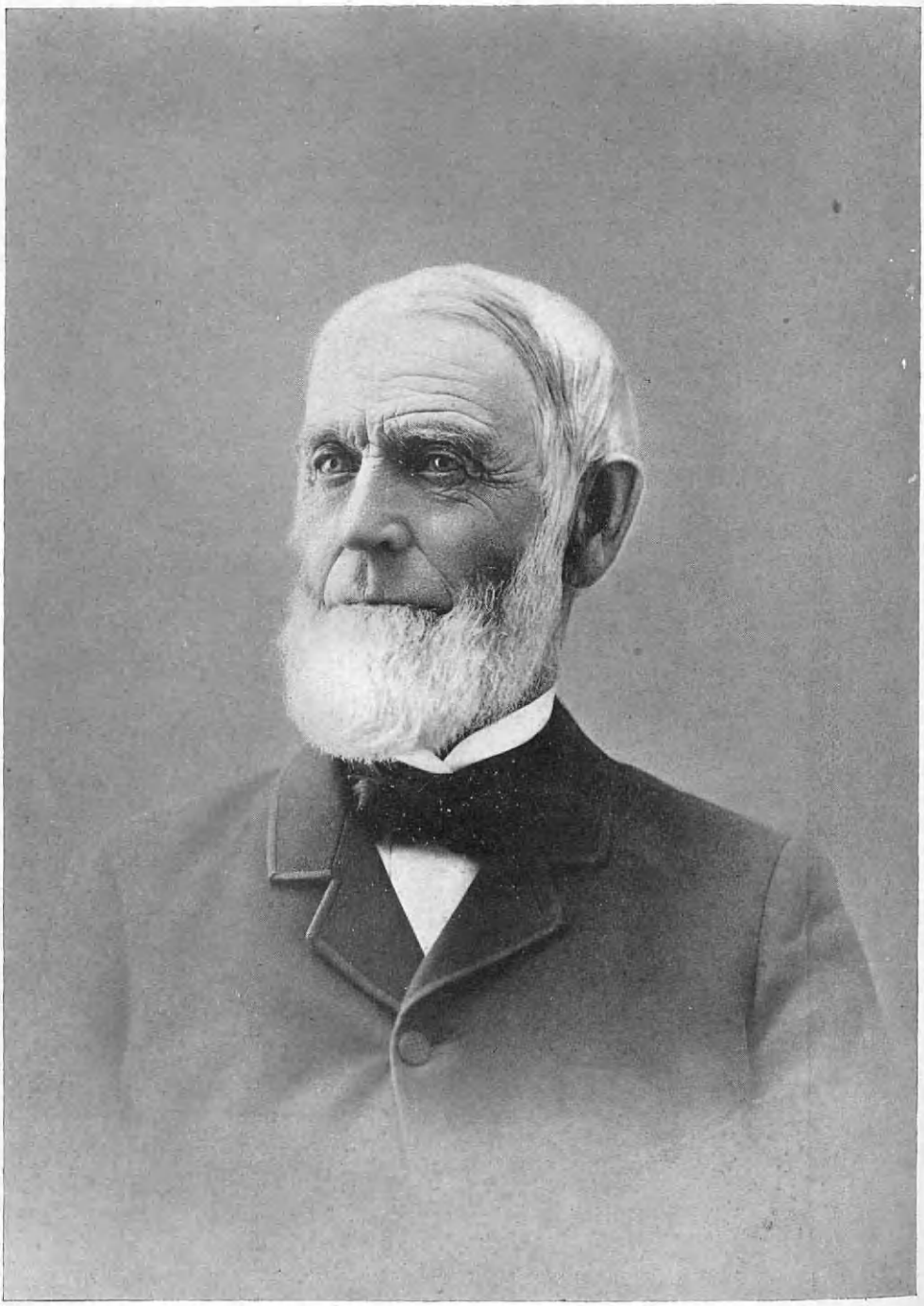
Young in years and of splendid physique, he has before him a promising career in the navy. Should the proposed League of Nations be founded, the number of American battleships must be increased, which would bring to the front naval officers who will proudly take the place of those who followed Admirals Farragut, Dewey and Schley, the heroes of Mobile Bay, Manilla Bay, and Santiago Harbor, in two wars in which the American Republic was triumphantly engaged.

The hundreds of thousands of brave and gallant men of every race and creed who took part in the great World War and fought under the starry flag of the American Republic upon the soil of America's ancient ally, have, after more than a century's time, repaid France the glorious debt of gratitude our country owed Lafayette and his brave comrades who aided at Yorktown to secure the defeat and surrender of Cornwallis, which ended a war that wrested from the Mother Country her thirteen American colonies on this side of the Atlantic, and gave birth to a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, upon the sparsely and uninhabited shores of the new world.

Our country has become the greatest and most powerful nation on earth; but for her entry into the great war, the thunder of whose cannon has recently been hushed, the brutal Huns from the banks of the Rhine, in the German Fatherland, would now be overrunning, desolating and slaughtering men, women, and children, in every land of the entire globe, for during the rule of their ancient king, King Attila, more than fifteen centuries ago, they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe and compelled the Romans to pay tribute.

What a great calamity the world escaped when the heroic men of France and of America, fighting side by side, checked the onward rush of one hundred thousand Prussian Guards at Chateau Thierry, on the banks of the Marne, and saved Paris from pillage and ruin, and the entire world from eternal destruction. The great battles of Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods and Soissons, culminated in the breaking of the formidable Hindenburg line, and crushed forever the hopes of Kaiser Wilhelm and his barbarous allies, of ever getting control of and ruling and Germanizing the inhabitants of all the nations of the earth.

The intrepid men who are now coming home from "over the seas," bereft of thousands of gallant comrades who fell by their side in the awful carnage of battle in which they courageously fought, for the patriotic services rendered God



David Conwell

and country in the World War, should in the future be well represented in public office, and the widows and orphans of the lamented dead who fill soldier graves in the land they helped to save from Teutonic rule, vengeance and cruelty, should also be liberally provided for.

After the close of the great Civil War in our own land, the surviving soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies were honored in every State of a restored Union, and to this distant day many of the surviving veterans of the armies led by Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Reynolds, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston and Longstreet, remain in public office waiting for taps to sound not before, but after the return of their patriotic descendants from the recent World War in which the brave sons of the American Union fought and died under the flag of a reunited nation.

CONWELL, David,

Merchant, Legislator.

David Conwell was born in Provincetown, October 27, 1818, the son of David Service and Eleanor (Perry) Cornwell. The name was originally spelled with an "r," Cornwell, but David Conwell's mother, after the death of her young husband, changed the name by dropping out the "r." It was the expressed wish of the late David Conwell that his children restore the name to its original spelling as shown on the old records of Provincetown, and this wish had been complied with.

David Service Cornwell was born in Boston, May 1, 1793, and was lost at sea in 1818. He married, December 10, 1815, Eleanor, born January 12, 1795, daughter of Richard Perry. She died October 10, 1846. David Service Cornwell was engaged in fishing on the Grand Banks. His father was Robert Cornwell, who had a shop on Beacon street, Boston, not far from the site now occupied by the Massachusetts State House.

David Conwell received his early education in the public schools of Provincetown, and while still young started his career by going to sea, but it was not long before he gave up this pursuit as he felt that the life was not meant for him. He learned the trade of carpentry, but while he made good headway, the work failed to clinch his interest, and he soon abandoned carpentry. In 1848 he and his cousin, Stephen Cook, started in business for themselves as outfitters of whaling and fishing vessels. After about a year the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Conwell continued the business alone. Under his wise and careful management the business grew and developed until he became one of the leading merchants of Provincetown. He built a long wharf known as Conwell's Wharf and also had erected an extensive warehouse; he took a financial interest in vessels. He did not confine himself to merely outfitting vessels, but he conducted a large business with the residents of Provincetown and sections of Cape Cod. Some years before his death he retired from active business. Mr. Conwell's business activities contributed largely to the prosperity of the town. He was an estimable citizen, characterized throughout his business career by a high sense of honor, and devoted to his family, taking great pleasure in beautifying his domestic surroundings and making his home pleasant. Mr. Conwell took an active interest in all affairs relating to the public welfare, and his political leanings were on the side of the Republicans. For two years he acted as representative of his town in the Legislature.

On November 5, 1843, he married Almina, daughter of Amasa and Polly (Gould) Taylor, of Orleans. They had four children: Eleanor B., Walter Livingston, Robert Eugene and Amasa Francis, all deceased except Eleanor B.

Walter Livingston Conwell was born October 9, 1849, and died August 16, 1917. He was prominently identified with the fishing industry at Provincetown throughout his adult years as an associate of his father. It was natural that in taking his place among the world's workers that he should choose a vocation identified with the sea. Such a bent came to him by inheritance. But, like his father, this love for the sea was soon gratified, and he decided to take up some form of employment that would enable him to remain on shore and he engaged in business as a buyer and shipper of the fish taken by the shore trawling fleet, at the same time giving his father valuable assistance in the conduct of his extensive business. Later, with his brother (now deceased), he established and maintained a fish weir which he operated for about thirty years. He was proverbially generous, sympathetic almost to a fault, and was always ready to contribute to any movement that would further the welfare of his fellow-men.

Robert Eugene Conwell was born June 11, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and at an out-of-town academy, and became associated with his father in business as vessel owner, outfitter and grocer. He was a very public-spirited man, and was always among the foremost workers in charitable movements. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He is deceased. He was a member of the State Legislature at the time of his death.

Amasa Francis Conwell was born December 12, 1856. He graduated from the Provincetown High School in 1875, and later from the Philadelphia Dental College. He is deceased. He married Hattie Rice in 1879. She died when her son, Eugene Rice, was born. Eugene Rice was taken and reared by his aunt, Eleanor B. Conwell, whose home has been his to the present time.

SCHWAB, Charles M.,

Steel Magnate.

Charles Michael Schwab, steel magnate, financier and captain of industry, exemplifies in his career the fact that not only is the age of opportunity not gone, but that with brains, industry and courage greater and quicker success is now possible than ever before. He was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1862. While he was still a small boy the family removed to Loretto, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in a local school and at St. Francis College.

His father kept one of the village stores, and the son for a time drove a coach between Loretto and Cresson Station, his father having a contract for carrying the mail. From Loretto he went to Braddock, Pennsylvania, and found work in a grocery store. The patronage of the store came from the workers in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, owned by Carnegie Brothers & Company. His salary was meager and the work uncongenial, but he did it well and willingly. The whirl and bustle of the steel works attracted him, and as he had a turn for mechanics he longed for an opportunity to go into the mill and become a factor in its progress and development. He wanted to be a civil engineer, and he sought every means to learn about the methods and processes in the

C M Schwab

mill. Among the customers of the store was Captain William R. Jones, then superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works of the Carnegie Company, whose important share in the development of the modern steel industry and remarkable genius as an organizer and leader of men makes him one of the best remembered men in the history of steel making.

Captain Jones was impressed by the young grocery clerk's energy and intelligence, and when he heard of his desire to become connected with the mill, asked him if he would take a job driving stakes at a dollar a day. He would, and he did, but not for long. Captain Jones was unsurpassed as a judge of a man's working capacity, and soon discovered the indications of the mechanical genius and capacity for the management of men which were the great factors in Mr. Schwab's later successes. So the young man was given new and greater responsibilities month by month, cheerfully assuming every task assigned him, tireless, studious, cheerful. At each new station he learned new details of steel making and steel works management. In about six months from the day he began his dollar-a-day job as a stake driver, he was superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, then the foremost steel-making plant in existence. In seven years he was at the head of the engineering department of the Carnegie Company. The great Homestead Steel Works plant, erected under his supervision and in accordance with his plans, was so arranged as to be a practically continuous mill, so that the raw materials went in at one end and the finished products came out at the other.

On the death of Captain Jones, through a tragic accident in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Mr. Schwab was appointed superintendent of that plant, and in 1892, when the Homestead Steel Works plant was reopened after the historic strike, Mr. Schwab was made superintendent of that plant also. At that particular period the Homestead Steel Works presented a problem in the management of men such as has seldom pressed upon any man for solution. Mr. Schwab proved to be a genius of organization and of administrative tact, and his work then and afterwards was so thorough in the management of machinery and of men that in 1896 he was made a member of the board of managers of the Carnegie Company, and the following year was elected its president. He had thus at the age of thirty-four become the chief executive of what was then the greatest manufacturing corporation in America, and had attained that place in fifteen years from a beginning as a dollar-a-day stake driver. He had won the place, for in all the thousands that had entered the Carnegie employ he had developed the best knowledge of machinery and men. The years of his employ had been the years when the minds and energies of all the leaders in the industry had been chiefly directed towards the problem of making more steel and better steel and making it faster. In the solution of this problem it was Mr. Schwab who had achieved the best practical results, and the presidency of the Carnegie Company was the prize he had gained in that competition. As president he made the position of the Company stronger and stronger, and its dominance of the steel situation more and more complete. Smaller concerns were combined into large concerns whose prize and power were still of no avail as compared with the impregnable position in relation to raw materials, to modern equipment and to skillful management held by the Carnegie Company, with Charles M. Schwab, foremost among the world's

practical steelmakers, at the head of the corporation.

When the astute business men who had for years been engaged in combining rival plants in order to become successful rivals of the Carnegie corporation found how futile their endeavors were in this direction, and realized that the purchase of the Carnegie interests was necessary for their success, it was Mr. Schwab who was the intermediary between Mr. Carnegie and the other parties to the bargain, and whose cogent arguments persuaded the other negotiators to pay the price, which at first they had regarded as absolutely prohibitive, at which the Carnegie interests were offered. When the consolidation was effected Mr. Schwab, at the age of thirty-nine, became president of the world's greatest corporation, with an annual salary of $100,000. For this corporation Mr. Schwab organized the most gigantic working force and the most complete industrial system ever put together in the service of a private corporation. When after three years he resigned the presidency, he left this magnificent working organization in perfect order, and he still retains large personal interests in the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies.

After leaving the presidency of that corporation, Mr. Schwab obtained a controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which he is now president and also chairman of the board of directors. The Bethlehem plant, as Mr. Schwab came to it, was the creation of John Fritz, who from an insignificant rail mill had built it up to one of the most magnificent steel plants in the world. Intrusted by Secretary W. C. Whitney of the Navy Department with contracts for guns and armor plates for the new navy, it had become an established leader in that special branch of the industry and so continues; but since coming under control of Mr. Schwab it has become no less noted for the completeness of its equipment and the excellence of its output in rails, structural steel, forgings, castings, gas engines, power machinery, tool steel, bar steel and iron, special alloy, crucible steel, and other branches of the industry. It is conducted on entirely independent lines and is notably successful.

Mr. Schwab is a director of the Carnegie Steel Company, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, American Locomotive Company, National Tube Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, National Tube Works Company, Minnesota Iron Company, Empire Trust Company, Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, Tonopah Extension Mining Company, Lehigh Valley Transit Company and other corporations. In 1918 he was appointed by the president, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Schwab has generously given out of his fortune to various benevolent objects. Loretto, the home of his boyhood, has always been held by him in affectionate remembrance, and there he has built a magnificent Catholic church, and a convent house at Cresson, Pennsylvania; and remembering the adominable road over which he used to drive stage in his boyhood, he had a first-class highway constructed between the two places which represents the most improved ideas of modern road-making. He has given a church to Braddock, Pennsylvania, has built and equipped an industrial school at Homestead, Pennsylvania, a school at Weatherly, Pennsylvania, an auditorium at State College, Pennsylvania, a recreation park and school for children at Staten Island, besides other benefactions which never got into print. He has a residence in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, a summer

home in Loretto, Pennsylvania, and a city home in New York, which is one of the most magnificent triumps of architecture in America, and occupies the most desirable location on the far-famed Riverside Drive.

Mr. Schwab married, at Loretto, Pennsylvania, in 1883, Emma Dinkey.

GALLINGER, Jacob H.,

Senator.

Jacob H. Gallinger, the son of Jacob and Catharine (Cook) Gallinger, was born near Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, March 28, 1837. He received an academic education, after which he first learned the trade of printer, and then took a medical course at an institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1858. After studying abroad two years he returned to the United States, locating at Concord, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He soon gained a large and lucrative practice that extended beyond the limits of his residential State.

A Republican in politics, he was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1872, 1873 and 1891, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1876. In the latter he distinguished himself by advocating and securing the submission of important amendments to the State Constitution, which were ratified by the people. He served in the State Senate from 1878 to 1880, being president of that body in the two latter years. He was surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general of the National Guard of New Hampshire in 1879-1880. As chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1882 to 1890, he stamped himself by his services a political manager of great ability and shrewdness. He resigned this position in 1890, but served in that capacity from 1900 to 1908, when he again tendered his resignation. He was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation in 1888, held at Chicago, Illinois, and seconded, by speech, the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for president. He attended the Republican National Conventions of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1902 to 1904. He was chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission of 1904-05.

Senator Gallinger's career as a national legislator commenced when he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and he was re-elected to the succeeding congress. He took a leading part in debate, serving on important committees, but declined a renomination in 1888. The term of Henry W. Blair as United States Senator expired March 3, 1891, and he was elected to succeed him, taking his seat March 4, 1891. He was re-elected to the United States Senate, and was serving his sixth consecutive term at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the committee on appropriations, finance, rules, printing, besides many others. He received the degree of M.D. from the Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, also from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College in 1868, and that of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1885.

He married, in August, 1860, Mary Anna Bailey, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. His death occurred at his summer home, Franklin, New Hampshire, August 17, 1918.

Senator Gallinger was a ready and graceful writer and a speaker of much power and influence, being one of the most popular and successful campaign orators in New England. His high talents, affable and engaging address, won

him exceptional popularity in his adopted State, and insured him success in the broad field of national politics.

VIEHMANN, George Anthony,

Attorney, Public Official.

George Anthony Viehmann, for many years one of the best known and most influential citizens of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and a leader of the bar in that State, whose death occurred at his home in Briarcliff Lodge, New York, October 12, 1918, is a son of Anthony and Louisa (Litterest) Viehmann. Anthony Viehmann was born in Germany, but came to the United States in early youth, and settled in New York City. He was an expert wood carver, and produced fine furniture which he sold in the local market. He married Louisa Litterest, a native of New York City. Later Mr. Viehmann, Sr., removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and it was at that place that his son, George Anthony Viehmann, was born, November 29, 1868.

The education of George Anthony Viehmann was begun at the local public schools, and he then became a student at the Rutgers Preparatory School, from which he graduated in the year 1886, and was prepared for college. Mr. Viehmann then matriculated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, where he took the usual classical course, and graduated with the class of 1886, gaining his bachelor's degree. In the meantime the young man had determined to adopt law as his profession in life, and accordingly entered the law school in connection with Columbia University, in New York City, from which he was graduated. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the practice of law in New York and New Jersey, and also to practice before the United States Court. Mr. Viehmann then began the active practice of his profession, and maintained offices both in New York City and New Brunswick, carrying on a very large legal business in these two places. He was recognized by his colleagues as an attorney of profound learning and unusual natural acquirements, and possessed of an unusually brilliant delivery, which made him an effective trial lawyer. But Mr. Viehmann never depended upon these qualities in the prosecution of a case, but gave to it in each case a most careful study and examination, and possessed himself beforehand carefully of every point in its favor. This is a combination difficult to overcome, and it is no wonder that much important litigation was entrusted to him in both the New Jersey and New York courts. He was a man of distinctly judicial temperament, and was noted as an expert interpreter of the law. The fact that Mr. Viehmann was also actively engaged in a large number of successful business enterprises gave him much experience and a keen insight into litigation involving business elements. It has already been mentioned that Mr. Viehmann was connected prominently with the business world, and he was an officer in a number of important concerns in the region of New Brunswick, and Newark, New Jersey. He was a director and officer of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; vice-president of the Middlesex Title Guarantee Company, of New Brunswick; director of the Federal Trust Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and in addition was the owner of the following industrial concerns: The Cronk Manufacturing Company of New Brunswick, and the Highland Park Building Company. He was also the owner of

the New Brunswick Opera House, and in all of these enterprises met with a substantial and brilliant success. He was also president of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and several other important concerns. He always maintained a keen interest in the business welfare of the community at large, and was one of the organizers and for many years served as president of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, in which capacity he was very active in promoting enterprises of all kinds in this State. Mr. Viehmann was also a conspicuous figure in the social and club life of New Brunswick and the surrounding district, and was a member of the New Brunswick Country Club, the Union Club of New Brunswick and the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and served as the first exalted ruler thereof.

It is probable, however, that Mr. Viehmann was even better known in connection with public life and politics in this region than he was as an attorney or business man, and for many years he was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this region. He was possessed of a large personal following in New Brunswick, and in 1900 was elected Mayor of this city on the Democratic ticket. He served in that capacity for two years and was one of the most capable and efficient executives that this city has ever had. He continually interested himself in carrying out measures calculated to improve the general welfare of the community, and one of his acts was the compelling of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to elevate its tracks through New Brunswick, as a measure of safeguard to the inhabitants. It was Mr. Viehmann also who arranged for the foundation of a handsome Carnegie library, which this city now possesses, and during his administration many of the streets were adequately paved. He was regarded as a very progressive man and his fellow-citizens universally regarded him as their friend. Mr. Viehmann was also nominated on a number of occasions as Governor of the State by the Democratic party. In his religious belief Mr. Viehmann was a member of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick, and was very active in his support of the work of this congregation.

George Anthony Viehmann was united in marriage November 29, 1898, at Concord, New Hampshire, with Mary Abbott, a native of that place, born November 7, 1870, and a daughter of Franklin Augustus and Asenath Austin (Dow) Abbott. Both Mrs. Viehmann's parents were natives of New Hampshire, her father having been born at Concord, August 1, 1836, and her mother April 4, 1831. Mr. Abbott died August 4, 1910, but his wife survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Viehmann were the parents of the following children: Ruth Abbott, who became the wife of Augustus Lemuel Gladding, of Lincoln, California, where they make their home; George Anthony, Jr., born February 6, 1903, and Mary Alice, born June 29, 1905.

Mr. Viehmann was a man of unusually strong personality and possessed a remarkable grasp of practical affairs. He was, however, of a very kindly and genial temperament and won the affection and esteem of all with whom he associated. He was a man of large proportions and commanding presence and nature seemed to have intended him as a leader of men. His instincts were intensely domestic and he found his chief happiness among the members of his family by his own hearthstone.

BRADSTREET, Charles William,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

By the death of Charles William Bradstreet, the town of Winchester, Massachusetts, lost one of her foremost citizens. The record of his public services will always remain a priceless heirloom to his beloved town, and as time continues to roll on will be recognized as one of the highest jewels in her escutcheon.

An honest man, fearless to do the right as he saw it, one who always gave freely of his time and effort to find out what was absolutely right, a man who by his own exertions and perseverance had achieved success in all he had attempted, as a business man, in public life, and socially, was one whose friendship was to be highly prized, and such a man was Mr. Bradstreet.

Men who possess his qualifications of ability and integrity, that are willing to sacrifice business interests and comfort for public service, are to be rarely found, and his place in the community has never been easily and adequately filled. In the position of chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the town of Winchester, Mr. Bradstreet showed the same fidelity to the interests of the community, and a desire at all times to promote its welfare, and gave freely of his time and advice in the town's business. In all the various positions, whether official or otherwise, which he was called upon to fill, he brought to bear those peculiar traits of character that made his life a successful one. A man of strong convictions and positive opinions, yet he treated every one with the greatest courtesy, and was always ready to listen attentively to those who differed with him. A true friend and a wise counsellor, he has been greatly missed in many of the various walks of life, and his death, which occurred in Winchester, Massachusetts, December 28, 1908, was mourned as but few are mourned today. The feeling was unanimous that the community had lost one of its most valuable members, and that a life had been extinguished in the very midst of its usefulness.

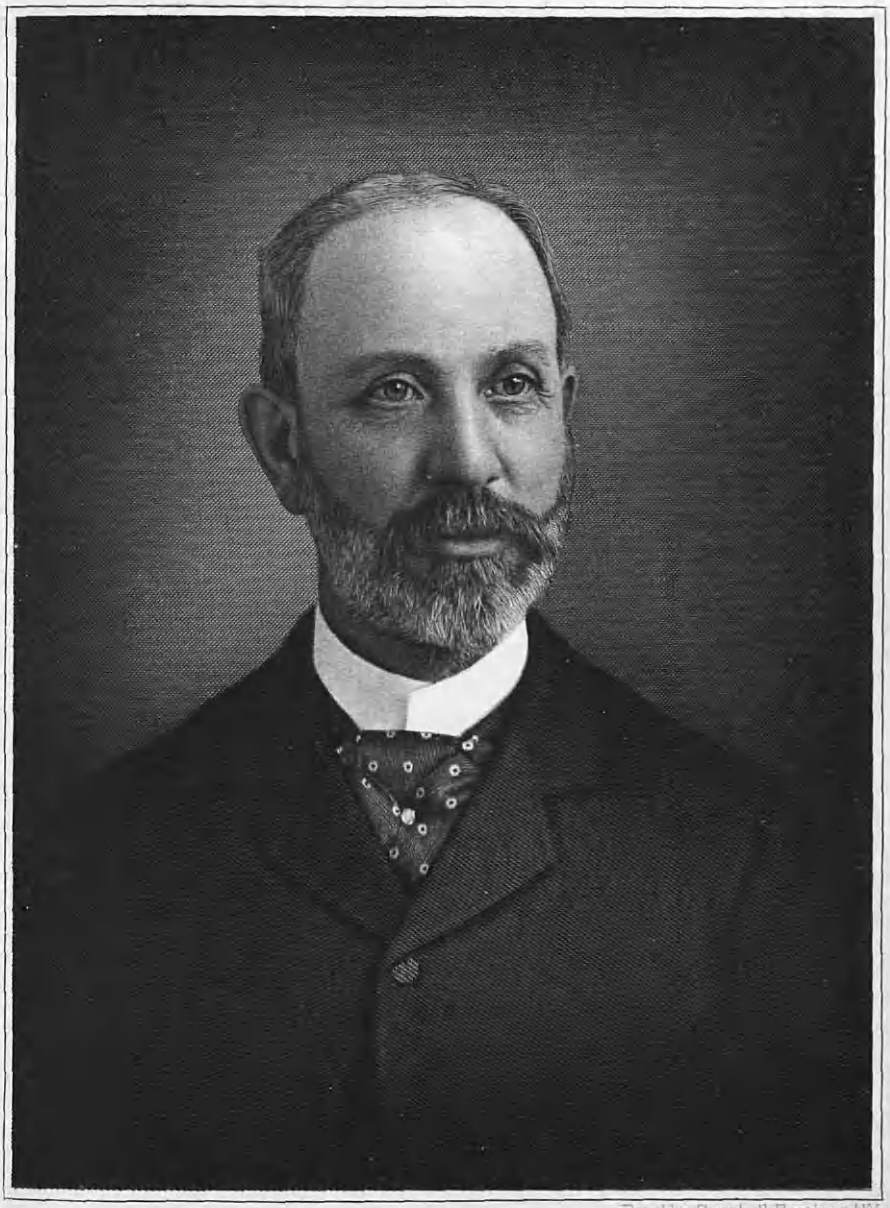
Charles William Bradstreet came from good, hardy, old New England stock, and was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 9, 1833, the son of Charles and Sarah (Noyes) Bradstreet. History records that the surname Bradstreet originated from a locality in London, England, known as "Bread Street," which was in ancient times the bread market of the city. As early as 1273, at a time when surnames were just coming into general use in England, Master Thomas Debradstreet, clerk, received the grant of ground from a tenant in the parish of All Hollows Bread street. From the old London family of De Bredstrete came the Suffolk family of Broadstreet or Bradstreet from which Rev. Simon Bradstreet, the father of Governor Simon Bradstreet, descended. The coat-of-arms used by Governor Bradstreet and his ancestors, is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a greyhound passant gules, on a chief sable, three crescents or.

Crest—An arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a scimitar all proper.

Motto—*Virtute et non vi.* (By courage, not by strength.)

Charles William Bradstreet was a lineal descendant of Governor Simon Bradstreet, a native of Horbling, a small village near Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born March 18, 1603. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Dudly, in 1628. This family connection induced him to join the company of Winthrop, Dudly, Saltonstall, Endicott and others who were then about to embark for New England. In March, 1630, he became associated with the company of colonists, and embarking with his fam-



Engd by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Charles William Bradstreet

ily arrived at Salem in June, 1630. He was present at the first court held at Charlestown, August 23, 1630, and was there elected secretary of the colony and remained in office until 1644. He is named as the seventh member who joined in forming the first Congregational church of Charlestown and Boston. In the spring of 1631, he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was one of the earliest settlers of that town. He resided with Dudly, Saltonstall, and others for a time at Ipswich between 1635 and 1644 and afterwards removed to Andover, where he became one of the first planters of that town in 1648. Although a strict Puritan in faith, he was decidedly opposed to all heresy and schism, and he seemed to have been imbued with a spirit of religious freedom, more so then some of his associates in the colony. In 1650 Simon Bradstreet, was one of the commissioners assembled at Hartford to determine the long controverted boundary line between the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam and the English Colony of New Haven. In 1673 he was chosen deputy-governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and continued in that office under repeated elections until the death of Governor Leverett in 1679. In May, 1679, he was chosen governor, at the age of seventy-six years, and was annually re-elected governor until 1689. This venerable old Puritan, after more than half a century of public service, closed his eventful career at Salem, March 27, 1697, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

William Bradstreet, grandfather of Charles William Bradstreet, was the seventh lineal descendant of Governor Bradstreet, and was a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was successfully engaged in ship building, and held almost every position of trust and honor in the gift of his townsmen. Mr. Bradstreet's maternal grandfather, Samuel Noyes, was also a ship builder in Newburyport.

Charles William Bradstreet was educated in the public schools of Newburyport. His father was lost at sea within three days' sail of Boston; he was first mate of the vessel and was in his thirtieth year when he perished, leaving two children, Sara Ann and Charles William. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Bradstreet began his business life in Newburyport, his first employer being C. W. Davenport, a dry goods merchant. In September, 1850, he came to Boston with E. T. Hardy and opened a dry goods store on Hanover street, where he remained until May, 1851, when he entered the employ of Sargent, Gunnison & Company, carriage builders, at No. 14 Sudbury street, Boston. In January, 1862, Mr. Bradstreet formed a co-partnership with the late William P. Sargent, which succeeded Sargent, Gunnison & Company, and which continued for nearly a quarter of a century. Then in July, 1885, Mr. Sargent retired. In 1887, after a successful business career, Mr. Bradstreet retired from active business, he being one of the most widely known men in the carriage trade. He had been a vice-president of the Home Savings Bank of Boston for over twenty-five years, and a charter stockholder in the International Trust Company of Boston.

He was a member of Joseph Warren Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, St. Andrews Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston. He had been a member of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners for ten years, and served with credit on the Board of Selectmen, being elected in 1901, and was later honored with the chairmanship of the board. He served as warden of the Church of the

Epiphany for fifteen years, also served as vestryman, and was active in church work. He served as chairman of the building committee of the church, and the beautiful pulpit in the church was the gift of Mr. Bradstreet. He was very philanthropic and gave liberally to the Public Library of Winchester, and to the Public Library of his home town, Newburyport. He also made a handsome donation to the Anna Jaques Hospital. He was a personal friend of Governor Samuel McCall, whom he succeeded as warden of the Church of the Epiphany, and in politics he was classed as an Independent. He was also a member of the Calumet Club of Winchester.

On March 6, 1867, Mr. Bradstreet was united in marriage with Alprusia A. Walker, daughter of Colonel Benjamin P. and Hannah (Russell) Walker, a native of Claremont, N. H., and lived her whole life there, a grand woman. Colonel Walker was a native of Natick, Massachusetts, and his father, Hezekiah Walker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Walker Arms—Erminois, on a pile embattled azure, a mural crown.

Crest—On a mural crown or, encircled by a laurel wreath an ostrich resting the dexter foot on a shell.

Supporters—Dexter, a lion regardant, in the mouth a broken flagstaff; Sinister, an ostrich.

Motto—*Nil desperandum.*

Mr. and Mrs. Bradstreet were the parents of one son, Harry Russell Bradstreet, who was born in Boston, where he was educated.

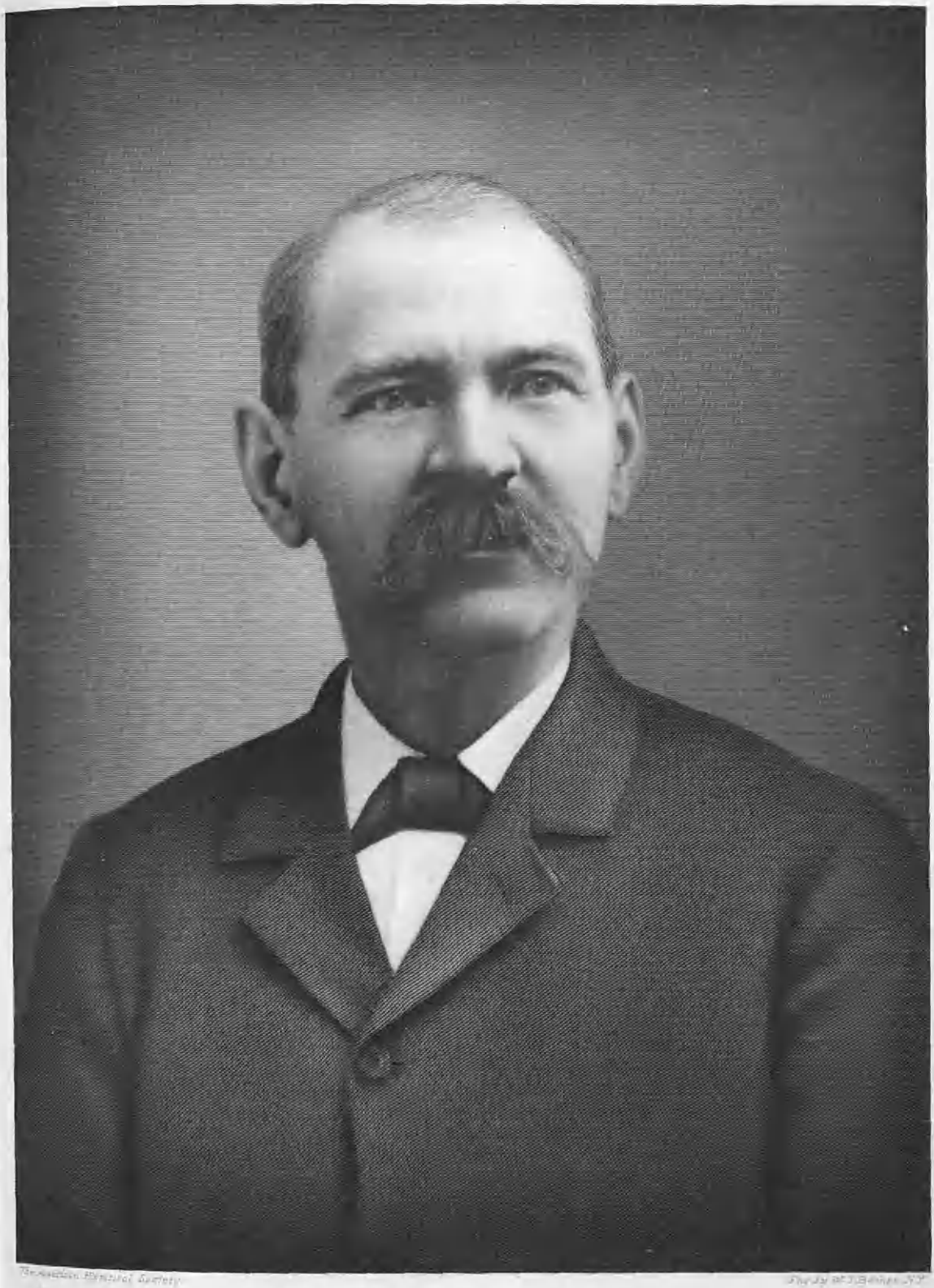
As a worthy tribute to the memory of her husband, Mrs. Bradstreet has given a beautiful memorial window to the Church of the Epiphany, representing the first Episcopal service held in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Bradstreet, the Board of Selectmen ordered the flag on the Common to be placed at half-mast Wednesday, the day of the funeral. The services were conducted by the Rev. John W. Suter, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, and were very impressive. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends, including many former business associates, town officials, and representatives from the different Masonic organizations with which Mr. Bradstreet was connected. The interment was in the family lot in Wildwood.

Mr. Bradstreet, like his sturdy progenitors, was a man of deep discernment, and neither wealth nor honor could allure him from his duty. He poised with an equal balance the authority of the Commonwealth and the liberties of the people. Sincere in his religion, and pure in his life, he overcame and left the world better than he found it. Renown may be a builder of tombs, wit may be but a life estate, but the good works of men of the calibre of Mr. Bradstreet constitute an imperishable gain.

CARPENTER, Edward Albert,

Business Man, Public Official.

The Carpenter family, one branch of which has made its home at North Reading, Massachusetts, and which has spread over practically every section of the United States, is an exceedingly ancient one and may be traced in England at least as far back as the beginning of the fourteenth century. The arms are as follows: Azure, two lions rampant combatant or. The name belongs to that great class of patronymics which have been derived from occupations and callings which has given to both England and America so many proud names, such as Forester, Courier, Cartwright, Porter



Edward Albert Carpenter

and many others which occur readily to the memory. Thus some early progenitor of the Carpenters without doubt followed that trade, and indeed it seems to have persisted in the family, since we learn that William Carpenter, who founded the branch of the family with which we are here concerned in America, was a carpenter. Not all the Carpenters in this country claim descent from the same immigrant ancestor, as there were several of the name to settle in the colonies during an early period, but of these several are probably closely related and had an identical origin in the mother country. The Carpenters of North Reading belong to the ancient house which traces its origin to John Carpenter, born in England in 1303, and a member of Parliament in 1323. This ancient and honorable house had its seat in Wiltshire and it was there that its members were prominent for many generations.

Of the ninth generation from John Carpenter was William Carpenter, a native of London, where he was born in the year 1576, and a carpenter by trade. This William Carpenter sailed from that place to the New England colonies on the good ship "Bevis," being obliged to leave his native land on account of his religious convictions. He was a staunch Puritan and upon reaching this country joined with his co-religionists in the new world. The family eventually settled in Rhode Island and made that State its home for a number of generations.

At Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1815, was born Albert H. Carpenter, who afterwards removed to Walpole, New Hampshire, where he succeeded his father as the proprietor of a hotel there. He afterwards purchased a farm in the vicinity and, retiring from active business, made his home upon it until his death in 1866, at the age of fifty-one years. He married Mary Wilder, a member of another distinguished New England family, and among their children was Edward Albert, with whom we are here especially concerned.

Edward Albert Carpenter, eldest son of Albert H. and Mary (Wilder) Carpenter, and of the seventeenth generation from John Carpenter, the fourteenth century progenitor of the family, was born July 22, 1846, at Walpole, New Hampshire, and passed his childhood and early youth upon his father's farm there. His education was obtained at the local public schools and at an educational institution at Bellows Falls, Vermont. The outbreak of the Civil War found Mr. Carpenter still a student at the latter place, and as he was but fifteen years old at the time he found it impossible to enlist, although exceedingly anxious to do so. The following year, however, when President Lincoln called for volunteers, he made a successful attempt to join the army and enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He gave most efficient service during his term with his regiment and with it took part in the campaign of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. After completing his term of enlistment, Mr. Carpenter received his honorable discharge and immediately returned to the North, where he settled at Athol, and there engaged in the manufacture of shoe pegs. At that time this was a large and important industry and his uncle, George Wilder, was the owner of a large establishment of this kind and was conducting a prosperous business. There the young man worked for a time, but two years later entered the brush and shoe peg factory of Caleb W. Day at South Royalston. He quickly proved his value to his employer and was advanced from position to position until he eventually

became the superintendent of the plant and had charge of its extensive operations. Mr. Carpenter continued with this concern for twenty-one years, and would undoubtedly have remained still longer had not the factory been completely destroyed in the great fire of 1884. This event threw Mr. Carpenter out of a position, but he had always exercised the greatest frugality and thrift and saved a large percentage of his earnings as a protection against just such a contingency. Accordingly he did not find himself in so difficult a position as most men would have done under the circumstances, but the possessor of a small capital which made him independent of financial assistance. Accordingly he formed a partnership with Deacon Jonas M. Turner, in 1885, and the two established a grocery store at South Royalston. This association did not continue, however, and the following year he went into business with F. S. French, who remained his associate and a warm personal friend for many years. The two gentlemen came to North Reading and purchased a general store of Obediah Walker which they conducted under the firm name of Carpenter & French. To the development of this concern they both devoted every effort and these were shortly crowned with entire success, a large business growing up which conducted its affairs in such a manner that the name of Carpenter & French carried an assurance of square dealing and probity that was its greatest asset. Indeed the reputation of the concern was second to none in the entire region of the State, and the high degree of success which came to it was merited in every way. In the year 1905 Mr. French, who was in poor health, sold his interest to Mr. Carpenter, who on the first day of October became the sole proprietor of the establishment. He continued to conduct it alone until his death, by which time it was one of the largest concerns of its kind in this region. In addition to the type of business usually carried on by a general store, Mr. Carpenter extended his operations into other lines and built up large trades in hay, grain, lime, cement and agricultural implements. It was due entirely to his own genius or practical affairs that his great establishment was built up, and he was in the best sense of the phrase a self-made man.

But Mr. Carpenter was not one of those men who, because they have met with success in business, cease to feel interest in other aspects of life and narrow their own accordingly. On the contrary, he maintained the keenest kind of interest in all matters concerning the general life of the community as well as in the more general issues of the day, and although during the latter portion of his career his duties prevented him from taking so active a part in public affairs as his inclinations impelled him to or his talents fitted him for, he was always an influential figure in the community and spoke with authority upon all town and county matters. As a young man Mr. Carpenter had played a more direct part in local affairs, while residing at South Royalston, especially in the matter of the educational advantages, in which he was a prominent figure. His work as a member of the school committee was carried on with enthusiasm, yet with sound judgment, and he performed equally valuable services to the community in the posts of constable and tax collector at South Royalston. He always retained his loyalty to this town and continued to keep in touch with it and its interests to the close of his life. For four years he was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of North Reading and

proved himself a most capable and disinterested public servant. In politics Mr. Carpenter was a Republican, and a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of that party, his support of them being based upon more than a mere agreement with them intellectually, upon a very well-defined principle, quite logical if a little out of the common. It was his firm conviction that the only way in which just and effective government could be secured was through the maintenance of the party system and he was therefore quite willing to sink to a large degree his personal judgment in order to conform to party regularity. He was one of the leaders of his party in this region and served a number of times as delegate to various conventions. In his religious belief Mr. Carpenter was a Congregationalist, and in 1870 joined the church of that denomination at South Royalston. His membership in this church was continued until the time of his death, and he remained to the end a most loyal and liberal supporter of its work. In an unusual degree he translated the precepts of his religious conviction into the terms of every-day conduct, and he realized the Christian virtue of charity, not only in his liberal giving in aid of the needy and unfortunate, but in his relations with his fellow-men of every walk of life. For a number of years Mr. Carpenter was a member of Parker Post, No. 123, Grand Army of the Republic, of Athol, but upon removing to North Reading he gave up his membership in the organization, although he never lost his interest in its affairs nor in the welfare of the old soldiers, his fellows in the great war for the Union. He was chosen by the unanimous vote of the veterans and his fellow-citizens of North Reading marshal of every Memorial Day celebration held at this place from the time of his coming to live here to his death. He also filled a great number of other posts of a more permanent kind, often sacrificing his own interests in order to perform a service to the town or some group of fellow-citizens. He was treasurer of the North Reading Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, president of the Board of Trade, trustee of the Public Library, director of the First National Bank, trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Reading, Massachusetts, and one of the selectmen and overseers of the poor at North Reading. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Men's Good Fellowship Club, of Reading, and at one time served as assistant postmaster at North Reading for twenty-six years.

Edward Albert Carpenter was united in marriage, April 11, 1868, with Effie F. Brooks, of South Royalston, Massachusetts, who now resides in the old homestead at North Reading. To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter one child was born, Eugene, who died at the age of four years. Some years afterward they adopted a daughter, Annie L. Carpenter, who became the wife of Charles F. Burditt. Mr. and Mrs. Burditt are the parents of three children: Edward Eugene, Mabel Marian and Charles Sumner.

CLARK, George,

Financier.

George Clark, late of Sherborn, Massachusetts, and one of the most prominent citizens of this place, where his death occurred January 8, 1918, was a member of a family which had resided in this region for a number of generations. He was a son of Alpheus and Nancy (Leland) Clark, and a grandson of Deacon William Clark, of this place. Deacon William Clark was born at Sherborn,

October 21, 1753, and was very prominent in the community during his life. His son, Alpheus Clark, was a successful and prosperous farmer here, and also kept a country store in this region. Born on November 3, 1814, at Sherborn, Massachusetts, George Clark passed his early life on his father's farm, and attended the public schools of this neighborhood as a lad. He studied for a time at the high school here, and afterwards took courses at the Framingham and Leicester Academies. After completing his studies at these two institutions, Mr. Clark entered the employ of his father as a clerk in the latter's country store, and continued to work in that capacity for a number of years. In the early fifties he was appointed postmaster of Sherborn, a position which he faithfully discharged for twenty years. He later bought out his father, and entering into company with William Sanger, for many years ran the general store. In 1850 he entered into partnership with James Whitney and for three years the two conducted a general store in Medfield. At the expiration of that period, he retired from this association and devoted practically his entire time to his work in a general store at Sherborn. In the year 1873 the Natick National Bank was organized, and Mr. Clark was elected to its board of directors and, thereafter, was prominently identified with the affairs of the institution. He later became a director of the South Framingham National Bank and was known throughout this region as an exceedingly capable financier. In the year 1881 he finally retired from business and continued to make his home at Sherborn until the close of his life. He earned a well-deserved reputation as a public-spirited and active citizen, and took a prominent part in the affairs of this community. In his religious belief Mr. Clark was a Unitarian and attended the church of this denomination at Sherborn. He was very active in the work of the congregation and for many years acted as its clerk and treasurer.

George Clark was united in marriage June 20, 1852, with Sylvia A. Howard, a daughter of Caleb and Polly (Tilden) Howard, old and highly respected residents of North Bridgewater. Mrs. Clark was born at Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts, August 9, 1824, and her death occurred April 15, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of the following children: Eva Frances, who became the wife of Joel T. Whitney, of Ashland, Massachusetts; Charles T., who married Julia M. Newton, and is now deceased; Abbie L.; Mary Ellen, who became the wife of Capt. Will Taber of the United States Army, who is now paymaster at Camp Custer, Michigan; Elizabeth Howard, who became the wife of Charles Bourne Howard, of Chicago, Illinois, who is now deceased.

LONGSTREET, James,

Distinguished Soldier.

James Longstreet was born in the Edgefield district, South Carolina, January 8, 1821. His family removed to Alabama, in 1831, and he was appointed from that State to the West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated, in 1842, and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He was at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in 1842-44, on frontier duty at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1844-45, in Texas, 1845-46, and in Mexico at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. For gallant conduct in the two latter engagements he was brevetted cap-

Jas P Clark

tain and major, and had already been made first lieutenant, February 23, 1847; at the storming of Chapultepec, September 8, 1847, he was severely wounded. He was chief commissary of the Department of Texas, 1849-51, was commissioned captain in December, 1852, and major and paymaster in July, 1858. In 1861 he resigned to join the Confederate Army, of which he was immediately appointed brigadier-general, and won distinction in the first battle of Bull Run, where he prevented a large force of Federal troops from supporting McDowell's flank attack. On May 5, 1862, he made a brave stand at Williamsburg, where he was attacked by Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearny, and held his ground sturdily until Hancock arrived to reinforce his opponents, when he was driven back. At the second battle of Bull Run he commanded the First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, which came so promptly to the relief of Jackson when he was hard pressed by Pope's Army, and by a determined flank charge decided the fortunes of the day. He led the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Gettysburg, and tried to dissuade Lee from ordering the disastrous charge on the third day. When Lee retreated to Virginia, General Longstreet, with five brigades, was transferred to the Army of Tennessee, under General Bragg, and at Chickamauga held the left wing of the Confederate forces. He rejoined Lee early in 1864, and was so prominent in the battle of the Wilderness that he was wounded by the fire of his own troops. He was in the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Throughout the army he was familiarly known as "Old Pete," and was considered the hardest fighter in the Confederate service. He also had the unbounded confidence of his troops, who were devoted to him, and the whole army felt thrilled with renewed ardor in the presence of the foe when it became known down the line that "Old Pete was up."

General Longstreet took up his residence in New Orleans after the war, and established the commercial house of Longstreet, Owens & Company. He became a member of the Republican party, was appointed surveyor of the port of New Orleans by President Grant, and was afterward supervisor of internal revenue in Louisiana, and postmaster at Gainesville, Georgia. In 1880 he was sent as United States Minister to Turkey by President Hayes, and under Garfield he was United States Marshal for the District of Georgia. He married, September 8, 1897, Helen Dortch, of Georgia. His death took place at Gainesville, Georgia, January 2, 1904, being at that time United States commissioner of Pacific railroads, a position he was appointed to November 2, 1897.

CLARK, James Patrick,

Builder, Real Estate Operator.

James Patrick Clark, late of Brooklyn, New York, where his death occurred, March 20, 1918, was one of the most prominent builders and real estate men in the city, and a public-spirited citizen, whose activities won him the admiration and respect of all. He was a son of Patrick and Ann (Lynch) Clark, both of whom were natives of Ireland, having been born in the counties of Meade and Longford, respectively. They came to the United States (Miss Lynch, as she was then, when only seventeen years of age) and here met and were married. The elder Mr. Clark, upon reaching this country, settled in Brooklyn and there made his permanent home.

James Patrick Clark was born in Brooklyn, March 16, 1866, and as a lad attended the excellent public schools of his native city, where he received a good general education. He was extremely ambitious, and even as a boy was always anxious to begin his business career. In order to fit himself for this he apprenticed himself to a machinist and learned very thoroughly that trade. From the outset he proved himself to have brilliant ability in his chosen work, and had no difficulty in becoming associated with Taylor's foundry of Brooklyn, where he was soon placed in charge of the machine department. He was a very young man to fill so responsible a position, but he quickly proved himself fully equal to the task, and soon was regarded as invaluable by the company. He was not one, however, to remain for long in the employ of another, and it was not long before he had engaged in business on his own account, taking contracts for the erection of foundries and other kinds of industrial plants, a type of work which his previous experience rendered him especially fitted to perform. Understanding the needs and conditions of such construction from personal contact with them, his mills and factories gave great satisfaction, and he rapidly built up a very large and successful enterprise. He also built a large number of houses in the Greenpoint section. He continued uninterruptedly in this line until the year 1893, when he became associated with a Mr. Sammis in the real estate business under the style of Sammis & Clark. In his new venture he was not less successful than in the old, and Mr. Clark possessed a most intimate knowledge of real estate values and conditions throughout the region of their operations. His experience as a builder was also most valuable, as the construction operations were also carried on in connection with the improvement and development of property. This business eventually grew to a great size, and Mr. Clark became its head after the retirement of Mr. Sammis, although the firm name was always retained unaltered.

Mr. Clark was in the best sense what is most aptly described by the typical American term, a "self-made man." It was through his own efforts that he won his way to success, by dint of courage and enterprise linked to indefatigable industry. In all the relations of his life, private as well as those connected with his business, his conduct was above reproach, displaying all the fundamental virtues upon which every character that is worthy must be founded, as a house upon a rock foundation. He showed also those hardly less compelling qualities of kindliness and sympathy, which, as they are more purely social in their character, are perhaps the most highly valued in society generally. He was possessed of the strongest sort of domestic instincts, which were greatly appreciated by the members of his family and by those friends who shared the privilege of his intimacy. He was a loyal and representative citizen, and stood high in the regard of his fellows. He was a natural leader of men, and yet always kind and considerate of others, seeking their happiness rather than his own. Broad-minded and of excellent good judgment, he commanded the trust of the great number of prominent business men with whom he came in contact, and no one stood higher in the financial and business world where his activities were carried on than did he. He was essentially a religious man in that highest sense that he translated into action the principles to which he subscribed, and it was said of him that he "lived the golden rule."

James Patrick Clark was united in marriage, April 14, 1895, in Brooklyn, with Valentina Rourke, a daughter of the late Martin Rourke, a prominent builder and contractor of Brooklyn, and of Valentina (Wille) Rourke, his wife. Mrs. Clark received her education at the public schools of Brooklyn, and has always resided here. She survives her husband, and makes her home at their residence at No. 177 Kingsland avenue. Like Mr. Clark, she is intensely religious and is most active in the work of Saint Cecilia Church, with which she is identified. She was born October 9, 1877, and was but little more than eighteen years of age at the time of her marriage. They were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. James Martin, born February 2, 1896, in Brooklyn, and at present serving his country in the United States Army. 2. Joseph Martin, born May 26, 1899, in Brooklyn, and also in the United States Army. 3. Valentina Elizabeth, born December 16, 1901. 4. Anna Marie, born March 7, 1904. 5. Elizabeth Ellen, born March 26, 1909. Besides his wife and children, Mr. Clark is survived by two brothers, Frank D. Clark and Joseph F. Clark, both of Brooklyn. Mrs. Clark has one sister, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of George Burns, a prominent attorney of New York City, who makes his home in Brooklyn.

POTTER, John Frederick,

Expert Machinist.

In presenting a sketch of the life of John Frederick Potter, it is imperative at the outset to call attention to the superior force of character and energy, combined with ambition and a rare quality of fidelity to principle, which won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Loyalty and faithfulness were outstanding characteristics of his nature, and in all the enterprises in which he was connected he always had the best good of his fellow-men at heart.

(I) Ebenezer Potter, the progenitor of the line, died April 27, 1845, at the age of ninety-five years. He married (first), February 19, 1778, Sarah Harris, born March 21, 1753, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Angier) Harris. He married (second), July 15, 1819, Mrs. Lydia (Burbank) Lyon, widow of David Lyon, of Royalston, and sister of John Burbank, Sr. She died in 1837, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Potter was in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, before 1775, and came from Marlboro, Massachusetts, though Hudson's "History of Marlboro" gives no information of him. His children were born in Fitzwilliam and numbered nine.

(II) John Potter, son of Ebenezer Potter, was born November 15, 1778, and died November 29, 1814. He married, in 1805, Ruth, daughter of Elihu and Ruth Penniman, and had three children, born in Fitzwilliam.

(III) John (2) Potter, son of John (1) and Ruth (Penniman) Potter, was born August 17, 1813, and died August 31, 1884. He married, August 17, 1836, Mary Elizabeth Felton, born January 1, 1815, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Morse) Felton. He removed in 1840 from Fitzwilliam to Quincy, Illinois. One of his children was John Frederick.

(IV) John Frederick Potter, son of John (2) and Mary Elizabeth (Felton) Potter, was born in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, October 17, 1838, and died May 11, 1915. He was two years old when his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that city. Even when a lad in his teens, machinery had

a strange lure for him, and he would beg his father to take him to some of the big manufacturing establishments of Quincy, where he would linger for hours in childish wonder and delight amid the noise and clatter of the city's workshops. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find him at a very early age assiduously acquainting himself with cranks, levers, pinions and all that pertains to the trade of machinist, which was destined to be his life's work. During the latter portion of the Civil War he removed from Quincy and took up his residence in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and obtained employment as a machinist in Putnam's Machine Shops, but in 1868 he returned to Quincy. After his father's death he took charge of the business established there by the senior Potter for the manufacture of candy and tobacco pails. Here he remained for two years, but the longing to return to his trade persuaded him to close out the business at the end of that time. He entered the employ of the Gardner Governor Works, where he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. Advancing years did not cool the ardor of his attachment to his chosen field of work, and up until within a year and a half of his death he was a familiar figure at the works.

He married, March 6, 1867, Ella Frances Phillips, daughter of Almond and Kezia A. (Allen) Phillips. They had one daughter, Clara P., who married Frederic H. Fay. Mrs. Potter is regarded by all those who know her as a liberal, charitable woman, remarkably unselfish and kind to all, and the home life dominated by her sweet and refined nature was an ideal one. She and her husband were very loyal members and supporters of the Unitarian church in Quincy.

Almond Phillips, the father of Mrs. John Frederick Potter, was born October 9, 1811, and died September 3, 1879. Like Mr. Potter, it is noteworthy that Mr. Phillips also pursued the mechanical field, having been employed in Marlboro, Massachusetts, to which place he removed about 1869 as machinist in the Howe Shoe Shops; he was also at one time engaged in the manufacture of wooden pails. He was a lover of all that pertained to agriculture, and followed farming for some time while residing in Fitzwilliam. He married Kezia Amadon Allen, born January 21, 1815, daughter of John J. and Cynthia (Amadon) Allen, died September 10, 1877. Their children were: Ella Frances, born December 28, 1840, married John Frederick Potter, of above mention; Henry Sayward, died as a child; Dr. Leslie P. Phillips, who married Ella M. Fisher; he is deceased; and Anna Maria, married, in 1870, George Reuben Leland.

SCHURMAN, Jacob Gould,

Educator, Litterateur.

Jacob Gould Schurman was born at Freetown, Prince Edward Island, May 22, 1854, the son of Robert and Lydia S. Schurman. He comes of English stock on the maternal side, and on the paternal side is descended from the Dutch Schurmans, who settled in New Rochelle, New York, in the early part of the eighteenth century; one of the family, Jacob Schurman, having been a pronounced loyalist at the time of the Revolution.

Jacob Gould Schurman received his collegiate education in the provinces, and in 1875 won the Canadian Gilchrist scholarship in connection with the University of London. He studied three years at London and Edinburgh. He there obtained prizes and scholarships in Greek, English literature, political econ-

omy and philosophy, and at his graduation from the University of London, in 1877, was awarded the University scholarship in philosophy. Besides the degrees of B.A. and M.A., which he took in London, he received the degree of D.Sc. from Edinburgh University, being the only successful candidate in the year 1878. He was at once elected by the Hibbert trustees to fill their traveling fellowship (probably the best in the world), which was open to graduates of any university in Great Britain or Ireland. As he had already passed some months in Paris, he proceeded at once to Germany, where as Hibbert Fellow he spent two years at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Gottingen, spending his holidays in Italy and Switzerland. His principal study was German philosophy, and he became personally acquainted with its foremost living exponents. He also attended lectures on literature and science.

In 1881-82 he was professor in Acadia College, Nova Scotia, teaching literature, political economy and other subjects. From 1882 to 1886 Mr. Schurman was professor of metaphysics and English literature at Dalhousie College. From 1886 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Cornell. In 1890 he was made dean of the newly-established school of philosophy in that institution. This school, called the Sage School of Philosophy, was founded by a gift of $260,000 from Henry W. Sage, and a supplementary appropriation of nearly the same sum by the university. The most complete facilities for the study of the various branches of philosophy and ethics are afforded. In 1892 the trustees of Cornell unanimously selected Dr. Schurman for the presidency of the university although he was but thirty-eight years of age, a position he still retains. He was president of the first Philippine commission, and spent most of 1899 in those islands. He was United States minister to Greece and Montenegro, 1912-13, and vice-president of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1915. Dr. Schurman is editor of the "Philosophical Review," and has contributed to philosophical and miscellaneous magazines. His published works are: "The Ethics of Evolution," "The Ethical Import of Darwinism," "Belief in God," "Agnosticism and Religion," "A Generation of Cornell," "Report (to Congress) of the Philippine Commission" (joint author), "Philippine Affairs," and "A Retrospect and Outlook." He is a popular lecturer, and has been commencement orator on a number of occasions. In 1890 he gave a series of lectures at the Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1914 was the Stafford Little lecturer at Princeton University.

Dr. Schurman married Barbara Forest, a daughter of the well-known publisher, George Munro, of New York City.

ANDREW, John Albion,

Famous Civil War Governor.

John Albion Andrew was born at Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818, son of a prosperous merchant of that place. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1837. He studied law in the office of Henry H. Fuller, in Boston, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced his profession in Boston. He was a strong advocate of the views of the Whigs, and was a persuasive speaker and an active worker in that party until he joined the anti-slavery party of Massachusetts, in 1849. He repudiated the fugitive slave law of 1850, and acquired considerable celebrity by his defense of fugitive slaves arrested in Boston, and under process of law returned to their owners in Virginia,

in 1854. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, in 1858. He was at the head of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, in 1860, and voted at first for William H. Seward, afterwards announcing the change of the vote of part of the Massachusetts delegation to Abraham Lincoln. On returning to Massachusetts his popularity was established, and he was nominated for governor, and elected, receiving the largest popular vote that had ever been cast for a candidate to that office.

A close student of the times, and far in advance as to the trend of public affairs, he anticipated civil war and bent all his energies to putting the State in a position to promptly meet any emergency. His purpose was declared in his inaugural address. He not only sought to place the militia of Massachusetts in thorough preparation for war, but endeavored to induce the governors of Maine and New Hampshire to co-operate with him. When the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, was issued, calling for a volunteer army of seventy-five thousand men, he was ready with five infantry regiments, a battalion of riflemen, and a battery of artillery, all of which were dispatched to the defence of Washington. One of these regiments, the famous Sixth Massachusetts, was assailed by a mob in passing through Baltimore. This regiment was the first to touch Southern soil, and the first to sprinkle it with its blood. Governor Andrew was equally active in responding to all subsequent calls for troops, and in caring for the sick and wounded in the field, and early in 1862 urged upon the Government the necessity of emancipation, and the policy of employing colored troops in the war. In that same year, he instigated and was prominent at a gathering of the governors of the loyal States, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on which occasion he formulated a plan and wrote an address which was issued for the encouragement of the National Government. By his influence with the Secretary of War, colored troops were recruited, and the first regiment organized was the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, which left Boston, in May, 1863, and made a good record in the army.

Governor Andrew was re-elected four successive years, declining the nomination offered him in 1865 to give attention to private business and to recruit his failing health. During his governorship he advocated a modification in the divorce laws of the State, which prohibited the marriage of a divorced person, and, despite sharp opposition from the clergy, his recommendation was substantially agreed to by act of legislature. Previous to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in 1864, he opposed the action of the Federal Government in making arbitrary arrests of Southern sympathizers in Massachusetts. He was opposed to capital punishment, and repeatedly recommended its repeal. As governor he sent to the legislature twelve veto messages, all but two of which were sustained. His farewell address, which he delivered to the legislature of Massachusetts, on January 5, 1866, advocated a temper of good faith and generosity to the South, one pregnant phrase being, "demanding no attitude of humiliation, inflicting no acts of humiliation," and which excited intense interest at the time, not only in New England, but throughout the country and in Europe.

Governor Andrew was president of the first National Unitarian Conference, held in 1865, and there sought to direct the deliberations of that body to such a state-

ment of faith as should meet the approval of those who accept the birth, life, mission and teaching of Jesus Christ as supernatural. On leaving the office of governor, he was tendered the presidency of Antioch College, Ohio, which he declined. Returning to private life, in 1866, Governor Andrew resumed the practice of law. He was president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, 1866-67, and a life member from 1863. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst, and from Harvard, in 1861. He married Eliza Jane Hersey, of Hingham, Massachusetts, on December 25, 1848. Mrs. Andrew died June 12, 1898. Governor Andrew died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 30, 1867.

KELLOGG, Frank Billings,

Senator.

Frank Billings Kellogg was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, December 26, 1856, son of Asa Farnsworth and Abigail (Billings) Kellogg. His earliest American ancestor was Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, of Great Leighs, England, who was a resident of Farmington, Connecticut, as early as 1651. His son, Ensign Stephen Kellogg, married Lydia Belden; their son, Stephen Kellogg, married Abigail Loomis; their son, Deacon William Kellogg, who served at the siege of Louisburg, married Keziah Dewey; their son, Elijah Kellogg, who served in the Revolution, married Mary Karner, and their son, William Kellogg, married Rhoda Farnsworth, and was the grandfather of Frank Billings Kellogg.

The parents of Frank Billings Kellogg removed to Minnesota in 1865, where he received a common school education. He studied law at Rochester, Minnesota, and was in 1877 admitted to the bar. For the next decade he was a member of the law firm of Kellogg & Eaton at Rochester, Minnesota. He then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, forming a partnership with Cushman, Kellogg, Davis and Cordenic A. Severance, under the firm name of Davis, Kellogg & Severance. The firm name is still retained, though the death of Senator Davis occurred in 1900, and has gained not only a State but a National reputation on account of its extensive legal practice.

Senator Kellogg is general counsel for the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, Missabe and Northern Railroad Company, Minnesota Iron Company, Oliver Iron Mining Company, besides director and counsel in various other corporations. During 1890-93 he was professor of equity at the University of Minnesota. He was appointed by the governor as special counsel in the cases against the Paper and Standard Oil trusts, also special counsel for the Interstate Commercial Commission in the investigation of the Harriman railroads, and for the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific merger. He was government delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. He was president of the American Bar Association, 1912-13. A Republican in politics, Senator Kellogg was a delegate to the National Convention in 1904; a member of the National Committee from Minnesota from 1904 to 1912. He was elected to the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress, his term expiring March 4, 1923. He is a member of the Minnesota, the Kitchi Gammi of Duluth, Minnesota, the Chicago Club of Chicago, Illinois, the Lawyers' Transportation of New York City, the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Kellogg married, June 16, 1886, Clara M., daughter of George Clinton Cook, of Rochester, Minnesota.

BOYD, James N.,

Man of Affairs.

The Boyds once held the destinies of Scotland in their hands. From Scotland they migrated to the North of Ireland, and many of the Boyd progenitors became known as Scotch-Irish. The Boyds have been actively and intimately associated with the ecclesiastical, civil, industrial and commercial affairs of America. As heroes of Colonial, Revolutionary and later wars they have rendered patriotic service, each one of whom has added luster to the name of Boyd.

Dean Castle, the ancient seat of the Boyd family, stands a mile from Kilmarnock, County of Ayrshire, on the western coast of Scotland. Thomas Boyd, an illustrious son of the house, married Mary Stewart, sister to James II. of Scotland. The progenitor of the family was Simon, third son of Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, and Margaret, daughter of Tergus, Earl of Galloway. Simon became the second Lord High Steward of Scotland. His oldest son, Robert, being of fair complexion, was named "Boyt, or Boyd," from the Gaelic or Celtic word "Boidh" or "Boidel," which in that language means fair, or yellow (haired), and from him all the families of the Boyds in this and the Old World have descended.

Arms—Azure fesse indented chequy or, and gules in chief three mullets and in base a crescent or.

Crest—Three ostrich feathers sable.

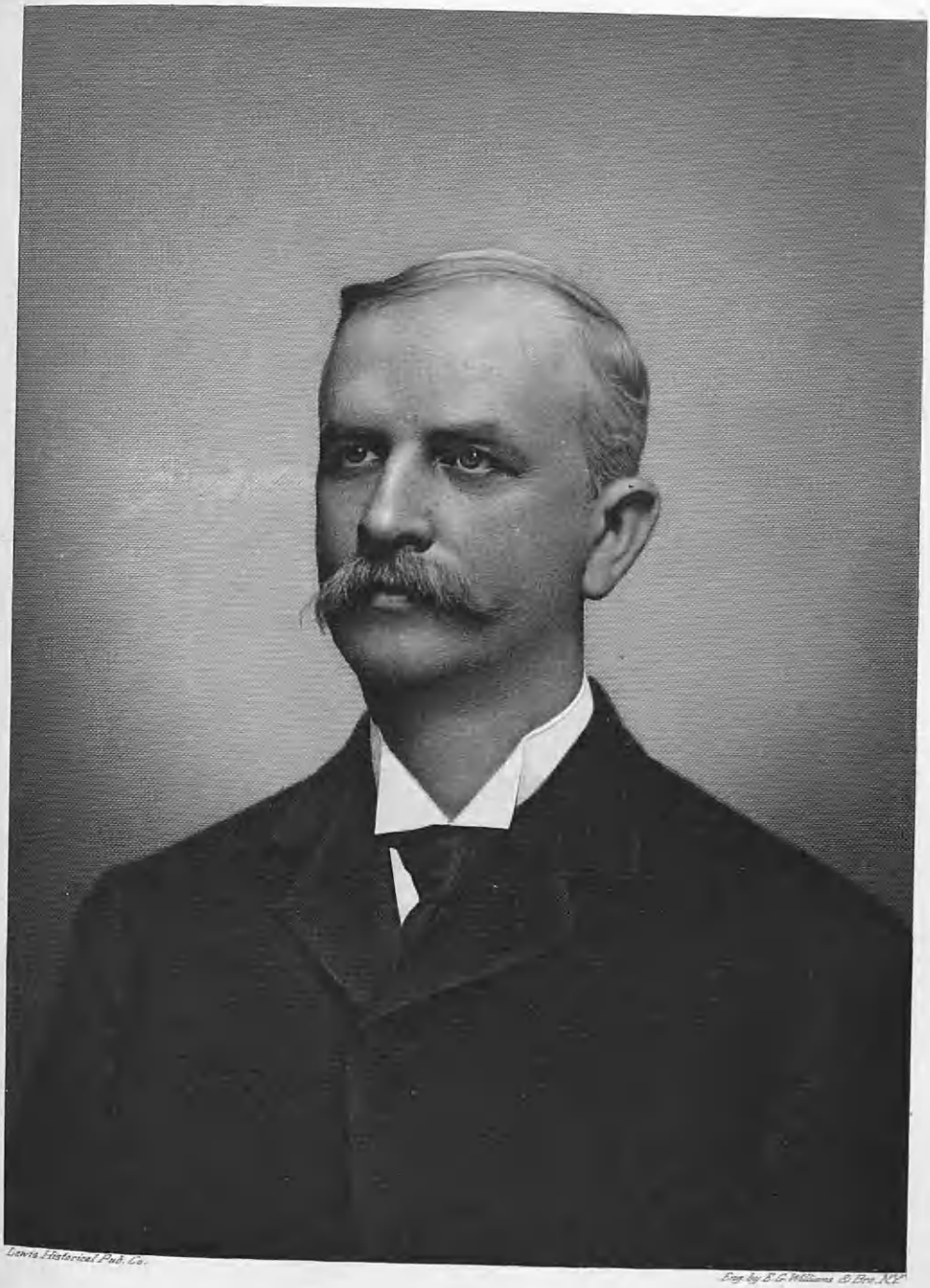
Motto—*Confido.*

Robert Boyd, son of Simon, died prior to 1240, leaving a son, Sir Robert Boyd, who succeeded him. He was a famous warrior and won distinction in battle against Haco, King of Norway, 1263. His son, Robert Boyd, succeeded. At the battle of Bannockburn, Sir Robert III. acted as one of the principal leaders. Robert Bruce rewarded him with wide tracts of land. Of such forebears are the Boyds of Virginia.

Andrew Boyd, the progenitor of our branch of the family, left Edinburg, Scotland, and came to America, founding his home in East Tennessee. His brother also emigrated with him and established a home nearby. Andrew Boyd married Mary Burke Buchanan, and had six children: James, John, Ann M., Thomas, Eleanor, Sarah. Andrew Boyd was a private in Company H from August, 1742, to ———.

John Boyd was born in Maryland. He entered business enterprises early in life and accumulated a suffcient fortune. Mr. Boyd married Elizabeth Foushee, a daughter of an honored house of Virginia, and a woman of particular charm. In 1812 Mr. Boyd volunteered as a defender of his country and served throughout the war, attaining distinguished honors through gallant and meritorious service. At the end of the war, Mr. Boyd came to Richmond and established his home, and from that time the old city has been the home of his descendants. In 1866 Mr. Boyd died, advanced in years and venerated by a large circle of friends.

John W. Boyd, son of John and Elizabeth (Foushee) Boyd, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and there attended the schools adjacent to his father's home. He engaged in commercial interests, owning a large dry goods establishment in that city. John W. Boyd married Virginia Nalle, a granddaughter of James and Eliza Howlett. After some years, Mr.



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James M. Boyd

Boyd removed to Richmond, Virginia, continuing wide and successful commercial enterprises. Prosperity of goodly proportions came to him as a result of careful business methods. John W. Boyd was one of the oldest members of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. He was a man of commanding presence, and was highly respected in his home community. He raised a large family, all of whom were worthy of the family name. Mr. Boyd died in 1856, ten years before the death of his father.

James N. Boyd, son of John W. and Virginia (Nalle) Boyd, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 28, 1850. The death of his father at the beginning of James N. Boyd's sixth year proved a great loss to his young widow and left her to care for a large family. The school life of James N. progressed much as does those years among the average American family, and at the close of the second year of the war, his opportunities for further study ceased. In 1864 Mr. Boyd enlisted in the service of his country, and although but fourteen years of age he joined those dauntless Virginia youths for the defense of his beloved State. Shortly after, in battle, Mr. Boyd was made a prisoner and held until the close of hostilities. In 1866 Mr. Boyd engaged in business with Thomas and Oliver, manufacturers and dealers in tobacco. Four years later Mr. Boyd engaged in buying and exporting leaf tobacco, forming the company of James N. Boyd & Company. In 1896 this firm was incorporated and Mr. Boyd was elected president of the firm. From a modest establishment the firm prospered and grew, and Mr. Boyd extended his business deals until as a firm none held more prominent place among the business men of Richmond. Mr. Boyd served as president of the Planters' National Bank of Richmond, and director of the Virginia Trust Company and the Southern Biscuit Works of Richmond. He held a directorship in the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company of Richmond and in the Southern Cotton Oil Company of New York.

James N. Boyd was an earnest Christian, member and vestryman of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a liberal supporter of church and educational enterprises, a man of kindly and charitable habit. His advice in financial circles was eagerly sought, and he was an authority on the intricacies of the tobacco business. Genial, and of social disposition, Mr. Boyd held membership in the social organizations of Richmond. He was a member of the First Virginia Regiment Association, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Club. He was a charter member of the Country Club, the Commonwealth Club and Westmoreland Club. He was one of the founders and a director of the Policemen's and Firemen's Benevolent Association, and treasurer of the Confederate Reunion. Mr. Boyd was a man of the most lovable disposition, was the soul of business honor, generous, charitable and public-spirited. While he was one of the most prominent men in Richmond, he never accepted public office, but did all in his power to advance the industrial and commercial development of that city.

James Nalle Boyd married, January 10, 1877, Mildred Coles Edmunds, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Coles) Edmunds, a Virginia family of note, descendants of William Edmunds, who came from England some years before the Revolution. To James N. Boyd and his wife seven children were born: Elizabeth; James R. N., a civil engineer of California; Virginia N., wife of Asa E. Phillips, of Washington, D. C.; Richard

E.; Mildred Coles, wife of John G. Hayes, of Richmond; John W., associated with his father in the tobacco business; Mary E.

The chronicle of a useful, busy life touches of course only the chief points. James Nalle Boyd was identified with the best interests of Virginia, and stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He was wise, capable, executive, modern and progressive, and his death, September 6, 1915, proved a great loss to his family and to Richmond.

FOX, Charles Kilburn,

Manufacturer, Useful Citizen.

To those who were privileged to know Charles Kilburn Fox, the news of his death on July 31, 1912, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, came as personal bereavement. The expressions voiced by those who had relations with him in a business and social way were those of personal affliction and sincere grief for the passing away of a good friend. He was one of the best types of a useful citizen, ever ready to help the community in which he lived. Peculiarly happy in his friendships, he was never more so than in the role of host, and his passing away will be profoundly and widely mourned. The generous treatment marking his relations with more than fifteen hundred employees has given birth to a benevolent spirit in thousands of industrial plants all over the country. News that tells deeds of kindness travels fast, and it traveled far for Mr. Fox. He recognized the human in every man and woman in his service, and stood steadfast by the "golden rule." His record will stand as a glorious epitaph worthy of being emblazoned in golden letters upon his tomb: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." That single performance is sufficient to render his memory imperishable in the annals of affairs industrial; but it was only introductory to a succession of accomplishments so vast in their extent, so varied in their quality, so valuable in their character, that they will be bound to command reverence and admiration.

In the period which intervened since Mr. Fox first entered the shoe manufacturing industry, the population of the city of Haverhill had multiplied rapidly. Mr. Fox kept in the vanguard of progress, and labored with a giant's strength to bring prosperity, contentment, and happiness to all the people in a home that he loved better than any other spot on earth. With a profound respect for every thing that was good and true, he hated sham and hypocrisy. In every battle over men or measure he was a fair fighter, true to the courage of his convictions, and ever ready to meet the opponent in the open. Democratic in thought and action, he understood and loved his employees, and his kindly disposition and tender character drew to him in warm affection and appreciation the hearts of all. His generous efforts to help those who were unable to help themselves were too many and too sacred to be recorded here. In the "long days of God" they will find their fulfillment, but there remains the gracious memory of a sweet, strong and transparent character. In spite of some limitations of health in recent years, Mr. Fox entered heartily into the spirit and purpose of every undertaking for the public good. His pioneer labors in the creation of a Savings Bank Life Insurance Commission, and his long service on the State board, the time and labor he gave to the city of Haverhill as a member of the new high school commission, and his opposition to

what he believed to be the unfair policies of the United Shoe Machinery Company, were all characteristic of the manufacturer, the citizen, and the man. He dreamed and planned for the service that he might render to the city of Haverhill, and the State of Massachusetts. There was a certain tenacity of opinion and purpose which sometimes may have blinded his judgment for the moment, but never his sense of justice. His desire to deal fair was the strong and real part of his inmost nature. In his labors to improve the public weal his hands were clean, and they were unpretentiously clean too, for he was not in the habit of moralizing along the lines of any thought that savored of Phariseeism. His mind went straight to the point of a question like the blade of a knife. Then too, the training of his early days in newspaper-making remained with him to the end. In communications widely circulated in the public press he evidenced a rare faculty for writing, and a marked ability for clear and comprehensive composition. All his long life Mr. Fox stood for the best in the public and private life of the city—courageous, independent, inflexible in his standards, and in a never failing belief in the high destiny of the city of Haverhill. His faith in the people was vital, and his courage in every undertaking supreme. He had set his house in order, and death meant for him no failure, no incompleteness of life. The real extent of the honor and affection in which he was held he perhaps never knew. But it is beyond the fear of contradiction that the city of Haverhill and the State of Massachusetts are better for his having been one of their citizens.

Charles Kilburn Fox was born in Roxbury, Oxford county, Maine, January 25, 1851, the son of Charles L. and Catherine (Richardson) Fox. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Fox, the immigrant ancestor, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1647. He was admitted a freeman in 1648, and died April 23, 1658. Charles Kilburn Fox's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, his name being John Fox; the vital records record that he was born in Concord, Massachusetts, April 21, 1731. He was a member of Captain Nathaniel Wilson's company, Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and Goulds Academy at Bethel, Maine. At the age of eighteen he left home and came to Haverhill, Massachusetts, to learn the printer's trade. He worked at the printer's trade for a period of eight years. In 1882 he began the manufacture of shoes in a very small shop on Washington Square, and soon established a large and flourishing business. He continued until 1890 in the factory in which he started, then removed to Washington street, and in 1898 to the factory which he occupied until 1905, when the new factory was completed, and it is one of the largest shoe plants in Haverhill, employing fifteen hundred people. Mr. Fox made a specialty of high grade shoes for women, and his product found a market in all sections of the United States and foreign countries. He was a member of the Masonic order, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. He was a director of the Merchants' National Bank, trustee of the City Five Cent Savings Bank, also trustee of the General Insurance Guarantee Fund of Massachusetts.

On October 19, 1886, Charles Kilburn Fox was united in marriage with Mrs. Ida L. Whitney, of Lynn, Massachusetts, daughter of Leverett G. and Elizabeth Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were the

parents of one daughter, Marjorie Whitney Fox, who was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 12, 1890. She married Karl H. Pitcher, of Haverhill, and they have two sons: Charles Herbert, and Kilburn Fox Pitcher. Mrs. Fox had one daughter by a former marriage, Georgia M. Whitney; she married Charles S. Drake, and they reside at Wichita, Kansas. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Fox has continued to live in the Fox homestead, on Mill street, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

No more fitting eulogy can be written in closing this biography of the life-activities of Charles Kilburn Fox than to record the splendid tribute of the Haverhill City Council in naming the new ward six public school, "The Charles K. Fox School":

The city council honors itself by memorializing Charles K. Fox in the naming of the new ward school. It is a splendid and lasting tribute to the community services of a splendid man. Mr. Fox needed no posthumous honors to make his memory secure in the hearts of our people. It is a part of the family shrine in a thousand homes where industry points the way, from the rooftree to the signboard.

The Mayor asks: If you name the school after him, what answer will be given to the children of the coming generations who shall ask what his services were to the city of Haverhill?

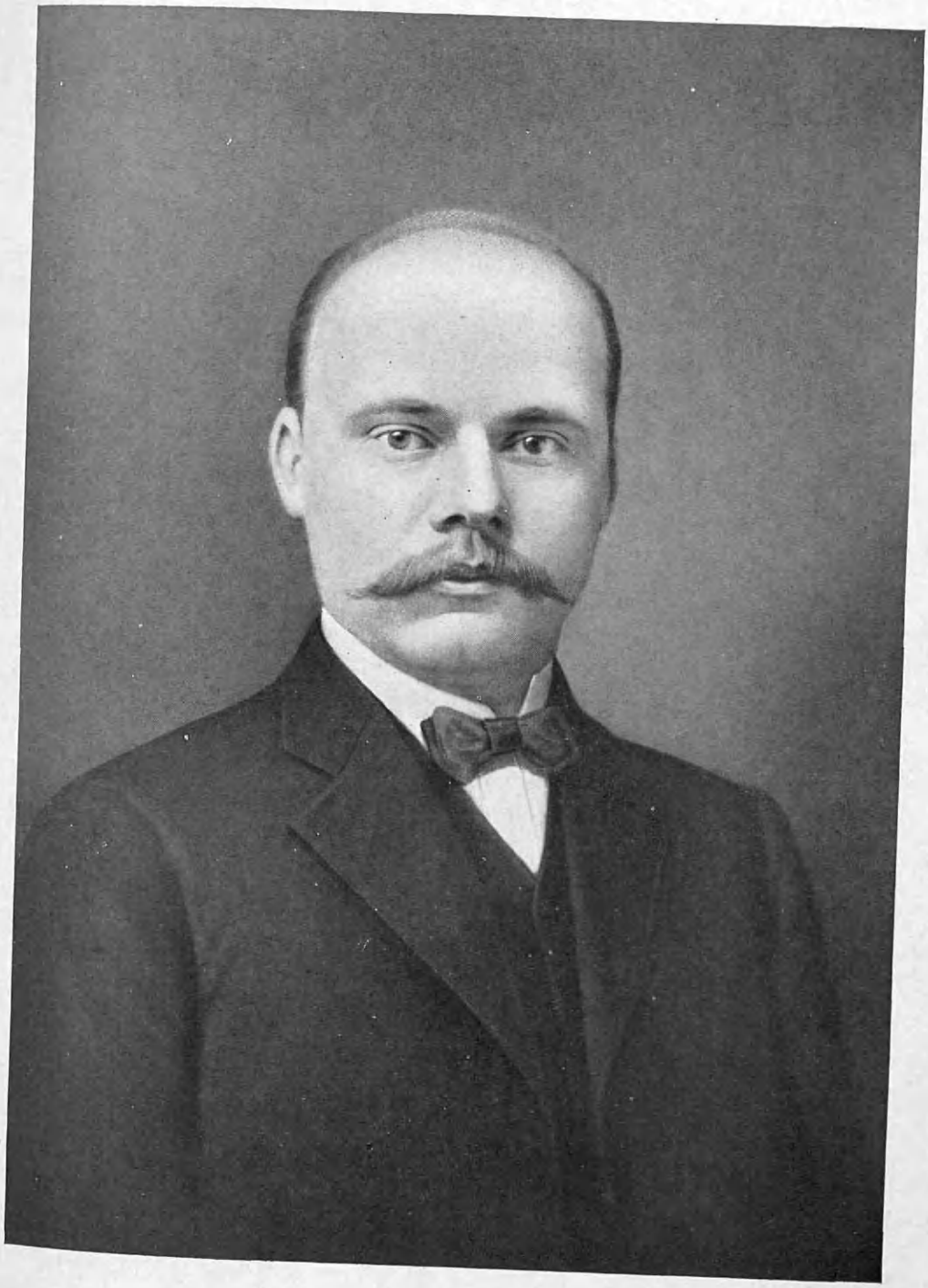
If the silent lips of the man whose body now lies cold in death could speak, his dignity and innate modesty would never permit the framing of an answer to such a question. But friends can speak for him who has answered the long roll call of God, and this is what they would say:

"I led the way in establishing an industrial standard under which you are guaranteed a better chance in life than your forebears had ever known; I helped to bring about a more equitable division of the profits of industry everywhere; I was one of the pioneers in the establishment of savings bank insurance; I gave freely of my time and money and energy in promoting our educational system; I broke the shackles that were placed upon the hands of both labor and capital alike and made community investments as free as the returns. I gave a still wider meaning to the nation-wide reputation of Haverhill as a City of Homes. In life I lived for the betterment of my people, and in death left to every employee the opportunity to set his own house in as good order as my own." What better answer than this, Mr. Mayor, could be made to the children of the coming generation.

TIMONEY, Michael Joseph,

Expert in Lace Industry.

The annals of the American business and industrial world are crowded with the records of men of Irish birth and parentage who, coming to this country for one cause or another, leaving the old country and all the friends and associations of their youth far behind them, have through their own unassisted efforts wrought a high place for themselves in their adopted community and gained the good will and respect of their chosen fellow-citizens. By this means they have done the United States a double service, and well discharged whatever debt of gratitude they may have owed it on account of the ready welcome, the open door to opportunity offered to them in the new land. In the first place they have done us a purely material service of a most direct and obvious sort; they have worked here. They have given us a full equivalent in labor for every particle of wealth they have drawn to themselves, for the work of our citizens of Irish birth has almost universally been of a creative type. Nor is this all. Fully equal at least in value to this has been the office they have performed of grafting upon our body politic those peculiarly Irish virtues of patience and perseverence which will form so necessary an element in the final make-up of the future American race. But their service has not been wholly a mate-



Michael Joseph Timoney

rial one. Not less worthy of note has been the mental or moral effect of having presented before our eyes a concrete example of great achievement from small beginnings; the assistance from a provincial to a cosmopolitan outlook which only intimate acquaintance with a culture other than our own can give. An excellent example of the best type of his countrymen was Michael Joseph Timoney, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, New York, in whose death, September 2, 1917, that community lost a distinct force for good.

Michael Joseph Timoney was a member of an old and highly regarded family in his native land, his father having been James Timoney, of County Fermanagh, Ireland. James Timoney was an agriculturalist and an extensive property owner in that section, his farm being one of the largest thereabouts. He was a conspicuous figure in the life of the community, and well-known to his fellow-countrymen, and had a great reputation as a horseman. He was also very popular in the region where he was born and died. His wife, who was Susan Teevan before her marriage, was also a lifelong resident of the region, and they were the parents of a number of children, of whom Michael Joseph Timoney was one.

Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, August 6, 1856, Michael Joseph Timoney passed his childhood in his native place, and about his twelfth year of age came to America with his cousin, Francis Timoney. The early years of his life were spent with his cousin at Verplanck's Point, New York, on the Hudson river. Here Mr. Francis Timoney had engaged in the manufacture of brick, and was at this time doing a large and substantial business in this line. His nephew remained with him during the first four years after coming to this country, and then, when sixteen years of age, came to New York City and associated himself with the firm of A. T. Stewart, the famous New York merchant of that day, who held an unrivaled position in the commercial life of the city. Here Mr. Timoney became familiar with business methods generally and learned in detail the business of conducting a large mercantile establishment. He became a salesman of laces and lace curtains in the city for the A. T. Stewart concern, and rapidly became a very valuable member of the staff, as he was very intelligent, worked hard, and was thoroughly familiar with the commodity which he had for sale. It might be said of him that he was a student of business, for he certainly applied himself with the most indefatigable zeal to mastering the particular line that he had chosen. He later severed his connection with the Stewart concern and became city salesman for a Mr. Ryer, a large manufacturer of lace curtains, and here again he was very successful and made himself quite invaluable to his employer. His next association was with Mr. Newberger, a large manufacturer of curtains, who also imported them from abroad in very large quantities and dealt in very high-class goods. Mr. Timoney became the city salesman of this concern, and became famous in this capacity throughout the mercantile world of New York. Eventually, however, he gave up this position and himself engaged in the manufacture of lace curtains, his plant being devoted to the production of only the finest and most expensive grades. This business required much travel abroad, and he used to visit continually such centers of the trade as London, Paris, Nottingham, Glasgow, Scotland, and St. Gaul, Switzerland. He went to these

places to purchase his materials, which were of the very finest kind, as it was his motto to deal only in superior grades. His responsibility and the fact that he only sold the best type of his commodity, and that in his plant was used only the best material and the highest grade of workmanship, rapidly became well known throughout commercial circles, and he soon built up for himself a very large and extensive trade. His success was well deserved, and no merchant in New York possessed a more unimpeachable reputation than did he. Customers who came to him invariably went away satisfied and with a determination to come again. In addition to this business integrity, Mr. Timoney was also a very hard and conscientious worker, and there is no question but that his indefatigable efforts were a very large factor in his great success. In spite of his zeal for work, however, he was no martinet, however, and was tolerant of the weaknesses of other people. His relations with those who worked for him were always eminently friendly, and he possessed not only their respect but affection.

It was not by any means only in the business world that Mr. Timoney was active, his sympathies and interests being far too broad to permit him to confine himself to any one department of life. He was pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, and was identified with many movements undertaken to advance the interests and welfare of the city, in which he eventually chose to live. This was Brooklyn, where he established a charming home at No. 530 Putnam avenue. His place here became under his skillful hand one of the beauty spots in the neighborhood. He was particularly fond of flowers, and cultivated on his place many varieties, especially roses, of which he had a great number, so that in the rose season his grounds presented a most beautiful spectacle. He was fond of working in his own garden, and in addition to his flowers kept a very successful kitchen garden, in which he raised his own vegetables. He was a man of deeply religious instincts, and was a Roman-Catholic in religious belief. He was also strongly domestic in his feelings, and found his chief pleasure and happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own household. He was fond of the wholesome and healthy sports and pastimes of out-doors, and such time as he could spare from his many business demands, he spent in this way.

Michael Joseph Timoney was united in marriage, July 28, 1890, in New York City, with Miss Catherine Magennis, like himself a native of Ireland. Mrs. Timoney is a daughter of Peter Magennis and Mary Jane (Cunan) Magennis, his wife. Her father was widely known in Ireland as "the Bard of Lough Erne," and enjoyed a wide reputation as poet and novelist. Both he and his wife were life-long residents of Ireland. Miss Magennis came to the United States as a young girl to visit relatives, and here met with Mr. Timoney, who afterwards married her. She survives her husband, and continues to reside at the home at No. 530 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn. She is deeply religious, and her charities and good work are known to many who have benefitted by them. Like her husband, she possesses strong religious instincts and their long married life was a most unusually happy and harmonious one.

Mr. Timoney was one of those vivid, striking personalities that impress powerfully all those about them and, because we identify them so distinctly in our minds with virile, active life, assume a sort of immortality in consciousness. This is born witness to in a remarkable

manner in his particular case by the feelings of his friends as expressed by them. He was very fond of the society of young folk, entered into their plans and proposals with remarkable spontaneity, and rejoiced if he could render them assistance, and we have it on the testimony of those who knew him best that he never seemed to grow old himself. In spite of the many cares in which he labored in connection with his immense business interests, he never carried them about with him and never obtruded them upon the notice of others, either abroad among his associates or in the bosom of his family at home. To the very end of his life he retained the buoyancy of youth, the outward expression of an inward spiritual good cheer which never deserted him. He was one of those natures that have no small taint of meanness such as so often blights the strongest; he had that virtue of simplicity which sinks personal pettiness in wholesome admiration, the simplicity of hero worship. A fine example of this was to be found in his relations with his fellowmen. Thus did he round out his life, and, to his splendid record of good citizenship and business success he added that highest praise of a true and worthy manhood.

GRINNELL, William Taylor,

Business Man.

Since the early settlement of Newport and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, shortly after 1638, the Grinnell family has been identified with Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the earlier generations living largely in the towns of Newport county; for the past century and a half branches of the southern Rhode Island family have been prominent in civic, business and public life, in Providence, and those cities of Massachusetts which border closely on Rhode Island. One of the most notable branches of the family is that which produced the late Frederick Grinnell, who so long was at the head of the Providence Steam & Gas Pipe Company and the General Fire Extinguisher Company, a man of genius in mechanical lines, whose inventions gave him world-wide distinction. Well known in the business world of Providence in the closing decades of the nineteenth century was the firm of Peter Grinnell & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oil, and hardware. The late William Taylor Grinnell, whose death occurred in Providence, July 9, 1865, was for many years a member of the firm of Peter Grinnell & Son, and one of the prime factors in its management and growth. William Taylor Grinnell, as all of the name who claim Colonial ancestry, was a lineal descendant of Matthew Grinnell, founder of the family in America.

The surname Grinnell is of French origin, and was originally spelled Grennelle. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules a lion rampant of the first crowned or.

Crest—A serpent entwined round a pheon shafted all proper.

The family in America has adhered consistently to the form Grinnell. Matthew Grinnell, immigrant ancestor, was of Huguenot ancestry; he came to America some time prior to the year 1638. On May 20th of that year his name appears on a list of inhabitants of Newport. He made his home in Newport, and survived only a short time after his coming, dying before 1643, in which year his widow Rose married Anthony Paine.

She married (third) James Weeden. The descendants of Matthew and Rose Grinnell are not numerous, and the family divides itself easily into well defined branches. Peter Grinnell, grandfather of William Taylor Grinnell, Jr., attained high rank in the Masonic order.

William Taylor Grinnell, Sr., was a member of the Providence branch of the family, and was born in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a prominent business man of his day, and a man of considerable property and wealth. He died in Edinburgh, Scotland. His wife was Lydia Coleman Nantucket. They were the parents of William Taylor Grinnell, mentioned below.

William Taylor Grinnell, son of William Taylor and Lydia Coleman (Nantucket) Grinnell, was born in the Grinnell home in Providence, Rhode Island, May 25, 1815. He was given excellent educational advantages, and was graduated from the Friends' School, now the Moses Brown School. On completing his studies here he determined on a business rather than a professional career, and immediately entered business life. He secured his first employment with the firm of Peter Grinnell & Son, in a minor capacity, but applying himself earnestly to the task of learning the paint, oil and hardware business from the very beginning, he rose rapidly to a position of importance in the firm, and later was admitted to partnership. He was one of the leading figures in the affairs of the firm prior to the Civil War. Mr. Grinnell was a business man of keen judgment, sagacious, and far-sighted, and he had a free hand in dictating the policies of Peter Grinnell & Son. He was well known in business and financial circles, and eminently respected for the fairness and integrity of all his dealings. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He was a trustee of the Swan Point Cemetery, of which he was one of the incorporators. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Town Council at one time. His death in 1897 was deeply mourned.

William Taylor Grinnell married Abby Whitman, who died aged about thirty-three years, daughter of Jared and Abigail (Barrell) Whitman, a member of a prominent and long established family of Whitman, Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children: Mary; Julia, died aged seventy-one; Abby, died aged sixty; William Taylor, who was employed in the patent office at Washington, D. C., died aged fifty-five; he married Lelia Freeman, deceased, of Massachusetts, and had one son, William Taylor, deceased, and a daughter, Julia, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who married Henry L. Stewart. Miss Mary Grinnell resides at No. 61 Keene street, Providence. Mr. Grinnell was a man of quiet tastes, essentially a home lover, who found his greatest enjoyment at his own hearth. His friends were numerous, and his home was the center of a refined society.

ARCHAMBAULT, Amedee C.,

Business Man.

As one of its best beloved citizens and its leading druggist, the late Amedee C. Archambault filled a place of importance in the life of the village of Apponaug, Rhode Island. Coming to the town in 1908 to accept the post of assistant to Dr. Samuel H. Long, he remained to establish himself independently in business, and to become a vital though unobtrusive influence for good in the community. A man of magnetic personality and the deepest sincerity of purpose, he

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Amedée C. Archambault.

had made hundreds of friends to whom his untimely death in the midst of a successful career came as a deep grief.

Amedee C. Archambault was born in St. Cesaire, Quebec, Canada, September 8, 1883, the son of Paul Archambault, and the descendant of a family long prominent in Canada, many of whose branches have settled throughout New England. He removed with his parents to New Bedford, Massachusetts, as a small child. Following the death of his mother in his fifth year, he became a member of the household of an older sister at Natic, Rhode Island. Here he was given every educational advantage. Finishing his studies at the French School at Natic, he immediately secured a position with the leading pharmacist of the town, under whom he began the study of pharmaceutics, a science which had long fascinated him, and the pursuit of which he had determined to make his life work from boyhood. Mr. Archambault later entered the employ of Dr. Chagnon, of Artic, Rhode Island, under whose guidance he continued his studies. In 1904 he matriculated at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1908. In the same year he went to Apponaug to take charge of the drug store of Dr. Samuel H. Long. Three years later, having gained an invaluable practical experience in the management of the business, he purchased Dr. Long's interests, becoming sole owner. To the development of this business, Mr. Archambault gave his closest attention. He was highly successful from the outset, and within a short period had built up a flourishing trade, and in addition had made an honored place for himself among the business men of the town. In 1911 he established a drug store at Oakland Beach which, however, did not prove a success, since he was unable to give it his personal attention. He subsequently removed the fixtures to Apponaug, where in May, 1912, he opened a variety and confectionary shop in the new Gilbert block. This venture, which he placed under the management of his wife, a talented business woman, proved highly successful, and under Mrs. Archambault's directon a very prosperous trade was built up. In September, 1917, the two businesses were consolidated in the Gilbert block, Mr. Archambault assuming control of both.

Amedee C. Archambault possessed, in addition to a considerable talent in his profession, the gift of business ability. He was an able organizer, a keen judge of conditions, swift to recognize and supply the needs of the community to which he catered. A policy of unswerving honesty and fairness inspired his entire business career and gained for him the respect not only of friends but of competitors. Although he kept strictly aloof from politics, he was deeply interested in the welfare of Apponaug and was identified with many movements for the betterment of conditions in the village. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, but was never bound by party tenets against his better judgment. He was intensively loyal to American interests and traditions, a true patriot. Possessing the God-given trait of preserving a cheerful exterior, no matter how heavily weighed down with misfortune or sorrow, he became the friend and confident of hundreds, many of whom sought him constantly for the uplifting effect of his smiling countenance and cheerful philosophy. He was a lover of nature, of literature and the arts, human, sympathetic and kindly. He found his greatest happiness in his home and family, for whom he was intensely ambitious. He had prac-

tically achieved a long-cherished desire to be of service to the community when death removed him.

On September 7, 1908, Mr. Archambault married Celina Marie Faucher, daughter of Andre and Edesse (La-Course) Faucher, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 7, 1884. Mrs. Archambault is descended both paternally and maternally from old French-Canadian families; her parents were natives of St. Cesaire, Quebec, Canada. She was educated at St. Anne's Convent, Central Falls, and later at the Churchill Grammar School of Pawtucket, graduating in June, 1900. On completing her studies she was employed for a short period in Pawtucket, at the same time attending night sessions of the Pawtucket Commercial School, from which she was graduated in June, 1902. After a short time spent with the Pawtucket Baking Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, Mrs. Archambault came to Providence, where she entered the employ of Willams & Anderson, manufacturers of emblems. Mr. and Mrs. Archambault were the parents of the following children: 1. Vitaline Gertrude, born May 28, 1909, died January 22, 1910. 2. Charles Morris, born January 22, 1914. 3. Amedee Paul, born September 11, 1916, died October 9, 1916. 4. Therese Helen, born December 27, 1917. Mrs. Archambault was for many years her husband's aid and confidant in business, and for a number of years managed the variety and confectionery shop in the Gilbert block. In 1917 she retired from active participation in business affairs, but in 1918 again resumed control of the business on the death of her husband. Mrs. Archambault is a woman of extraordinary business ability, and was in a large measure responsible for the success of the Archambault enterprises. She is widely known and eminently respected in Apponaug.

Amedee C. Archambault died at his home in Apponaug, Rhode Island, October 9, 1918.

GLOYD, Eli Blanchard,

Retired Business Man.

A list of the representative men of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, who have made themselves worthy of commemoration, and notably conspicuous in business circles and in private life by a combination of most excellent qualites, whose superior force of character have placed them in the front rank, would be decidedly lacking in accuracy were the name of the late Eli Blanchard Gloyd not to be found. Not only did he rise above the standard in business life, but he possessed in a high degree those excellencies of character which make men worthy of the regard of their fellow-men. He was keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, and conducted operations of the most extended and important character. His life story illustrates his energy and industry, his courage and fidelity to principle, and it would fail to do justice to him if it did not excite regret that there are not more citizens like him, as worthy of honor and imitation. The memory of his upright life is a blessed benediction to those who were his associates, whom he numbered among the representative men of Eastern Massachusetts. He died at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 31, 1914, and in his death the entire community sustained a personal loss. Not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life is gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Gloyd was

a public-spirited citizen. He earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellow-men—that he lived a useful life. In all his varied enterprises, his honor and integrity were unquestioned, and many beyond the immediate circle of his family and friends keenly felt the shock of his death.

Eli Blanchard Gloyd was born in Abington, Massachusetts, September 8, 1845, a son of Daniel and Mary (Blanchard) Gloyd. His father, Daniel Gloyd, was a native of Abington, Massachusetts, and his mother, Mary (Blanchard) Gloyd, was also born in Abington. Daniel Gloyd was born and reared on a farm, and as a young man he learned the trade of bootmaking, becoming a very skilled workman on the making of long boots. He continued at that trade most of his life, in the meantime, however, devoting a part of his time to farming.

Eli B. Gloyd was educated in the common schools of his native town, and also attended the Abington Academy. At the age of eighteen years, in 1863, he came to Lynn, Massachusetts, and within a short time he entered the sole leather business in partnership with his brother, Daniel N. Gloyd, this partnership continuing until the death of Daniel N. Gloyd, in 1871, after which, for several years, Mr. Gloyd was associated with George Clifford in the same business. Mr. Gloyd was also for several years associated with Charles E. Harwood, the firm name being at that time Harwood & Gloyd, but for several years prior to his retirement from active business Mr. Gloyd operated his business alone. He was one of the best-known men in the sole leather trade in New England, and with the exception of a short time, when he was in the shoe manufacturing business, he devoted himself exclusively to the sole leather trade from the time he came to Lynn, at the age of eighteen years, until his retirement from active business in 1895.

Mr. Gloyd was a Mason of high degree, being a member of Mount Carmel Lodge; of Sutton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a charter member of Olivet Commandery, and a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics Mr. Gloyd was a Republican, and although he always took a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the uplifting and the betterment of the community in which he had been for so many years a resident, he would never allow his name to be used in connection with any political office. Mr. Gloyd, with the other members of his family, had been for many years an attendant of the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Lynn.

On September 8, 1868, Eli Blanchard Gloyd was married to Lucy H. Stiles, who was born in Saugus, Massachusetts, a daughter of Josiah and Lucy H. (Breed) Stiles. Mr. Stiles was for many years the keeper at the Poor Farm, and was a man well-known and highly-respected in the community in which he lived. Mrs. Lucy H. (Breed) Stiles was a member of the well-known Breed family who were among the pioneer families of Lynn. Mr. and Mrs. Eli Blanchard Gloyd became the parents of two children: 1. Arthur E., born and reared in Lynn, Massachusetts, and entered the shoe manufacturing business in that city; he died in 1916, at the age of forty-five years. 2. Lucy Evelyn, wife of Alfred D. Forbes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is now a foreman in the tool-making department of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Eli Blanchard Gloyd was a man of strong and forceful personality, and a business man of the highest type. He

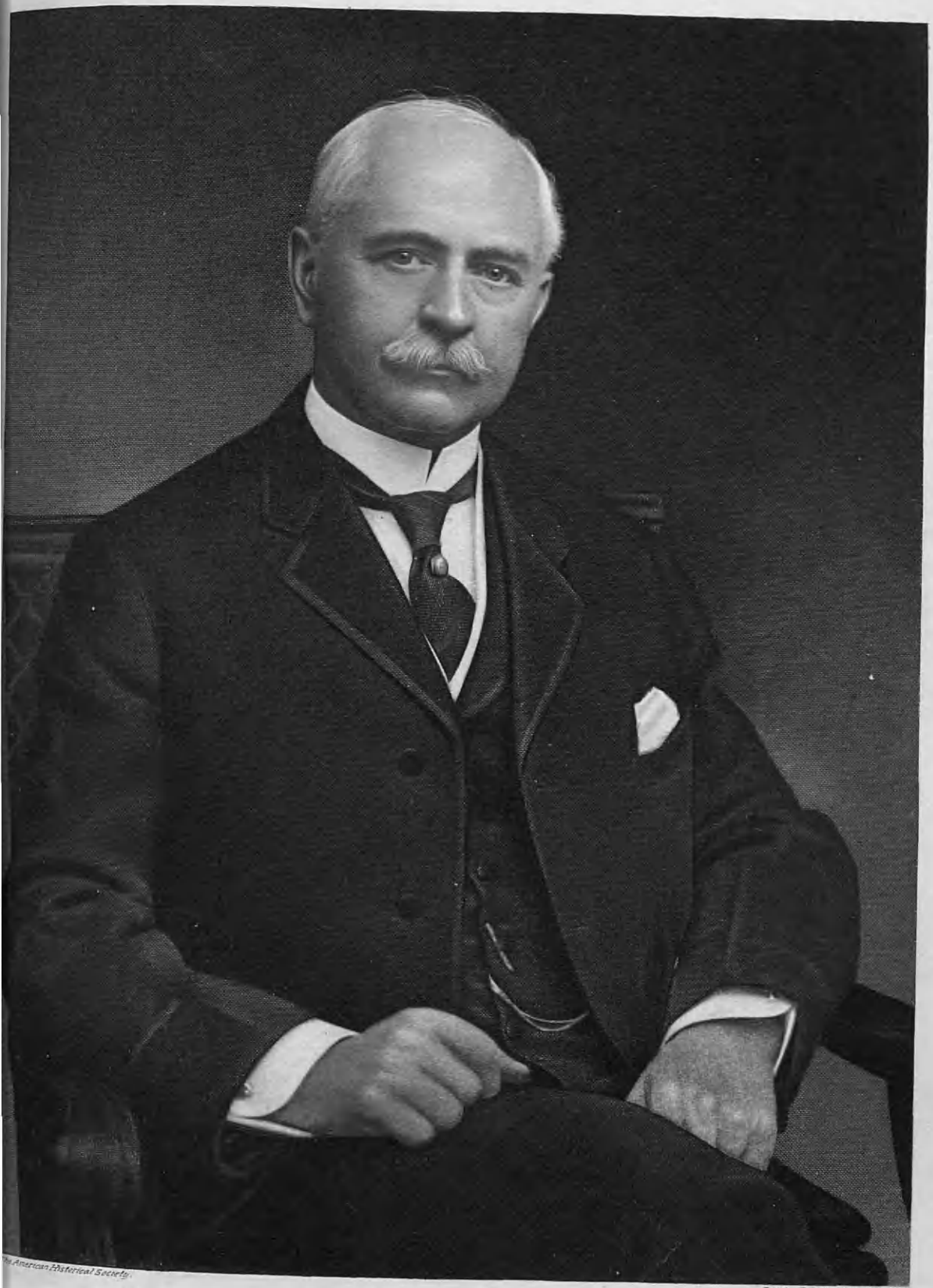
won success in his business by honorable methods, and a strict adherence of the principles that honorable and upright men adhere to, and never did he deviate from them. He was prominent and influential in business circles, and was an energetic worker, devoted to his business interests, but when his day's work was done his own fireside claimed him, and there his hours "off duty" were spent. He began life in a career of his own choosing, his character and ability being his chief assets. No man attained higher reputation for honorable dealing than he, and in the business world his firm friends were many. His promises and statements could always be relied upon, for he held his word sacred, and his excellent business judgment often enabled others to profit as well as himself. As above stated, he was a Republican and a strong party man, but never aspired to hold a political office, although he would have made an excellent candidate. He preferred to give his close attention to the details of his business. He was devoted to his family, the home ties meaning a sacred obligation to him, and he was continually devising means for the happiness and pleasure of those he loved best. He was thoroughly democratic in all his feelings and ways, and his regard for the rights of others was scrupulous and unvarying, his honesty of purpose everywhere apparent. He was quick and keen of apprehension and possessed the utmost kindness of heart, always courteous alike to all, and in bearing and instincts was a true gentleman in the best sense of the word. Lives that truly count in the shaping of events are rare indeed, and it is not always that those that occupy the most exalted and influential official positions are the most sought after or the best known. The development of character in the individual is after all the most potent instrument to control and lead others, and this applied with great force to Mr. Gloyd.

DIMOND, Thomas,

Leader in Structural Iron Industry.

In the death of Thomas Dimond, who passed away April 22, 1918, New York lost one of its ablest business men as well as one of its finest type of citizens. A veteran in the structural iron industry, he occupied in the business world a rank which was the just reward of an active career remarkable for length, industry and uniform success. As founder and proprietor of the Thomas Dimond Architectural Iron Works of New York City, an enterprise of wide reputation, he was for a quarter of a century one of the commanding figures in the iron industry. The great enterprise he founded stands as a monument to the exceptional power, initiative and business sagacity of the man, but of far greater import than any material result of his career was the example he presented of a resolution undaunted by any obstacle, of an honor without spot or blemish. A man of few words, his method of business as well as his habits of speech were characterized with exactness and directness. Of dignified presence, courteous of manner, modest and unpretending, he deservedly enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew him. Endeared to his acquaintances by the attributes that command sincere admiration and strong friendships, a deep sense of personal loss was felt by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in his death.

Thomas Dimond was born at Garrison, Putnam county, New York, September 1, 1854, a son of William and Katherine (Smith) Dimond. He was educated in



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Thomas Dimond

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A. W. Browne

the public and night schools of New York, Packard Business College, and afterwards studied architecture for three years. He was a member of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, president of the Iron League of New York and New Jersey, a director of the Building Trades Association of New York City and its treasurer for two years. He was a member of the Museum of Natural History, the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the West End Association. He was a member and trustee of the North American Yacht and the New York Athletic clubs, and a member of the Union League, Metropolitan Club, Sleepy Hollow, Metropolitan Opera Club, Knowlwood Golf, Chelsea Plantation (South Carolina), the Laurentian, the Nassau (of Princeton) clubs, the Pilgrims of the United States, the Military Service Institute of the United States, and was a vestryman in All Angels' Episcopal Church.

Colonel Dimond was married to Jennie Kelly, July 10, 1879, who was born and married from the same address, No. 164 West Seventy-fourth street, New York City. Mrs. Dimond, with a daughter, Mrs. James D'Olier, and two sons, James Renwick Dimond and Lieutenant George Arnold Dimond, of the Sixty-first Coast Artillery, survive.

The honors paid to the memory of Mr. Dimond at his death, on the part of the press and public alike, were fitting of his character and ability. Alike in the business, social and domestic relations of life, he was scrupulous in the fulfillment of duty, a capable man of affairs and a loyal friend. His circle of acquaintance was wide, and no man enjoyed in higher degree the esteem of his fellowmen. He learned the iron business under his father, who was an iron master, and later was the founder of the Thomas Dimond Iron Works which represented his active business interests throughout his career and in which he made a fortune. Mr. Dimond had other extensive business and financial interests. He was a trustee of the Bank for Savings, a director and member of the executive committee of the Mutual Bank, a director of the Colonial Insurance Company, and the American Lloyds, chairman of the executive committee of the Great Western Lloyds Insurance Company, and had extensive real estate interests.

Mr. Dimond was a prominent National Guardsman, and from a sketch of him that appeared in the Seventh Regiment Gazette, February, 1916, we quote the following:

> After making an enviable record in H. Company, he very naturally became a prominent figure in the councils of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, and when a vacancy occurred in the position of presiding officer he was elected Colonel, October 25, 1897, and January 1, 1902, when civil titles were substituted for military titles, Colonel Dimond became President.
>
> Colonel Dimond and Colonel Appleton did much in promoting fraternal relations between the Seventh Regiment and its Veterans and paved the way for the famous celebration and parade, May 5, 1906, commemorating the founding of the first four companies of the regiment, when Colonel Dimond headed a column of over one thousand graduates of the regiment in its march up Fifth Avenue escorted by the Seventh Regiment under the command of Colonel Appleton.

BROWNE, Arthur William,

Inventor, Designer.

Few men of the generation just past attained a greater or better-deserved eminence as an inventor and designer of special machinery than Arthur William Browne, whose recent death at his home in New York City, August 30, 1918, was felt as a severe loss by many large me-

chanical, engineering and business interests here, as well as by an unusual number of devoted personal friends. Mr. Browne was a native of Dublin, Ireland, born November 24, 1845, and a member of a family that has been closely identified with the affairs of that city for the past two generations, although his grandfather went there originally from England.

This gentleman was George Browne, Sr., who was born in 1785 in Chester, England, and who died at Dublin, November 4, 1838. He was a man of strong character and did a notable work in his adopted city in connection with the relief of poor Protestants there. He was himself a Methodist and was the first treasurer of the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants in Dublin, for his work in connection with which there was erected a beautiful monument by the society in St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral, the work of the eminent sculptor, Mr. Kirk. His business was seal engraving and in this he attained unusual skill. He married (first) a Miss Bewley, of whom there is but little known, and of this union three children were born, as follows: George, father of the Mr. Browne of this sketch; Catherine and Bewley. Mr. Browne married (second) Elizabeth Stock, a native of Churchtown, County Dublin, Ireland, and they were the parents of five children: Richard, Alfred, Henry, Marmion and Frederick.

George Browne, Jr., eldest son of George and ——— (Bewley) Browne, was born January 10, 1810, at Dublin, and spent his childhood in that city. He came to the United States in 1853 with his family and remained in this country until his death, June 28, 1870. Like his father, he was a skilled seal engraver and was unexcelled in his craft in this country. He continued to engage in this business with considerable success until the time of the Civil War, when the abnormal conditions largely ended his trade. The aristocratic families of the South were at that time in greatly-reduced circumstances as well as being cut off from intercourse with the North and accordingly the great demand on their part for the engraving of armorial bearings was abruptly terminated. George Browne, Jr., was married in 1844 to Mary Darby, a native of Rockforest, Ireland, where her birth occurred June 3, 1812, and who accompanied him to America, where she died on August 1, 1897. They were the parents of the following children: Arthur William, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Henry Bewley, born August 10, 1848; Emma Jane, born April 30, 1850; Harriet, born December 30, 1854. Mr. Browne was a Methodist in his religious belief and a most devout and pious man. He was a naturalized citizen of this coutnry and felt the deepest affection and patriotism for it, identifying himself for many years with the Republican party and taking an active part in public affairs.

On the maternal side of the house Arthur William Browne was descended from two old and distinguished families, the Darby and Pollard families, the former resident at Rockforest for many generations. The genealogy of the Darby line from the opening of the eighteenth century down to the time of Mr. Browne was as follows: ———Darby, born in the year 1699, and married, in 1731, Mary Johnson, born in 1711, by whom he had two children, William, born in 1733, and John, of further mention. John Darby, born in 1736, died in 1825; married, in 1773, Mary Pollard, daughter of William and Ellen (Smith) Pollard, and granddaughter of Arthur and Mary (Smith) Pollard. They were the parents of Ar-

thur Darby, born in 1776, died in 1841; married, in 1806, Jane Herengard, born in 1789 and died in 1841. They were the parents of Mary Darby, born June 3, 1812, died in August, 1897; married, in 1844, George Browne, Jr., and became the mother of Arthur William Browne of this sketch.

The childhood of Arthur William Browne was passed in his native city of Dublin until he had reached the age of about eight years, when he was brought by his parents to the United States. The family settled in Brooklyn, where his education was obtained. He attended a private school and later the public grammar school until the time of the Civil War, when, as has been already stated, his father's business failed and he was obliged to go to work to aid in the support of the family. He shared his father's strong artistic tastes, but in addition he possessed a keen practical judgment and soon developed a large capacity for business. After leaving school he first secured a position in a local machine shop where he applied himself to learn that trade. For a considerable period thereafter he continued work in various establishments of the same character and was employed at different times in those of William F. Jones, E. Walker, F. Kroedel, V. Giroud & Company and others. It is interesting to note from his boyish account book, which has been preserved, that his first wage amounted to two dollars per week, which in the following year was raised to four dollars and a half. He possessed an extraordinary amount of ambition for a lad of that age, and it was his fixed purpose to gain experience in the making and designing of every kind of engine and machine, from those used in the finest kind of jewelry work and mathematical instruments to the great boilers and engines used in driving steamships. To attain his end he cheerfully sacrificed his leisure moments and when other boys would be playing or otherwise amusing themselves, he would be in his room, where he had fitted up a sort of amateur laboratory or workshop, experimenting and trying to devise new means of making things. Mr. Browne undoubtedly possessed an extraordinary native inventive genius, but it could never have brought him to the point that he reached without this earnest and untiring effort on his part which sharpened and developed his faculties and fitted him especially for the work that was later to become his profession. While it is true, then, that he was endowed by nature or providence with unusual abilities in this direction, at least one-half of the credit for his achievement must be attributed to his character and power of will. The first patent of which Mr. Browne has left us a record was one obtained by him in 1867 on a device of his for more securely fastening buttons, but after that date his successes were frequent. In the autumn of 1866 he went to Washington, D. C., and there secured a position in the model shop of William G. Goodwin, and it was while employed there that the patent referred to above was obtained. In 1868, however, he returned to his home in Brooklyn and there was employed in the great works of the Quintard Iron Company. He had been experimenting on the construction of lamps in the meantime, and in that year he secured a patent for "improvement on lamp" and also one for working a flat wick into a circular shape which proved a valuable addition in the evolution of the manufacture of lamps. In 1869 Mr. Browne went into the manufacture of toys, in partnership with Mr. Goodwin, the concern producing an automatic walking doll and similar contriv-

ances. Two years later he removed to Bloomfield, New Jersey, and worked there for a time in the model shop of H. D. Ladd. After severing his connection with this gentleman, his next connection was with the Morgan Iron Works, in 1874, and from there he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he engaged in the manufacture of mowing machines and other farming implements, which he exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. The year 1880 saw a new patent on a strength tester which he had devised. In 1877 he became connected with Johnston Brothers, where he was employed in the capacity of expert mechanical engineer and tool maker in their factory located at Princess Bay, Staten Island, and was engaged in the production of dental goods. Mr. Browne combined a great ability as a mechanic with the instinct of an artist, and the cunning of an expert workman, and his great value to his employers became at once manifest to them, so that they employed him on their most delicate work and in a short time he occupied a very important position in the concern. His work included the designing of new machines and appliances. In the year 1881 the firm of Johnston Brothers effected a union with the trustees of the estate of S. S. White, large dental manufacturers, and the field of operations was at once greatly enlarged, with Mr. Browne installed as designer and superintendent of the Staten Island factory. He was very active during this period and devoted himself unreservedly to the interest of the company which employed him and his name appears on many of the patents secured by the company during this period. Indeed, practically every mechanical product of the Staten Island factory bore the impress of Mr. Browne's genius in design, and the company and the dental profession in general are indebted to him for the development of many manufacturing processes and contrivances which have contributed to the production of improved and cheaper dental goods. It was distinctive of his work that everything he undertook was designed and carried out in as nearly perfect a manner as his efforts could achieve, with the result that the standard dental equipment was raised to a very high point. Perhaps the most notable instance of Mr. Browne's ability is seen in the invention of the "Revelation Cut Burr" and the special automatic machines for its manufacture. The effect of this development was the great cheapening of the cost of manufacture of these burrs, which are among the most essential tools of the dentist. At one time there was a special demand for a new hand-piece in the dental business and Mr. Browne worked on designs and practically completed them in one day, continuing his work all night. This was called Hand-piece Number 7. It met the demand and was of such perfect workmanship that later when the patent expired and the company wished him to make some improvement upon it to prevent its being manufactured by others, he failed to do so, so that after that time it was copied by rival firms and is up to the present day. In the year 1904 Mr. Browne resigned his active position with this concern, but after a trip abroad was retained for the special designing of machinery, particularly such as is required for the manufacture of artificial teeth.

In addition to his work in this special line of endeavor, Mr. Browne was well-known in financial circles in this city and elsewhere and was a depositor with a number of banking institutions, including the Union Square Savings Bank, the Manhattan Savings Bank, the East River

Savings Bank, the Irving Savings Bank, the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, the Atlantic Savings Bank, the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, the Union Dime Savings Bank, the Bank for Savings at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the Seamen's Savings Bank, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, the Bowery Savings Bank, the Franklin Savings Bank at Broadway and Park Place, the German Savings Bank, the Bankers' Trust Company, and the Tottenville National Bank of Tottenville, Staten Island.

The great demands upon his time and attention made by his various business connections rendered it impossible for Mr. Browne to devote himself to public affairs in any large degree, but he always maintained a keen interest in local politics as well as in the general issues confronting the country in his day, and was a staunch member of the Republican party. He was not a strict party man, not putting his party above his principles, but endeavored to vote for the best man, sometimes voting for Prohibition. Before Staten Island had become a part of Greater New York, he served as president of the school board of the town of Westfield for some time and he was also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Staten Island. The remarkable brilliancy of Mr. Browne's achievements in the mechanical world is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the fact that while a youth of twenty years of age, when employed in the manufacture of mowing machines, he was made superintendent of the concern, having charge of more than one thousand employees who worked under his direction. Mr. Browne was connected with a large number of fraternal and social organizations and was treasurer of the Richmond County Building & Mutual Loan Association from its beginning in 1881 until his death; a member of the Amicitia Hook & Ladder Company, taking a keen interest in its affairs. He was a daring attendant on fires as a boy and young man and many narrow escapes he had, especially in the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department in Brooklyn and New York, assisting in the rescue of goods from burning buildings until being driven out by the firemen. His chief recreation was to be found in his devotion to the game of baseball, and as a youth he belonged to a number of first-rate clubs, including the Excelsiors of Brooklyn. It is said of him that the only thing he would leave his work for was to attend or take part in a baseball game. He made a habit of dismissing his work from his mind on Saturday night and kept the Sabbath day for worship, rest and reading, so his mind was fresh to take up his problems on Monday morning. Sometimes he would retire with something unsolved and would work it out in his sleep and be ready to put it on paper in the morning.

In his religious belief Mr. Browne was a Methodist and while still a young man joined that church. For thirty years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, and was a general supporter of its work, his wise council being highly valued by the church society. He also taught for many years in its Sunday school. He was a member of the official board of St. Mark's Church, Pleasant Plains, for thirty years before his death. He had a deep, abiding faith in his God which nothing could waver; was wise and just in his dealings with men, whom he knew how to handle, having as a young man, in Brooklyn, a large number of men under him, as superintendent of a large toy factory, and they all consid-

ered him their friend. Since his death very many testimonials have been heard concerning wise counsel being given and needed financial help in many ways. His rule was never to speak evil of anyone.

While not of the proper age to take an active part in any of the wars which his country had fought, he always displayed the most intense patriotism and even as a lad took a keen interest in the Civil War. He was well versed in American history and the history of other nations and showed his interest in the Spanish-American War, while visiting the West Indies in 1913, by viewing the bronze memorial tablet in Cabannas, and the monument at the summit of San Juan Hill. Mr. Browne possessed a strong taste for travel, and besides visiting many parts of his own country took several trips abroad. On one of these, made in 1910, he visited his uncle, Henry Browne, in Dublin, a man of great prominence there, who held the positions of justice of the peace, town clerk and F. I. C. A. Henry Browne was a life-long resident of Dublin, having been born in the same house in which he lived and died on Fownes street, his death occurring at the age of eighty-four years, and two years later than the visit paid him by his nephew. He held numerous offices of honor in his city and was well known as a man of cultivation and an unusual talent for mathematics. Another trip made by Mr. Browne was that in 1914, when he visited the Paris Exposition and several European countries, including Germany. He was touring Switzerland at the time that the great World War flamed up, with a small party, and left that country in the last train before the railroads were taken over for military purposes by Germany. He and his fellow-travelers were interned in Heidelberg for two weeks, but, after securing certificates of citizenship from the consul at Mannheim, were able to obtain a passage on a freight steamer down the Rhine to Rotterdam, and from that point across to England, a country which he had already visited. From there he went to Scotland and took passage on a steamer from Edinburgh for the United States. At various times he visited all the expositions in this country, with the exception of that at Jamestown, Virginia, and took a trip to the Panama canal to examine its construction shortly before its opening. He was a deep thinker and reader of scientific and religious works. Astronomy interested him greatly and once, when laid up with a minor accident, he took advantage of his enforced rest and studied the heavens from the roof of the house in which he lived; this knowledge was always a source of great pleasure to him. The house he built on the beautiful spot on the hill in Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, in which he lived for his last twenty-four years, faced the west, and many a glorious sunset has been waited for and spoken of with admiration. His death is mourned by a great host of sincere and devoted personal friends, who recognized that in him they have lost a man of unusual personal virtues and charms and one to whom they could always repair for wise counsel in times of need. Engraved upon his monument in Bethel Cemetery are words from Micah 6:8, which well express the rule of his life: "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God."

Arthur William Browne married (first), September 10, 1870, at Greenpoint, Mary Paddock Hitchcock, a native of New Lots, Long Island, born August 4, 1851, a daughter of Joshua and Maria Louise (Pettit) Hitchcock, old and highly-respected residents of that

place, where the former was employed as a ship fastener and worked for a number of years at the Government Navy Yard, at Stevens Battery, Hoboken, and on the caissons for the Brooklyn Bridge. The first Mrs. Browne died in the year 1889 at Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, and Mr. Browne married (second), April 21, 1892, in New York City, Bessie Virginia Carman, a native of Canandaigua, New York, born August 23, 1869, a daughter of Myron A. and Helen J. (Streety) Carman, and a member of an old New York family. Dr. Myron A. Carman was for many years a practicing dentist in New York City.

The following resolution passed by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, on the event of the death of Mr. Browne, bears ample witness to the esteem in which he was held by the old concern to which he had devoted so many of the best years of his life:

In the sudden death on August thirtieth of Arthur W. Browne, long and honored employee of this company, not only the company but the dental profession as well, has met with a heavy loss. Identified for more than forty years with the designing of dental appliances, he is credited with the conception and development of more important improvement in the mechanical devices with which the practice of dentistry has been lifted to its present high estate, than any other man of his time. To the trained skill of an accomplished mechanic, with an unbounded knowledge of principles and materials, and an originality all his own, he added the artist's touch that made his inventions complete as they came from his hands. But it is not only his great services in improving dental appliances, whose loss we deplore. His personal character commanded our respect and confidence, and a warm esteem. We knew him as a friend and mourn his departure.

LIMBURG, Richard,

Financier.

Richard Limburg, whose death at his home in New York City, February 5, 1916, removed from this community one of the most popular figures in the business world, was a life-long resident of this place and most closely identified with its affairs for many years. His parents were old and highly-respected residents of New York, where Mr. Limburg, Sr., was a very successful banker and it was he that organized the great banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, which is one of the controlling factors of the financial world here to this day, and was himself a member thereof.

Born October 19, 1857, in New York City, Richard Limburg passed the early years of his childhood in his native place. When he grew a little older he was sent to the Charlier Institute, and upon completing his studies at this well-known school, he was sent by his father to Germany and there studied at several of the universities. Returning to this country, the young man became associated with the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, founded a number of years before by his father, and there was advanced so rapidly that at the death of the elder man, in the year 1881, he took his place as a member of the company. Later Mr. Limburg suspended business temporarily and went abroad. He traveled through Europe for two years and visited England, France and Germany, where he had studied in his youth. He was in England at the time of the coronation of King George V. In addition to this association, Mr. Limburg was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the New York Produce Exchange, being particularly prominent in the former. He was one of the governors of the Stock Exchange, but finally sold his seat in the year 1910, at the time of his general retirement from business life. The events connected with his retirement from the Exchange bear elo-

quent testimony to the universal affection that he inspired, his fellow-members presenting him with a silver loving cup, a tribute never before paid by the "Board." He was universally known there as "Dear old Dick." Mr. Limburg was a prominent figure in social and club circles, and was a member of the Harmonic Club, the Manhattan Club, both of New York City; and the Century Country Club and North Shore Country Club.

Richard Limburg was united in marriage, April 17, 1893, in New York City, with Clara Lehman, a daughter of Mayer and Babette (Newgass) Lehman, of this city, and the South. Mr. Lehman was for many years a large cotton operator. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He later came to New York and here was interested in banking, being one of the organizers and a member of the well-known firm of Lehman Brothers. Mrs. Lehman survives her husband and still resides in New York. She is eighty years of age. Their daughter, Mrs. Limburg, was educated in New York, attending Miss Williams' well-known private school for girls. One of her instructors there was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, now president of Columbia University. To Mr. and Mrs. Limburg three children were born, as follows: 1. Mabel M., who became the wife of J. H. Rosbach, to whom she has borne two children, Howard and Richard. 2. Richard P., who enjoyed a splendid education, attending for a time the Sachs Institute, after which he spent two years at the American Coit School at Munich, Germany; he then became a pupil at the Aukenthal School at Lousanne, Switzerland, and finally returned to the United States and completed his studies at Yale University; he has recently won his commission as lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army. 3. Alan, who also studied at the celebrated European schools attended by his brother, and later was a student at Yale University.

In every community of any size there is usually to be found one or more figures who, while holding no formal pledge of their fellow-citizens' esteem, such as public office or whatnot, are yet, in a manner, public men in a sense, public property even, because of the familiarity which they enjoy among all those with whom they come in contact. This particular kind of popularity, of which we can all recall instances, seems to be independent of well nigh every circumstance and is the possession alike of the brilliant and the simple, the high and the low. There seems to be but one qualification which insures it, namely, that essential democracy of outlook that is so nearly allied to the Christian virtue of charity, which causes a man to regard his fellows from the fundamental standpoint of their manhood, penetrating beneath the external circumstances of class, creed, race, and we had almost said, character. Where this character is to be found in any great degree there too we are almost sure to find that personal, almost intimate, sort of popularity that delights in giving nicknames and affectionate diminutives. Such was the case, as we have already seen, with Richard Limburg, his nickname of "Dear old Dick" being a perfect example of this kind of spontaneous affection among his fellows. It is true, of course, that in his case this winning trait was united with a very decided talent for business and practical affairs, so that he won for himself a high position in the business world, but this had nothing to do with the affection that he inspired, which was based wholly upon the inmost character of the man himself, a sort of essential good

cheer that seemed to radiate from him. The debt that we owe to the man who simply brings good cheer in his company, whose presence of its own virtue suggests comradery and good fellowship, is commonly underestimated. The man who builds up a great business, who erects a library or school, who establishes a park or donates a collection, is commented upon, his gift thought of as a sort of monument to his name, its value appraised and his title to note in a large measure gauged thereby. This is, of course, due to the fact that libraries and collections are tangible things which we can face familiarly, lay a yardstick upon, as it were, and compute in terms of dollars and cents, while in this age of what we choose to call practical common sense, we are apt to be somewhat confused, not to say abashed, in the face of a spiritual fact like honor or sentiment. And yet, taken in its larger aspect, is not a smile or an hour of warm friendship a better and more enduring monument to a man than a dozen shafts though they should be of alabaster? And, indeed, about these gifts, as bestowed upon us by some of the more positive and powerful personalities, there is something which to the sense bulks almost like a solid, ponderable thing. It is as though such friendship were as sheltering as a house, such good cheer as warming as a hearthstone when the blaze is kindled. Such a man was Richard Limburg, and such the substantial boon the friendship and cheer that he carried with him, and ever flung about for all to gather like a king's largesse.

NOTMAN, Peter,

Insurance Actuary.

The Notman family, of which Peter Notman was the founder in this country, and which is of Scotch origin, has been for many years one of the most prominent in that beautiful residential district of Brooklyn known as "The Heights." This district probably contains more of the typical atmosphere of the "City of Churches" than any other within its limits, and the old families that have become identified with it preserve even today the tradition and character of the older Brooklyn.

Peter Notman was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1820, and passed the first fourteen years of his life in his native place. As a lad he was exceedingly ambitious, and when fourteen he left "Auld Rockie" behind him and came to the New World to seek his fortune. This was in the year 1834, and he first settled at Philadelphia and there made his home for the better part of sixteen years. In 1850 he removed to the North and took up his abode in Brooklyn, while conducting his business across the river in New York City, becoming the general agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and for a time represented that concern with a high degree of success. Somewhat later he became associated with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and thus began an association that continued during the remainder of his life. He had already shown his ability as an insurance man as agent of the Franklin and he now made himself so valuable to the new company that he was rapidly advanced. He understood the insurance business thoroughly in all its details, and it was not long before he was appointed secretary of the company. He was then made vice-president and finally president. During the long period of years in which he held this office the business of the Niagara Company grew and developed greatly under his most capable management, and its present size and im-

portance is due to no one more than to Peter Notman. Finally, after his long service, Mr. Notman was obliged to resign from his office in the year 1889, on account of failing health, but even then did not entirely sever his association with the company, being elected chairman of its board of directors. His services to the insurance business was not confined to the mere building up of a great company's business, but were of a general character, the effects of which were felt throughout the insurance world. He was one of the committee which produced the form of insurance policy now in common use, and was himself the one chosen by his colleagues to draft the copy. The wording of the new form suggested by him was finally adopted and has since become the standard. Mr. Notman stood very high in insurance circles and in the financial world, and was at the zenith of his career one of the best-known business men of New York City. His judgment and foresight were proverbial, while his absolute integrity was never impeached. An unassuming, quiet man, he pursued his objectives with the greatest energy and industry and was indefatigable in overcoming the obstacles encountered in his path. These qualities always spell success, and in his case not less so than in others. His personal characteristics were equally admirable and his nature was one that endeared him to all whom he came in contact with. He was exceedingly domestic and found his chief happiness in the midst of his family. He was always tactful and kind in his dealings with others, and seemed to dislike hurting others as greatly as to be hurt himself. He was very charitable also, but so unostentatious that but few people realized how much he did in aid of those less fortunate than himself. Not only in his business career, but in the development of his character, the result was due in no small measure to his own efforts, so that he may be said to have been a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term. More than most men he lived his religion, translating its precepts into the terms of every-day conduct and turning to them as his guides in the practical ordering of his life.

Peter Notman was united in marriage with Jane C. Dunlop, a native of West Chester, Pennsylvania, her parents old and highly-respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Notman the following children were born: Charles P., mentioned at length below; Grant, mentioned below; George; and Edith, who makes her home in Brooklyn at the present time.

Charles P. Notman, eldest son of Peter and Jane C. (Dunlop) Notman, was born April 17, 1856, in his father's home in Brooklyn. He received the major portion of his education at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and upon graduating from that famous school, at the age of seventeen, at once began his long and successful business career by entering the employ of James W. Elwell & Company, dealers in sugar on a large scale. The office of this concern was situated on South street, New York City, and there the young man worked with the most praiseworthy industry that he might be found worthy of promotion. Doubtless this in itself would have been enough to advance him, but he had in addition an unusually good mind for business matters and an accuracy of judgment that rendered him of great value to his employers. They soon recognized him as a brilliant young man who was a great asset to the business and it was not long before he was admitted into partnership and became a member of the firm. He soon became its executive manager, and

under his direction the affairs of the company were extremely prosperous and the business grew and developed to great proportions. At length, however, ill health in the shape of a nervous breakdown caused Mr. Notman to withdraw, although at first with the intention of returning after gaining his health again. This was in the year 1916, but although he shortly recovered entirely he decided not to engage in business again and his last two years of life were spent in well-earned leisure. The company of which he was so long the head was very prominent in the commercial world here in New York, and also had many foreign associations, acting as American agent for the Fabre Steamship Line, whose vessels plied between Marseilles, France, and the port of New York.

Mr. Notman, in addition to his prominence in the business circles of the city, was also a conspicuous figure in the social world, and was a member of many clubs and other organizations. Among these should be mentioned the Hamilton Club of New York City; the Heights Casino Society of Brooklyn; the Crescent Athletic Club; the Garden City Golf Club, all of Brooklyn; and the Richmond Country Club of Staten Island. He was also a member of the Maritime Exchange of New York. He was intensely fond of music, was a great patron of that art and had an extensive acquaintance among musical people in Brooklyn and Manhattan. Mr. Notman was a man of broad sympathies, and his essentially strong character was softened by a genial, kindly personality that greatly endeared him to all his associates.

Grant Notman, son of Peter and Jane C. (Dunlop) Notman, was born December 30, 1865, in Brooklyn, and like his brother attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He then matriculated at Columbia University, where he took the usual classical course, and was graduated with the class of 1886. He had in the meantime decided to adopt the law for his career, a profession with which his family had already become prominently identified. Accordingly he remained at the university, studying in the famous law school there, from which he graduated with the class of 1890. He was admitted to the bar of New York immediately after, and at once entered the office of the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, one of the best-known legal partnerships in New York City, the Mr. Notman of the firm being a cousin. Here the young man showed himself of unusual ability, and eventually rose to become himself a member of the firm, which was then known as Butler, Notman & Mynderse. He remained thus associated until his death, January 12, 1918. Mr. Notman's abilities in the line of his chosen profession were remarkable. To a mind unusually brilliant and possessing the analytical powers so necessary to the lawyer, he added a profound knowledge of his subject, quite as rare. He was alert and prompt in his decisions, yet his judgment seemed always the result of mature and sober thought. He was a fine example of the type of lawyer who has been responsible for the forming of the great tradition of the American bar.

MALLORY, Charles,

Prominent in Mercantile Marine Affairs.

There are few names that have been more closely identified with the history of the American merchant marine during the generation just past than that of Charles Mallory, vice-president of the New York & Texas Steamship Company, and one of the representative business

men of the period. His death, which occurred July 8, 1918, was felt as a severe loss, not only by the great interests with which he was directly associated, but by the business world-at-large, and by a great number of personal friends and associates who valued him for his characteristics as a man.

Mr. Mallory was a member of an old Connecticut family, his great-grandfather, David Mallory, having been a native of Waterford, in that State, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. David Mallory was but a youth of sixteen years of age when he took the place of his father, who had been drafted for service in the Continental Army, and after serving for the six months required, enlisted for the remainder of the war. He later resigned and sailed on a privateer, was taken prisoner several times by the British, but was each time exchanged, and eventually won considerable prize money. After the war he was engaged in business as a butcher and also farmed to a considerable extent. He married Amy Crocker and they were the parents of ten children, of whom the eighth was Charles Mallory, the grandfather and namesake of the Mr. Mallory of this sketch.

Charles Mallory was a man of character and enterprise, and his early life was passed amid circumstances of some poverty, but he won his way upward to a position of prominence and prosperity. As a youth he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, a sail-maker, there to learn that trade, and after a number of vicissitudes he finally engaged in that business on his own account. He was successful and from that work gradually became interested in the building and sailing of vessels. He became the owner of a fleet of whaling ships and leased the Mystic Ship Yard from Captain Forsyth, where he built many vessels which afterwards became noted for the part they played in the Civil War. Charles Mallory married, February 22, 1818, Eliza Rogers, daughter of John and Hannah Rogers, of New London, Connecticut, and a descendant of an ancient and honorable family of Wiltshire, England, one of her ancestors being the martyr, John Rogers, who was burned at Smithfield for his faith. Charles Mallory and his wife were the parents of a number of children of whom Charles Henry Mallory was the founder of the great shipping business which so long bore his name, and the father of the Mr. Mallory of this sketch.

Charles Henry Mallory, son of Charles and Eliza (Rogers) Mallory, was born at Mystic Bridge, Stonington, Connecticut, September 30, 1818. His childhood was passed in his native place, where he attended the local public schools, which was later supplemented by a year at the private school of John Kirby at Stonington, one of the best-known institutions of the day. He then entered the sail-making establishment of his father and was thoroughly instructed in that craft. He was remarkably precocious, as may be judged from the fact that after completing an apprenticeship in this trade he was, 1833, but fifteen years of age. In the month of September of that year he went to sea before the mast. He was rapidly advanced in rank and in the year 1839, at the time of attaining his majority, he was made master of the brig "Appalachicola." In 1846 his father, then at the height of his business career, required the services of a confidential manager in the New York office of the concern, and chose for this position his son, who was thus launched upon his own career as an organizer. Mr. Mallory was actively connected with a number of commercial enterprises, especially those undertaken by his father, in the years that followed,

until in 1865 he founded the firm of C. H. Mallory & Company, a shipping and commission house. At first his only partner was the late Elihu Spicer, Jr., and the company remained so constituted until 1870, when his two sons, Charles and Henry Rogers Mallory, were admitted. Charles H. Mallory married, July 25, 1841, Eunice Denison Clift, daughter of Nathaniel and Eunice (Denison) Clift, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles, with whom we are here chiefly concerned; Fanny, who became Mrs. C. P. Williams; Henry Rogers, Kate, and Robert.

Charles Mallory, son of Charles Henry and Eunice D. (Clift) Mallory, was born January 18, 1845, at Mystic, Connecticut, and as a lad attended the schools of that place. He then became a pupil at the famous school of Dr. Gold at Green Hill, Cornwall, Connecticut, where he was prepared for college. He then entered Yale University, and after his graduation became a clerk in his father's establishment. He had become interested at an early age in the conduct of the business, an interest that was greatly fostered and developed by his training. In the office he was given a thorough grounding in business methods generally. Upon the death of his father the steamship line passed into the hands of the three young men, with Henry Rogers Mallory as president, Charles Mallory as vice-president, and Robert Mallory as treasurer. Charles Mallory took for his special activity the development of the construction work entered into by the concern. He was himself something of a genius in this line, and the many splendid vessels were the result of this genius, being constructed from plans and designs made by himself. This always remained his particular function until toward the end of his life he retired from active work.

Although the great steamship company of which he was vice-president was Mr. Mallory's chief concern and possibly his most notable achievement, he did not by any means limit his activities to its development. On the contrary, he was affiliated with many other interests, especially those in connection with the affairs of Port Chester, New York, where he made his home. He always took the keenest interest in the welfare of that place and contributed generously of both his time and fortune towards its advancement. One of the greatest services which he did for Port Chester was the founding and development of the present United Hospital of Port Chester, in association with a group of other public-spirited men. The idea of this hospital originated with Mrs. Mallory, and to its carrying out he devoted much of his time and energy. Prior to Mr. Mallory's connection with the institution it had been known as the "Ladies' Hospital" and was located in an old wooden structure. Mr. Mallory became a member of the advisory board, and his energy and foresight were principally instrumental in its transformation into the modern institution which is now one of the largest of its kind in Westchester county. He promoted both theoretically and practically the erection of the great modern structure on the Post Road and was elected first vice-president of the Hospital Association, a post which he continued to hold to the close of his life. He was always ready to contribute largely of his fortune to this institution, and it was his generosity which in a great measure enabled it to bridge over some difficult episodes in its history. At the time of his death Mr. Mallory was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League of New York, the Engineers' Club of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Club,

the Automobile Club of America, the Larchmont Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Greenwich Country Club, the Manursing Club, and a number of other organizations. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian and attended the church of that denomination at Port Chester. Among other important clubs with which Mr. Mallory was connected should be mentioned the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, the New York Athletic Club, and similar organizations in Canada and Florida. Mr. Mallory was exceedingly fond of fishing and gratified his taste in this direction whenever his time would permit. His winter home was at Brooklyn, but in 1904 he built his charming summer residence at Clifton-on-the-Sound, near Port Chester, and spent much time in arranging and beautifying the estate, with which his house was surrounded. It now abounds with beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees and it was there that he spent as much of his time as possible during the latter years of his life, living out-of-doors among his flowers and devoting his time to yachting, fishing and sailing.

Charles Mallory was united in marriage, October 23, 1872, at Milan, Ohio, with Maria Louise Dimon, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Dimon, and a member of an old New England family.

A friend of Mr. Mallory, who had known him for many years, remarked of him at the time of his death that "he was a good man and a fine gentleman," and these words accurately describe his character and personality. Indeed the great success which he achieved is attributable to no one factor more than to the strength of character which won for him justly the title of a good man. Without doubt, the fundamental virtues of courage and honesty formed the real basis of his character which was, however, endowed with many others, scarcely less noteworthy. He was a man of tolerant and charitable viewpoint, possessing a sympathetic feeling for others. He was a man of broad intellect and of a mind which was continually seeking to explore new realms of knowledge, a taste which he gratified throughout his life and which inevitably led him to become the well-informed and highly-cultivated man that he was. Thrown constantly with other brilliant minds from all parts of the world in the carrying on of his great business, he developed that cosmopolitan outlook which is the foundation of all true culture, a culture which was reflected in his every opinion and which made him the most delightful of comrades and friends. He was quite unostentatious in his loyalty to those with whom he was associated. Domestic in his feelings, he took his keenest pleasure in the association of his home life, and the long years of his union with Mrs. Mallory were unusually harmonious ones.

SOMMER, Edward Charles,

Business Man.

One of the representative business men of the City of New York, where he was born and of which he was a lifelong resident, was Edward Charles Sommer, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, and whose death at his home here, on October 7, 1917, was felt as a personal loss by a remarkably large circle of warm and faithful friends. Mr. Sommer was a son of Christopher Sommer, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in the year 1867 and settled in New York City. Here he engaged in the merchant

tailoring business and met with considerable success. He married, in New York City, Anna Schriener, like himself a native of Germany, but whom he met in this country.

Born November 19, 1875, in the City of New York, Edward Charles Sommer was sent to the public schools of his native place for his education. After completing his studies at these institutions, he took a commercial course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, and then began the active business of life by securing a position in a foundry. He thus became familiar with the practical side of this business, and made himself master of its every detail, for he was hard-working and industrious, and never abandoned a task until it was completed. After this most valuable experience he associated himself with his two brothers in an enterprise for the manufacture of chandeliers, and so continued for some eight years. He then decided to withdraw from this concern and take up the business alone, and this project he put into effect and for fourteen years ran his own establishment independently. He still continued to make chandeliers and met with a most gratifying success, building up and establishing a large and paying industry. At the close of the fourteen years he consolidated his concern with the similar one of his brothers, thus forming a still larger and stronger company. The new firm was known by the name of Roeser, Sommer Company for some time and then Mr. Sommer and his brother Charles purchased the interest of the other partners and became the sole owners, the business then being conducted under the style of the Sommer Lighting Fixture Company. It eventually developed into a very large and brilliantly successful industrial enterprise. Mr. Sommer was himself a most talented manager and possessed of an extraordinary amount of executive ability, and it was under his supervision that the great progress in the growth of the concern was made. He personally superintended all the work that was done there and as a result the product of the plant was of the very highest class and won the reputation of being a standard in that line of trade. His entire business career was an exceedingly active one, and he became a very well-known figure in the industrial world.

Mr. Sommer was always greatly interested in the welfare of the community in which he had elected to make his home, and his public spirit was manifested in many different ways and on various occasions. He was a delegate of the Tax Payers' Association of New York, and was identified with many public movements undertaken in the interest of the city. In his political belief he was a Republican, and was an active member of the New York City Republican Club. One of the strongest tastes of Mr. Sommer, one that was a direct racial inheritance, was that for music, nor was it a taste merely, but a highly-developed talent. He was the possessor of a fine tenor voice and was a member of many prominent singing clubs and associations, among which should be mentioned the Beethoven and Mozart Singing societies. His voice was always a good one, and as a boy he had sung at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Mr. Sommer was a man of great refinement and culture, a man who spontaneously acquired knowledge and education from the experiences of life. His reputation for honesty and square dealing was unsurpassed in the business world, and his personal relations were on no less high a plane. He was of a happy, even disposition and it was said of him

that his face always wore a smile. He was the life of any gathering where he appeared and indeed was particularly fond of informal social life. A man of broad, highly-cultivated sympathies, he never turned a deaf ear to legitimate appeals for help and his charities were many. His domestic instincts were also highly developed and he may be said to have lived for his family.

Edward Charles Sommer was united in marriage, October 22, 1902, at Brooklyn, New York, with Amelia Asborg, like himself a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1853. She was a daughter of Adolph Asborg. To Mr. and Mrs. Sommer two children have been born, Mildred and Irene.

COBLEIGH, Charles Carroll,

Business Man.

The name of Cobleigh first appears in English history in 1341, no doubt called into prominence by participation in the career of conquest upon which Edward III. was then entering, and which could not fail to evoke the spirit of this ancient race. The name has at different times been variously spelled, but the correct orthography is Cobleigh. The arms and crest are as follows:

Arms—Argent, two bars, and in chief three dunghill cocks, gules.

Crest—A dunghill cock or, crested, armed, wattled, and collared, gules.

The first of the line here under consideration was John Cobleigh, of Swansea, Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Cobleigh, son of John Cobleigh, was born January 5, 1672. He married Hannah Ward, born 1676, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Rice) Ward. Eleazer Ward was killed by Indians on April 20, 1676, at the age of twenty-seven years, and later his widow married Richard Taylor. Hannah Ward appears on some records as Hannah Taylor.

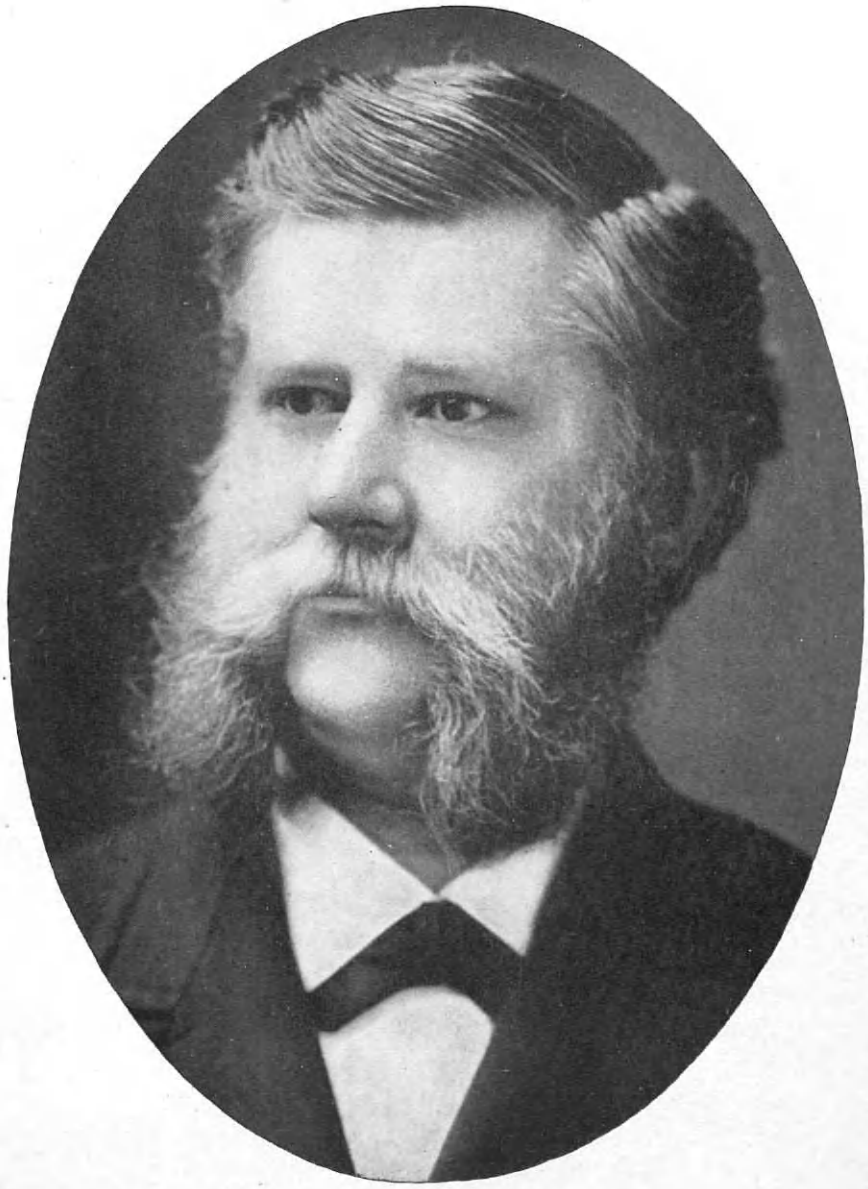
Nathaniel Cobleigh, son of Ebenezer Cobleigh, was born April 20, 1734. He married Rachel Whitcomb, daughter of Ephraim Whitcomb.

Nathaniel (2) Cobleigh, son of Nathaniel (1) Cobleigh, was born December 25, 1762. He married, January 3, 1793, Anna Brooks, born August 9, 1767, daughter of Matthew and Ruth Brooks.

Asa Brooks Cobleigh, son of Nathaniel (2) Cobleigh, according to the records of the town of Littleton, Massachusetts, was baptized December 31, 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Pepperill during the greater part of his mature years. He was captain of militia at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument. He married Mary Shattuck.

Charles Carroll Cobleigh, son of Asa Brooks and Mary (Shattuck) Cobleigh, was born in Pepperill, Massachusetts, June 26, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in his early life his parents removed to West Townsend, Massachusetts. As a young man he came to Boston and entered the employ of G. W. Simmons & Company, proprietors of Oak Hall, a clothing store on North street, one of the most famous in its day and a store that continued to prosper in that section long after the North End had ceased to be one of Boston's fashionable districts. He was with that firm for twenty-five years, becoming a buyer of clothing and winning the reputation of being one of the best clothing salesmen in the business. He retired from active business life about 1900.

Mr. Cobleigh took little interest in political affairs. Perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character were his strong domestic sentiments and



Charles C. Cobleigh

...can Historical Society

Engraved by J. J. Cade, New York.

Owen J. McMillan

habits, which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle, and rendered him its joy and light.

Mr. Cobleigh married Ellen F., daughter of Emery and Irene (Benjamin) Willard. They always attended and supported the Unitarian church.

Emery Willard, father of Ellen F. (Willard) Cobleigh, was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, April 13, 1826, and died February 25, 1872. When sixteen years old he came to Boston and worked at various things. At an early age he went into business for himself, in Brighton, as a dealer in coal, wood, lumber, lime and cement. He built up a large business and numbered among his customers many of the best-known people of Cambridge and surrounding territory. He took an active interest in this business up to the time of his death. His life is a fine example of a self-made man. Of their children, seven grew to maturity: Caroline I., married Edward M. Abbott; Martha M., Charles E., George H., Louisa M., married Edward M. Simmons; Ellen F., now Mrs. Cobleigh; and Alice, who died young. The family were all Unitarians.

McWILLIAMS, Owen James,

Master of Sea Transportation in World War.

The following arms were granted to William MacWilliams, whose daughter and heir, Isabel, married Sir John Seymour, Knight of Hache, high sheriff of County Southampton, A. D., 1434:

Arms—Per bend argent and gules three roses bendways counterchanged.

Crest—A pair of wings conjoined, the dexter or, the sinister gules, surmounted by a ducal coronet per pale counterchanged.

There is no name more widely-known among shipping circles in and about New York City than that of the late Owen James McWilliams, president of three great towing lines operating in New York harbor and neighboring waters, whose death on April 23, 1918, at his home on Jewett avenue, Jersey Heights, Jersey City, removed from the community a figure whose career, though all too brief, was most intimately identified with the growth and development of the transportation facilities of the community.

Mr. McWilliams was of Scotch-Irish extraction on the paternal side of the house. He was a son of James and Sarah E. (Daniels) McWilliams, of New Haven, Connecticut, and a grandson of Andrew and Tilenah (Drumheller) McWilliams, tracing his descent through his paternal grandmother from the old and distinguished Pennsylvania families of Drumheller and Houck. Andrew McWilliams was born at Carnmony, County Londonderry, Ireland, February 13, 1797, and came to this country as a young man. He settled finally at Mt. Carbon, Pennsylvania, and there his death occurred March 11, 1873. He married, March 28, 1828, Tilenah Drumheller, and they were the parents of the following children: Charles, John, George, James, the father of the Mr. McWilliams of this sketch; Frank, Daniel, Kate, Isabella and Mary Jane. James McWilliams spent most of his life at New Haven, and had large transportation interests on Long Island. He was the owner of the James McWilliams Towing Line, which later became one of the three great concerns controlled by his son, and was a prominent figure in the shipping world of that day.

Owen James McWilliams was born April 1, 1879, at New Haven, Connecticut, and as a lad attended the local schools of his native city. His parents

later removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, and there the youth became a student at St. Peter's College, where his studies were concluded. He left college in order to engage in business with his father, who was operating a fleet of towing steamers and barges in New York harbor and Long Island sound. In the large establishment of his father he learned the business from top to bottom in all its details, and became an expert on the subject of transportation by means of barges in the coastwise trade. He also gained considerable experience with steamships which later proved of value to him. The elder Mr. McWilliams died in the year 1904, and Owen James and his brother, Charles McWilliams, took over the management of the great business which, large as it was, was yet in process of rapid growth. The former became president of the James McWilliams Towing Company, the James McWilliams Blue Line and the New Haven Towing Line, and these three concerns, consolidated by him, are now doing the largest single business of the kind in local waters. Under the management of Mr. McWilliams, whose organizing and executive ability was remarkable, the development of the enterprise continued rapidly, but recently another factor has entered into the situation that has given a still greater acceleration to its growth. With the entrance of the United States into the great World War, and the consequent herculean task of transporting and maintaining modern armies of millions, three thousand miles from their base, the entire shipping situation of the world has been profoundly altered. Even with no additional problems to face, to perform such a task adequately would prove almost too heavy a burden for the total facilities of the allied nations, and when, in addition, the ravages of piratical submarines must be encountered, the problem necessarily became acute. In order to deal with the situation it became necessary that every type of transportation known should be impressed into service in order to release such vessels as were available for overseas use. This, of course, at once increased to a tremendous degree the burden upon barges in local traffic and the companies of which Mr. McWilliams was the head were obliged to call upon all their resources. The genius displayed by him in organizing his forces to meet this unexpected pressure was most notable, and called forth the highest praise from all who observed its results. The difficulties which he had to face were great from the outset, but these were immeasurably increased during the first winter (1917-18) of the war, owing to the cold, which in intensity and duration was unprecedented here and turned New York into a sort of Arctic region temporarily. The waters of the harbor and Long Island sound were frozen to such an extent that traffic was wellnigh impossible, while owing to the congestion of the railroads the demands for barge transport became greater than ever. In the face of such discouraging conditions, Mr. McWilliams kept a cool head and firm hand and succeeded in keeping a steady stream of tows between the city and other important points which largely relieved the congestion and was a great factor in saving what might have proved a very grave situation. As a matter of fact, the acuteness of war conditions succeeded in forcing a modification of the transportation situation which is, in some ways, desirable and which Mr. McWilliams had foreseen. The barge as a means of transporting goods, although somewhat slow, has many advantages, especially in the case of large and heavy material, such as ma-

Josephine A. Williams

Clara Elizabeth McWilliams

chinery or construction steel, and this fact was gradually coming to be realized by shippers of such commodities even before the war had made their use a necessity. What, therefore, Mr. McWilliams had foreseen and worked for has now been realized in a measure, and more barges are in use between Atlantic ports than ever before and between points at a greater distance from one another than had before been thought feasible. Of these various circumstances Mr. McWilliams was quick to avail himself, and the growth to its present enormous proportions of the business has been the result, while a large additional development to be expected in the future has been foreseen and provided for. Mr. McWilliams' interest in the business in which he was engaged was never a selfish one, for he always kept the welfare of the entire system of barge transportation at heart and strove to advance it by every means in his power. One of these means was the organization of the Long Island Sound Barge Operators, for which he was chiefly responsible, and of which he was the supervisor until the time of his death. This organization, which is under the supervision of the United States Shipping Board, includes all the Long Island sound shipping interests and is devoted to the purpose of promoting the business generally of all its members.

Owen James McWilliams was united in marriage, December 18, 1899, with Josephine L. Hogan, of Tuxedo Park, New York, a daughter of Edward J. and Elizabeth (Fadden) Hogan. Mr. and Mrs. Owen James McWilliams are the parents of one child, Clara Elizabeth, born March 23, 1901, who resides with her mother at No. 130 Jewett avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.

(The Tierney Line).

Through her mother, Elizabeth (Fadden) Hogan, born in 1848, at Hanwell, Middlesex county, England, Mrs. Josephine L. McWilliams is descended from the old and distinguished Tierney family of Middlesex and Sussex counties, England. Margaret (Tierney) Fadden, mother of Elizabeth Fadden, was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1866, accompanied by her daughter, Elizabeth Fadden, and settled in New York. The Tierneys were very noted in England and Ireland, where the members gained distinction in the service of those countries. A coat-of-arms was granted by the English Government to Sir Matthew-John Tierney, M.D., who was born November 24, 1776, at Brighthelmstone, Middlesex county, England. Sir Matthew obtained a second patent dated May 5, 1834, with remainder to his brother, Edward Tierney, of Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, Ireland, Esquire, one of the crown solicitors for Ireland. Sir Matthew, created a Baronet, December 19, 1818, was physician in ordinary to his Majesty. He was a great physician and noted man. Members of the Tierney family early migrated to Ireland, and later returned to Middlesex county, England. The Tierney coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Azure, a sword in pale, proper, pommel and hilt, gold, supported by two lions, counter-rampant, double queued, or, on a chief, ermine, two trefoils slipped, vert.

Crest—On a mount, vert, a pheasant, proper, ducally gorged, or.

The record of Mr. McWilliams' achievement is truly an extraordinary one in view of his comparatively short life. A career begun so brilliantly could not but promise still more brilliantly for the future, and when it was cut so abruptly short, his powers and faculties having only just reached their full development, his energy at its prime, his accomplishment but in the threshold, it came as a

terrible shock to his many friends and associates, and was felt, indeed, as a loss by the community generally. But although the mere record is remarkable enough it cannot give a fully adequate idea of the place held by him in the community. It was not only that he held responsible and important posts at an extremely youthful age, it was not only that he was so active in carrying out really valuable works, but rather in virtue of a certain vitality in the man which made him seem an essential part of everything that he undertook and kept him the virtual leader in a hundred diverse matters. His work in the cause of organizing local shipping facilities not only affords a most striking example of this quality, but has proved a public benefaction, an advantage to his country in the time of its supreme emergency. In all his relations with his fellows he took and held the generous and altruistic position, the manly position in which every man of right thinking and energy might wish to find himself, striving for the common weal with a splendid enthusiasm and a self-forgetfulness that won the trust of all men. So many were the interests with which he was associated, so many the movements with which his activities were identified, that no account of the community's affairs during this epoch would be complete without reference to him and his work, and his death has left a gap that will not readily be filled or soon forgotten.

(The Drumheller Line).

(I) Dewalt Drumheller, the founder of this family in America, arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1751 or thereabouts. He received a grant of land from the Colonial authorities, consisting of fifty acres in Berks county, the survey of which was returned to the surveyor-general of the Province, October 25, 1752. The old records show that he was living in Ruscomb, Manor township, Berks county, in 1858, and later removed to Rockland township in the same county, but the fact that the name of Dewalt Drumheller appears on the tax list of Williams township, Northampton county, from 1777 to 1788, seems to point to the likelihood of his having eventually made his home there. He married Anna Maria Lattick, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John. 2. John Leonhard, born 1734, died about 1809. 3. Jacob, of Exeter township, Berks county, who served as a private in the company of Captain John Reese in the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Arthur St. Clair, from January 5, 1776, to November 25 of the same year; then as private in Captain Bower's company, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Daniel Brodhead, and finally in Captain Finney's company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment; he died prior to March 2, 1784, when his estate was administered. 4. Nicholas, mentioned below. 5. John George, born July 10, 1756, baptized at the Mertz Church, Berks county; he served as a private in the militia of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and with the Rangers on the frontiers, 1778 to 1783. 6. Adam. 7. Catherine. 8. Elizabeth.

(II) Nicholas Drumheller, son of Dewalt and Anna Maria (Lattick) Drumheller, was born in the year 1750, and according to the "Collections" of the Rev. A. Stapleton, D.D., of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, where the birth is recorded, he was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1777, Nicholas Drumheller took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and two years later was

living in Earle township with his wife. Some time after 1790 they removed to Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, where his death occurred March 27, 1823. He married Catherine ——, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. David. 2. Philip. 3. Abraham, of Little Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, died prior to November 6, 1837, when his friend, Frederick Baker, was appointed guardian of his four children, David, Jesse, Isaac and Nicholas, whose mother was also deceased at that time. 4. Daniel. 5. Martin, of Jackson township, Northumberland county, died about 1853, when Adam Drumheller was appointed guardian of his two children, Senary and Susannah. 6. Nicholas, died intestate in Jackson township, Northumberland county, prior to November 6, 1854, leaving a widow, Elizabeth. 7. Susannah. 8. John, mentioned below. 9. Jacob.

(III) John Drumheller, son of Nicholas and Catherine Drumheller, of Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, was born about 1785, in that place. He removed to Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he owned one hundred and seven acres of land, upon which he settled. He died there November 17, 1836. He married Catherine Houck, a member of the old Houck family which is also mentioned in this sketch, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Jacob, married Elizabeth ——. 2. Elizabeth, became the wife of George Hardesty, of Schuylkill county. 3. Susan, became the wife of Conrad Beidleman, of Schuylkill county. 4. Mary, married (first) —— Harman, (second) —— Smith, and (third) —— Wogel. 5. John, who resided in Schuylkill county. 6. Tilenah, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, who became the wife of Daniel Geiger.

(IV) Tilenah Drumheller, daughter of John and Catherine (Houck) Drumheller, was born April 3, 1812. She married, March 28, 1828, Andrew McWilliams, as given above.

(The Houck Line).

(I) John Houck, of Earle township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, was born about the year 1750, and served in the company of militia commanded by Captain John Jacobs in the Revolution. The time of his service is not known, but his name appears in connection with a record stating that this company was in need of supplies. Earle township, in which he lived, was formed from a part of Oley township and there, in 1784, John Houck was living on a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land owned by him. He subsequently removed from Berks to Columbia county and settled in Catawissa township, where his death occurred some time prior to November 25, 1819, when letters of administration on his estate were granted to John Drumheller. John Houck married Christina Storg, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John, Jr., born May 21, 1778, and baptized in Oley Church, June 28, 1778. 2. Daniel, born June 25, 1780. 3. Catherine, mentioned below. 4. Jacob, born July 26, 1784. 5. Elizabeth, born December 10, 1786. 6. John Stephen, born September 16, 1789. 7. Anna Maria, born January 21, 1791. 8. Abraham, born June 5, 1793. 9. Susannah, born March 19, 1795.

(II) Catherine Houck, third child of John and Christina (Storg) Houck, was born about 1782, at Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and became the wife of John Drumheller, about 1809. They were the parents of Tilenah Drumheller, the paternal grandmother of Owen James McWilliams.

DREW, David Fogg,

Physician, Public Official.

Following in the footsteps of his honored father, Dr. David Fogg Drew gave his life to the battling of disease and the relief of distressed humanity. Skillful in his diagnosis of disease as well as in the application of the remedy, he was most unselfish in his devotion to his profession, allowing no call to go unheeded if it were possible to meet it, even when there was no likelihood of fee or reward. To his high professional attainments he added a strong sense of moral responsibility, omitting no opportunities to do good, as physician, friend or citizen. Kindly and generous in disposition, he won all hearts, and in the many homes to which he was called he was as much the dear friend as the trusted physician. He met squarely all life's responsibilities, shirked no duty, but answering every roll call fought worthily the battle of life, and won the Divine benediction, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Dr. David Fogg Drew was descended from a long line of worthy ancestors, the name Drew being one of the oldest in New England. The name is found in England, Scotland and Wales, and occurs in the early Colonial records of New England. The Drew, or as it is sometimes spelled, Drewe, family of England descends from an early noble Norman. The line can be traced through centuries. According to a preamble to the Drew pedigree, given by the King of Arms, "The ancient and knightly family of Drew of Devonshire are lineal descendants from Richard, Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William the Conqueror. Descendants of this line are now residents at Drewscliffe, Devonshire. On their escutcheon (coat-of-arms) is an ermined lion, passant, gules, langued and armed. The quarterings show intermarriages with the Cliffords and other noble families. Members of this family accompanied William the Conqueror to England, took part in the battle of Hastings in 1066, and were granted lands in Devon, Hereford and elsewhere. The grants are enrolled in the Doomsday book.

The arms of the Drew family, of Drews Court, Limerick, descended from County Devon, England, are thus described in Burke's General Armory, page 300, and Burke's Landed Gentry, page 367:

Arms—Ermine, a lion passant gules, langued and armed.

Crest—A bull's head erased sable, in the mouth three ears of wheat or.

Motto—*Drogo nomen et virtus arma dedit.*

(I) The first American ancestor of the Drew family was a grandson of Sir Edward Drew, of Drewscliffe, Devonshire, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589. Of his descendants many may be found in New England, among them being early settlers in Dover, Portsmouth, Madbury, and Durham, New Hampshire; also in Newfield, Maine. Those settling in the last-named town were from Durham. Thomas Drew, undoubtedly the ancestor of the Drews of Newfield, was born in Durham, in 1632, and had a son, Joseph Drew, who married, in 1690, a daughter of Rev. Hugh Adams, of that town, a relative of the presidents of that name. Elijah Drew, son of Joseph Drew, was baptized in Dover, May 24, 1741. He was one of the pioneers of that town, going from there to Durham, and purchasing a large tract of wild land known as the Cape Ann right. Having made a clearing and built a house he brought his family there in 1789, and later became an extensive farmer. At the first town meeting, April 15, 1794, he was chosen moderator, and was thenceforward active in public affairs, serving as first select-

man, town clerk and assessor, and justice of the peace. His homestead was located at Drew's Corner, a half-mile east of Drew's pond, and he owned several other farms. At his death, probably in Milton, New Hampshire, he was about ninety-four years old. He was twice married; it is supposed that the maiden surname of his first wife was Chellis, and they were the parents of six children. He married (second) Abigail Claridge, and they were the parents of three children: Lois, Stephen and John Adams.

Stephen Drew, M.D., son of Elijah and Abigail (Claridge) Drew, was either born in Newfield, or went there with his parents from Durham in early childhood. Having pursued the preliminary study of medicine, he entered Harvard Medical School, where he graduated. He began practice in Conway, but after a short time, about 1818, he located in Milton, New Hampshire, the locality known as Milton Three Ponds, and in all probability was the first resident physician in Milton. He practiced medicine and surgery there and in surrounding towns for nearly sixty years, and was prominent and popular, both professionally and otherwise, serving in all of the important public offices of the town. His church affiliations were with the Congregationalists. He was a Master Mason. In politics he was in later years a Republican. He died in Milton, February 28, 1872. He was married in Wakefield, New Hampshire, to Harriet Watson, who died in Evanston, Illinois, daughter of Stephen Watson, of Wakefield, the maiden name of her mother being Fogg. Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Drew were the parents of four children.

David Fogg Drew, M. D., second child of Stephen and Harriet (Watson) Drew, was born in Milton, February 5, 1820. His early education was acquired in the schools of Milton, Wolfboro and Rochester, New Hampshire. He was prepared for college at the Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth College and there took the A.M. degree with the class of 1842. The succeeding two years were devoted to the study of medicine under the direction of his father, but in 1844 he turned his attention to educational pursuits, and for a year was principal of the Rochester, New Hampshire, Academy. In 1845 he became a law student in the office of Daniel M. Christy, of Dover; later studied with Theodore Otis, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, also with Willey & Hutchins, of Boston, and after his admission to the Suffolk bar in 1847 he began the practice of law in that city. In 1849 he removed to New York City, where he opened a law office, but was shortly afterward induced to accept the mastership of one of the metropolitan schools, which position he retained for some time. In 1853 he resumed the study of medicine at the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1855, and he began the practice of medicine in Woburn, Massachusetts, where he remained about one year. In 1857 he removed to Lynn, and established himself in that city. He practiced there successfully during the remainder of his life, a period of nearly thirty years. For several years he served as city physician. His practice was large, and he was the trusted physician of many of Lynn's most prominent families, who held him in high esteem for his professional ability, genial disposition, and kindly regard for the welfare of the community-in-general. He was much interested in educational affairs, serving on the Lynn school board for nine years, and his varied professional training, together with his practical experience as a teacher in his earlier days, enabled him to render unusu-

ally efficient services in behalf of public education. In politics he supported the Republican party. He united with the Congregational church at the age of fifteen. He died in Lynn, February 13, 1886.

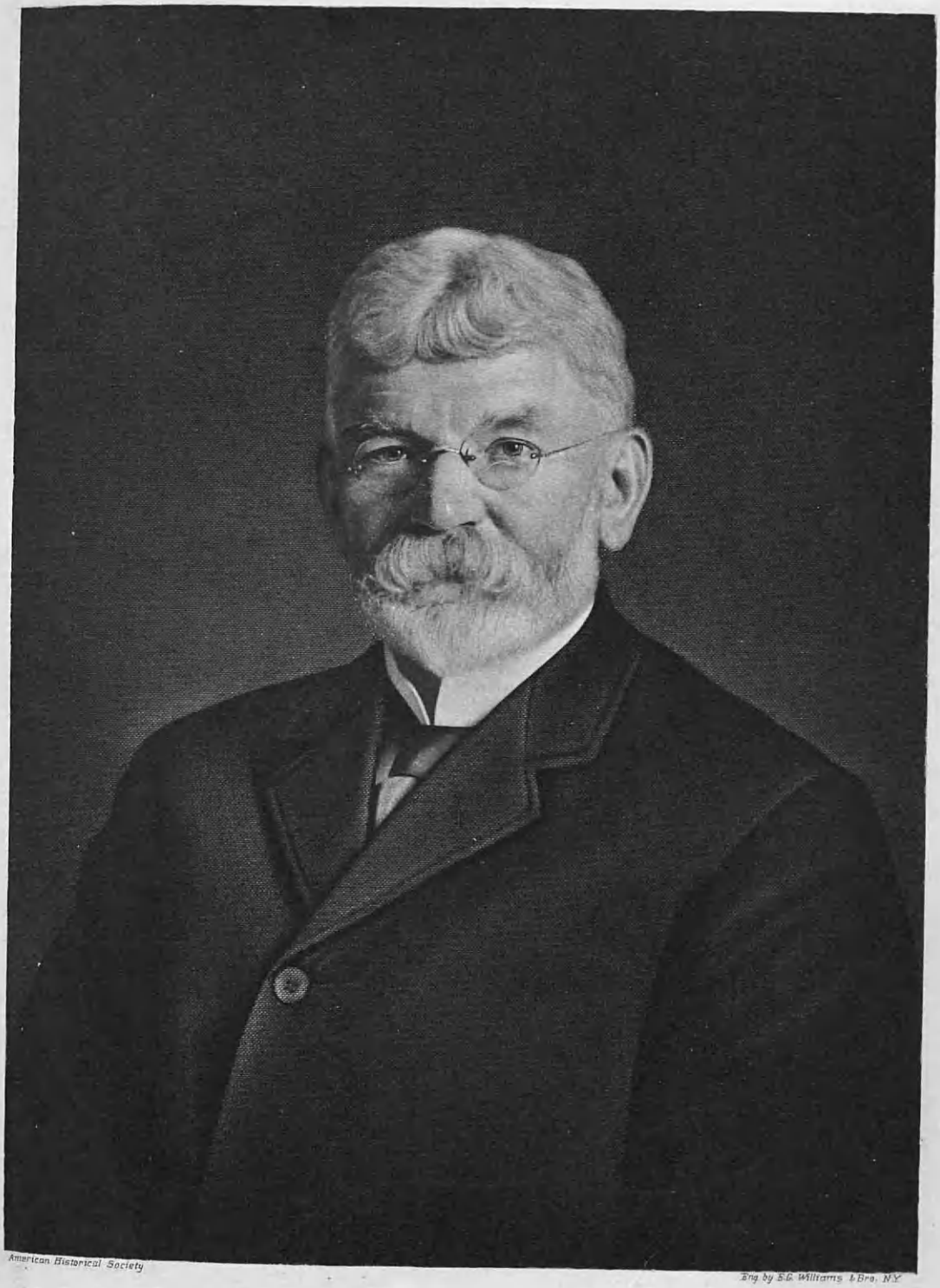
In May, 1856, Dr. Drew was united in marriage with Olivia Gilman, who died October 11, 1918. She was a daughter of Winthrop Watson Gilman, of New York, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Gilman, who went there from Waterville, Maine. Nathaniel Gilman was a wealthy merchant of Waterville, and one of the most prominent citizens of his day, also later a prominent leather merchant of New York City many years. He died at his summer home in Waterville, in 1859. He was twice married. Winthrop Watson Gilman was a successful leather merchant in New York City. He established tanneries, factories, etc., in Sullivan county, New York. He married Deborah Tupper, of Fairfield, Maine. His summer residence was located at Gilmans, Sullivan county, New York, and he died there in December, 1885, surviving his wife, whose death occurred in July, 1881. They were the parents of seven children. Dr. and Mrs. David Fogg Drew became the parents of four children, as follows: Carrietta Helen and Clara Olivia, both of whom reside at the old home in Lynn, Massachusetts; Alice Gilman, who became the wife of George L. Preble, of Lynn; Lillian Watson, who was united in marriage with John R. Honors, and they are the parents of two children, Dorothy Drew and Virginia Olivia, and they are making their home in Swampscott, Massachusetts.

Undoubtedly one of the strongest impulses of Dr. David Fogg Drew was his fondness for his home and family. He loved his home and he loved all the members of his household and the planning of their happiness occupied a great share of his time. This fondness, however, extended beyond the immediate family to a host of good friends which his personal attractions and virtues had gathered about him, and there were few pleasures that he relished more than receiving a group of such about his hospitable hearth, and indulging in the informal intercourse of intimate friendship. The attractions that won so many friends were not, however, of the surface merely, but had their basis in the strong and sterling virtues of the typical New England character, a fact well proven by the firmness with which those friendships were retained through the course of years. He was most progressive, not wedded to any hobbies or theories, but by association with his brethren in the medical profession, by reading and studying, he kept well abreast of all medical or surgical discoveries and treatment. He was the "model doctor," adding to his well-proven skill, sympathy, gentleness and friendliness. He was the soul of honor and his life was one untouched by unkind criticism, and in his passing away his family lost a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the people of Lynn lost a faithful and untiring friend.

WHITNEY, Arthur Eastman,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

Some men are seen at their best as founders and organizers, while the genius of others bend towards invention, or to the upbuilding and maintenance of enterprises which have been inaugurated by those of initiative ability. Occasionally, however, we meet one who combines the talents of an organizer and the genius of the inventor with the ability to develop, enlarge and sustain.



American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Arthur E. Whitney

Probably nothing has contributed more to the increase of commerce and general prosperity than has been made by our manufacturers, and therefore to them go forth our sincerest praise. The man who achieves success solely by well-directed efforts of his own natural abilities and strength of character is a type which has always from time immemorial ever appealed with peculiar force to all.

Conspicuous among these was Arthur Eastman Whitney, of Winchester, Massachusetts, generally beloved, and justly honored for his sterling worth, high principles and unswerving integrity. There are some men who seem to take hold of the public heart and hold it after they have been taken away, not by flashes of genius or brilliant services alone, but by kindness and the force of personal character and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all trials of life. They are in sympathy with all that is useful, pure and good in the community in which they reside, while the community itself cheerfully responds by extending to them respectful admiration and sincere affection. Such a man was Arthur Eastman Whitney, and as a business man and as a citizen he was indeed in many ways a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorned deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations, either in his own employ, or among his customers and correspondents. No amount of gain could allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regarded as the cornerstone of the temple of trade, without which it could not stand.

The death of Arthur Eastman Whitney, which occurred in Winchester, Massachusetts, January 15, 1918, meant the removal of a man who was blessed by nature with many gifts of a high order, and the general feeling of the public was well expressed in the many resolutions and obituary notices mentioned at the time of his death. Here something should be recorded concerning the illustrious ancestry of Mr. Whitney. The name Whitney belongs to a knightly family of remote English antiquity, founded by Eustane, living in the tenth century, and styled DeWhitney, from the lordship of Whitney which he possessed. The present form of the name has been established for about four centuries. The American Whitneys of to-day justly claim the blood of many families whose names are most familiar in English history. The parish of Whitney, the ancestral home of the Whitney family, is situated in the county of Hereford, upon the extreme western border of England, adjoining Wales. The Anglo-Saxon derivation of the name Whitney is evidently from "hewit," white, and "ey," water, the name meaning white water. De Whitney (de, meaning "of") came to be gradually regarded as the family name, but in the course of time this prefix was dropped and the name became Whitney, as it is to-day. We unfortunately have no space in this memoir to speak of the distinguished members of the early Whitney race in England, or to enlarge upon the distinguished careers of many of its modern American members. This has been done in several meritorious genealogies published in the United States. The Whitney family were entitled to a coat-of-armor, as long ago as the early Crusaders, and the armorial ensign translated from the Latin into English is "Gallantly uphold the Cross." The Whitney coat-of-arms is a shield with a blue ground on which is a large cross formed of checkerboard squares of gold and red, above which, as a crest, was a bull's head, cut

off at the neck, black, with silver horns tipped with red. A cross on an ancient coat-of-arms indicated that it belonged to a Crusader.

The birth of Arthur Eastman Whitney occurred in Winchester, Massachusetts, July 5, 1847, the oldest son of Joel and Esther Maria (Treadwell) Whitney. He was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of the English immigrant ancestor, John Whitney, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in the early part of the sixteenth century, and died there June 7, 1673, aged eighty-four years. On his maternal side he descended from the Rodgers and Treadwell families of Ipswich, Massachusetts, one of his first ancestors in this country being Rev. Nathaniel Rodgers, first minister in Ipswich, and a direct descendant of John Rogers, burnt at the stake in England. A suitable bronze tablet at Ipswich marks the dwelling place of Nathaniel Rodgers. The Treadwells are also a notable Ipswich family, one of their number, Daniel Treadwell, was professor of mechanics at Harvard, and the "Theologian of the Golden Rule," described in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Professor Treadwell was a great mechanic not only by profession but by actual work, as he invented machinery for making ropes which did away with hand-made ropes. Mr. Whitney's great-grandfather was Lieutenant Levi Whitney, who was a member of Captain James Hosley's company, Colonel William Prescott's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge, and served as first lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Asa Whitney, son of Lieutenant Levi Whitney, and the grandfather of Arthur Eastman Whitney, was president of the Reading Railroad, and one of the founders of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He amassed a large fortune in this business, which he distributed with a wise yet a generous hand. At his death he bequeathed $50,000 to the Pennsylvania University for the benefit of mechanics, and as much more to hospitals and other charities. He was a man of great attainments, a natural scholar, and of a very generous nature, and in every way was a splendid product of New England education, of ninety years ago.

Joel Whitney, youngest son of Asa Whitney, and father of Arthur Eastman Whitney, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, June 8, 1807. In 1844 he came to South Woburn, now Winchester, and here, as an inventor and machinist, he established a plant which became famous. He was a close friend and adviser of the inventors Goodyear and Haywood when they were struggling with their early experiments upon India rubber, and he made many improvements in the process of making the first steel saws and other woodworking machinery. As his life progressed he took front rank as an inventor and made many inventions in machinery used in the manufacture of rubber and for the manufacture of leather. His work is found in all parts of the world, and a list of his varied inventions would be, if it could be inserted here, a monument to his industry and ability. He lived a useful and happy life and passed to his reward, December 2, 1892, in Winchester, Massachusetts, in the eighty-fifth year of his long and eventful life, and his memory is much honored by all who knew him.

Arthur Eastman Whitney was one of Winchester's most prominent citizens. He continued the business founded by his father in the plant formerly situated at the corner of Main street and Waterfield road, and which was removed a few years

ago to its new site on North Main street, gradually devoting the larger part of the business to the manufacture of leather-making machinery, and this plant is the foremost of its kind in the entire country. In addition to carrying on his extensive business, Mr. Whitney interested himself in inventing other kinds of machines for various purposes. As a mechanical engineer, inventor and machinist, he proved himself equal to his ancestors. He was largely honored by various town offices, and during his lifetime held the following positions of trust: Selectman, 1889, 1890, 1891; committee on town and public plots, 1891; committee on widening Main street, 1891; committee on electric lights and plant, 1892; trustee of town library, 1892, 1895, 1898, 1901; committee on changes in town government, 1893; committee on bequests and trust funds, 1895; committee on town seal, 1895; trustee of Asa Fletcher fund, 1896; appropriations committee, 1899, 1904, 1909; committee on public dump, 1900; committee on Manchester Field, 1902; committee on observation of Old Home Week, 1902; committee on consolidation of town offices, 1903; committee on advisability of one clerk for all boards, 1903; committee on Poor Farm, 1904; committee on revenue from Linden Street House, 1909; water and sewer board, 1912 to 1917; committee on town hall heating and ventilation, 1912; committee on site for Federal post office building, 1913; committee on streets, 1913; committee for names for bridges on Main street and Waterfield road, 1916; and committee on property account, 1916.

In addition to all the aforesaid services rendered the town of his nativity, he was one of the most active influences in making Winchester the choice residential town that it is today. He always displayed a deep interest in the local history of Winchester, and in 1890 was the moving spirit in promoting the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first white settlement, the first house in the old town of Woburn being built in the present incorporate limits of Winchester. He wrote many articles on the ancient history of Middlesex county, and delivered papers before historical societies and local organizations on subjects of current interest and local history. Throughout his life he was always an ardent fisherman, and in late years had championed the local fishermen in their contest for fishing privileges in the reservoirs. Always a decided exponent of his opinions, he never failed to carry his arguments to the highest court, and the recent defeat of the proposed town manager form of government for Winchester was largely due to his active opposition. He was a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the American Unitarian Association, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; one of the founders of the Winchester Young Men's Club, of which he was a charter member and past president, and a member of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Whitney married (first) in 1878, Alice Fletcher, of Winchester, who died in 1901. He married (second) Alice Emma Marston, of Arlington, who survives him. He is survived by two sons by his first wife, namely: Robert Fletcher and Harold Treadwell, and one son by his second wife, Joel Marston.

KERR, Robert Floyd,

Educator, Litterateur.

Robert Floyd Kerr is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather, John Kerr, being an early settler of Franklin

county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Samuel Kerr, who married Nancy Gwynn, was identified with Harrisburg, Ohio.

Professor Kerr was born at Sugar Grove, Indiana, April 12, 1850, a son of Andrew J. and Nancy (Sayers) Kerr. His father was a farmer, and young Kerr received his preparatory education in the country schools and was graduated at Indiana Asbury, now De Pauw, University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in 1877, receiving the degree of A.B., the same college in 1880 conferring on him the degree of A.M. After his graduation he taught school for a year at Kentland, Indiana, and was superintendent of schools for Newton county, Indiana, in 1878-79. In the latter year he went to Japan, where he was professor of English and mathematics in Too Gijuku College at Hirosaki. He remained in Japan two years, and on his return to America engaged in business as a civil engineer, and in 1884 was principal of the high school at Blair, Nebraska. He was appointed in 1885 professor of political economy in Dakota Agricultural College, then just established. He became in 1889 professor of history and political science in the State Agricultural College of South Dakota at Brookings, South Dakota. He filled this chair in the college faculty until the winter of 1891-92, which was spent in Europe studying the economic and social problems of the continental cities. On his return from abroad he took a post-graduate course in economics at the University of Chicago. From 1895 to 1898 he was superintendent of schools of Brookings county, South Dakota, and from 1899 to 1904 librarian and instructor in civics at the South Dakota Agricultural College. He was for two years private secretary to Governor Elrod, of South Dakota, and on March 1, 1909, he became editor of the "Minnesota and Dakota Farmer," published at Brookings, South Dakota, this being later sold to the Orange Judd Company.

In addition to his class work he has made contributions to current literature in the line of social science. He was in 1901 one of the founders and ex-president of the South Dakota State Historical Society, and has contributed articles on South Dakota history and topics to newspapers, encyclopedias and historical publications. He is the author of "Block Map and Manual of South Dakota," 1906. A Republican in politics, he was a member of the South Dakota House of Representatives in 1911 and 1913. In Masonic circles he has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Brookings. On March 1, 1909, he became secretary of the Brookings Building and Loan Association. Professor Kerr is a member of the Methodist church. He is unmarried.

DODGE, Joseph Dole,

Representative Citizen.

New England enterprise is proverbial, and justly so, for perhaps no other section of our great country, or indeed of the entire world, has in proportion to its population produced so many pioneers in the various branches of human industry as has this small region. Peopled generally by men whose strong sense of religion and personal freedom drove them to forsake the securities and comforts of a long-established home, together with every tie of family affection and patriotism, for the untried wilderness, its people today may be considered as worthy successors of their bold ancestors, and it is not surprising that from a beginning so well nigh desperate has arisen a type of hardy and venturesome men.

American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Joseph Dole Dodge

A fine example of the best New England character was the late Joseph Dole Dodge, whose death, which occurred on the farm where he spent his youth and practically all of his native life, on June 1, 1915, was a severe loss to his many friends and acquaintances. He was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 1, 1834, a son of Joseph Thomas and Sarah Palmer (Jewett) Dodge, both of whom were representative of old New England families.

The name Dodge has been traced to a remote period in England, and has been very widely distributed over the United States, beginning with the earliest settlement of the New England colonies. It has been distinguished in law and letters, in divinity, in war, in politics, and in every leading activity of the human family, and is still identified with the progress of events in Massachusetts and other States. It has turned out from Harvard nineteen graduates, from Yale a dozen, from Dartmouth ten, from the University of Vermont ten, from Columbia College eight, Union College six, Andover Theological Seminary five, Dowdoin College five, University of Wisconsin five, Brown University three, Colby University three, Williams College two and Middlebury College one. The record of the Colleges of Heraldry in England show the coat-of-arms granted to Peter Dodge, of Stockworth, County of Chester, in 1306, and later a patent to John Dodge, of Rotham, in the County of Kent, in 1546. It is declared that he was descended from Peter Dodge, of Stockworth. The name is found frequently in various sections of England, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were Dodges of honorable character and connection in the counties of Cheshire, Kent, Norfolk and Down. On the eleventh of May, 1629, there sailed from the harbor of Yarmouth, England, the "Talbot," a vessel of three hundred tons, and the "Lion's Whelp," a neat and nimble ship of one hundred and twenty tons, and they arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, on the twenty-ninth of the June following. This marks the arrival of the first of the name of Dodge in America.

John Dodge and his wife, Marjorie, resided in Somersetshire, England, and among their children was William, who was the eldest. He (William) settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629, having come here as a young man, shortly after being married. He came to America on a tour of investigation, and at that time he did not bring his wife with him, but he later returned to England and upon returning to America he brought his wife. Practically all of the name of Dodge in the north-eastern part of Massachusetts are descended from this William Dodge.

Thomas Dodge, grandfather of Joseph Dole Dodge, was a descendant in the eighth generation from William Dodge, the immigrant ancestor of practically all of the name of Dodge in New England. Thomas Dodge, in early life, was a sailor, but later became a farmer, as was also Joseph Thomas Dodge, father of Joseph Dole Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas Dodge were the parents of three children, Joseph Dole being the only one to reach maturity, the other two, who were daughters, dying in early childhood.

Sarah Palmer (Jewett) Dodge, mother of Joseph Dole Dodge, was a representative of one of the oldest of New England families. The records of the Jewett family in America begins with the settlement of Rowley, Massachusetts. In 1638 about sixty families, led by Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, came from Yorkshire, England, and began the settlement of Rowley early the following season. Among these pio-

neers were the brothers, Maximilian and Joseph Jewett, men of substance from Bedford, Yorkshire, England, and they were the ancestors of all the Jewetts in this county, a large family, which included many members of distinction in various walks of life.

Joseph Dole Dodge received but a common school education, having attended the public schools of Ipswich, but at the age of seventeen he was compelled to abandon his schooling and take up the more serious problems of life. During the school terms he would live with his grandfather in Ipswich, but upon leaving school he went to live with his great-uncle, Paul Dole, on the Dole farm in Rowley, Massachusetts, remaining on that farm until the death of Mr. Dole, from whom Mr. Dodge inherited the farm. This farm had been in the Dole family almost from the time of the settlement of Rowley. Mr. Dodge spent almost his entire active life on this farm, retiring from farm life in 1896, at which time he removed to Lynn, where he purchased part of the old Furbush estate, upon which he erected a house, doing all the masonry and carpenter work himself. Mr. Dodge was very skillful with tools and his home was furnished, to a large extent, with furniture of his own construction. He invented a horseshoe for use on marsh land, which was a success and for which he received a patent. He also owned the first mowing machine in Rowley; there were one or two earlier ones in his locality, but they were owned by people who made it a business to go from one farm to another, but Mr. Dodge was the first farmer to own his own mowing machine. Mr. Dodge's son, Paul Abbott Dodge, still conducts the old farm in Rowley, and while Mr. Dodge, from the time of his removal to Lynn in 1896 until his death on June 1, 1915, made his winter home in Lynn, it was his custom to spend each summer on the old farm.

Joseph Dole Dodge was an active worker in all matters pertaining to the betterment of the community in which he lived. In politics he was a Democrat and he served twenty-five years as a member of the Board of School Commissioners in Rowley. He also took great interest in the Dummer Academy, which was established about 1800 by Governor Dummer at South Byfield, Massachusetts, and for twenty-five years Mr. Dodge served as a member of the board of trustees and for ten years as treasurer of this academy. Mr. Dodge took a great interest in the old Rowley Cemetery, where so many of his ancestors, especially on the Jewett side of the house, are buried. Mr. Dodge was also very active in the interests of the Farmers' Club during its existence and he served as president of this club. He was an attendant at the Congregational church, of which church Mrs. Dodge is still an attendant.

Mr. Dodge was a man of many talents. Mention has already been made of Mr. Dodge's skill as a carpenter and mason, also his skill in the making of furniture, but his talent for drawing was remarkable, especially when it is known that he never had the advantages afforded by a course of study in any of the great art schools, in fact it can truthfully be stated that Mr. Dodge never took a lesson in drawing or painting in his life. Nevertheless he spent a great deal of his leisure hours in the making of pictures and he has many drawings of undoubted merit to his credit. This talent for drawing was shown in a striking manner very early in life. When but a small boy, Mr. Dodge drew a picture of a horse and wagon which were owned by a neighbor, and all those who saw this picture, and who knew the owner of the horse

The Joseph Dole Dodge Home (left) at Edgebrook Farm in Rowley, Massachusetts
Built in Revolutionary Times

and wagon, easily recognized both the horse and the wagon. When it is remembered that farm horses and wagons look pretty much alike, it can be better understood just how lifelike and natural this drawing was. However, Mr. Dodge was not alone in possessing the artistic talent in his family, as Mrs. Dodge is also gifted with a natural talent for painting and while, like her husband, she has never had the advantage of instruction, still she has many paintings, done in oil, which have been pronounced by those who have seen them as possessing a high degree of merit.

Joseph Dole Dodge was married, on January 14, 1858, to Elizabeth Bailey, who was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, a daughter of Oliver and Judith (Howe) Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dole Dodge became the parents of one son, Paul Abbott Dodge, who is now operating the home farm in Rowley. He married Annie Thurston, and they have two children, Joseph Luke and Paul Thurston.

Both the Bailey and the Howe families are among the very earliest settlers in New England. Richard Bailey, the immigrant ancestor of most of the Baileys in the vicinity of Ipswich and Rowley, Massachusetts, was born about 1619, and is said to have come from Yorkshire, England. According to "Coffin's History," he came from South Hampton in the ship "Bevis," a vessel of one hundred and fifty tons, commanded by Robert Batten, Richard Bailey being then at the age of fifteen years. According to Savage this was in 1638. Other authorities place it as 1635. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was a man of recognized piety and influence in the community. He was one of the company to set up the first clock mill in this country, at Rowley. He died there in 1648, being buried on the sixteenth day of February of that year. His wife, Edna (Holstead) Bailey, survived him, and after his death she was married, September 15, 1649, to Ezekiel Northend, of Rowley. Richard Bailey and his wife, Edna (Holstead) Bailey, were the parents of but one child, who was later in life generally known as "Deacon" Joseph Bailey. He was born in 1635, and later settled on the Merrimack, in the north part of Rowley, near the Newbury line, in what is now Groveland. He was a leading man of Bradford, where he was selectman twenty-three years, and was deacon of the church there from 1682 until his death, October 11, 1712. He married Abigail Trumbull, who survived him and died in Bradford, November 17, 1735. They were the parents of eight children.

Judith (Howe) Bailey was also descended from one of the oldest and most prominent families of New England. There were several early immigrants by the name of Howe, but John Howe, of Watertown, Sudbury, and Marlborough, Massachusetts, was one of the earliest if not the first of this name in New England, and his descendants are very numerous throughout the Eastern States. The Howes of America are descended from Abraham Howe, of Roxbury, and John "How." of Sudbury and Marlborough, Massachusetts, and some of the Howes, notably Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, have developed remarkable mechanical ingenuity, and several are distinguished for their intellectual attainments and philanthropy. John Howe, son of John Howe, of Warwickshire, England, was for a long time a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, and in 1638 or 1639 he removed to Sudbury, where he was one of the first settlers.

Oliver Bailey, father of Mrs. Joseph Dole Dodge, was a native of Ipswich, while his wife was a native of Rowley.

He was a shoe and bootmaker by trade, and also owned a small farm which he conducted in the summers. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all now deceased except Mrs. Dodge and her brother, Eben Howe Bailey, who is a well-known musician, now living in Ipswich, but whose active years were mostly spent in Boston and in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Joseph Dole Dodge was the possessor of many of the sterling traits of his long line of ancestors, on both the paternal and maternal side of the house. His home life was an exceptionally happy one, and he did all in his power to make his loved ones happy and contented. It was at his own fireside that he experienced more real happiness than he could extract from any other form of occupation, and every hour which he felt free to dispose to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. Mr. Dodge was in the best sense what is most aptly described as a model husband and father.

MICHEL, William Christian,

Art Connoisseur.

The late William Christian Michel, of New York City, whose death here on February 9, 1918, was felt as a severe loss by a host of friends and associates, occupied a conspicuous position in the art world in this country, where his name as a critic was widely known and respected.

Mr. Michel was a native of Switzerland, having been born at Interlaken, May 22, 1860, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Schmocker) Michel, natives of Interlaken, the former-named having been prominent in his home town, also a member of different bodies in the Swiss government, and the latter-named having devoted her life to her husband, their children and home. They spent their entire lives in their native land. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Frederick, born and living in Interlaken; William Christian, of whom further; Edward, born in Interlaken, now resides in New York; Adolf, born and living in Interlaken; Albert, born and living in Interlaken; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Albert Ruchti, and is now living with her married son near Zurich.

Willam Christian Michel, thanks to his parents, was given a good education, attending the local public schools, and later private schools at Walzenhausen and Newville, Switzerland. In his attractive home in the Swiss town of Interlaken his boyhood was spent. In the year 1885, when twenty-five years of age, he came to the United States, and thereafter was a good and true citizen, but he never forgot his home country, which he visited frequently for many years, and also in the interest of his business in art objects. He had already given considerable of his time to the study of art, and this he continued to do after coming to this country, thus cultivating and developing what was an unusually strong native gift of appreciation. He was a brilliant and discriminating critic, and soon gained a very wide recognition in his own line of activity. He was a close personal friend of Edward Brandus and entered into an association with him to conduct an art gallery and picture business. This association was eventually severed when Mr. Brandus went to Paris, after which Mr. Michel continued the business on his own account. Mr. Michel was the president of the Swiss Benevolent Society of New York for one year, and for several years was the president of the New York Swiss

Club, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was prominent in social circles in this city and was highly regarded wherever he was known.

Mr. Michel married (first), in the spring of 1890, Blanche Gougelmann, daughter of Pierre and Mary (Boesinger) Gougelmann, natives of Switzerland, from which country they came to the United States when quite young. A son was born of this marriage, Frederick Pierre. Several years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Michel married (second), during his visit in Interlaken, on August 22, 1901, Emma Beuggert, a daughter of Alfred and Marguerite (Gruber) Beuggert. Mr. and Mrs. Beuggert were born near Interlaken, where Mrs. Beuggert, with her family, is still conducting one of the best hotels, but their daughter, Mrs. Michel, came with her husband upon their marriage to this country and settled in New York. One son was born of this marriage, William Alfred, born June 10, 1902.

Large as are the effects of the achievements of the leaders in what is spoken of as the practical aspect of this life, but that which we more accurately describe as the material, it is to be doubted if their influence, in the final analysis, counts for as much as does that of the more intangible forces which may be summed up under the general name of the aesthetic. It is, of course, practically impossible to state the latter in definite terms, or even to compare it directly with influences of another character. We can gauge, at least roughly, the benefactions of those whose gifts to their fellows are material in character, we can apply to them certain standards of value, even if it be so gross a one as that of price and money equivalent, but by what standard shall we measure the worth of artistic impressions? So illusive and intangible are they that the materialist who does not feel them will deny their existence altogether, and even those who are most sure of their great value, who are most sensitive to their appeal, can find no adequate terms in which to speak of them. It is, by the same token, difficult to assign any definite value to the work of such a man as Mr. Michel, which was almost entirely of this nature, yet we can almost unhesitatingly declare it to have been of very great value indeed in educating and cultivating the aesthetic taste of this community. There is doubtless much to be said for the belief of Carlysle that the man of true talent and ability can find expression for himself in almost any direction, and that the fact of his doing so in one way or another, of his choice of medium, is largely a matter of circumstance and almost of accident; yet it surely may be urged that the qualities that give success in creative or critical art work are of a more subtle and delicate character, are, indeed, different in kind from the abilities of the successful merchant or man of affairs. However this may be, it is certain that Mr. Michel's gifts were of an unusual quality, and we can be grateful to him as a potent factor in the aesthetic development of the community. Mr. Michel loved nature, flowers, music, songs and good books, and was happy in his home with his wife and children. He liked good company, having many friends, and in home gatherings or at social meetings he could make a good speech, full of humor and wit. He was exceedingly charitable, and enjoyed seeing other people made happy. In the world of art he was well liked for his straightforward dealings, his good taste and knowledge.

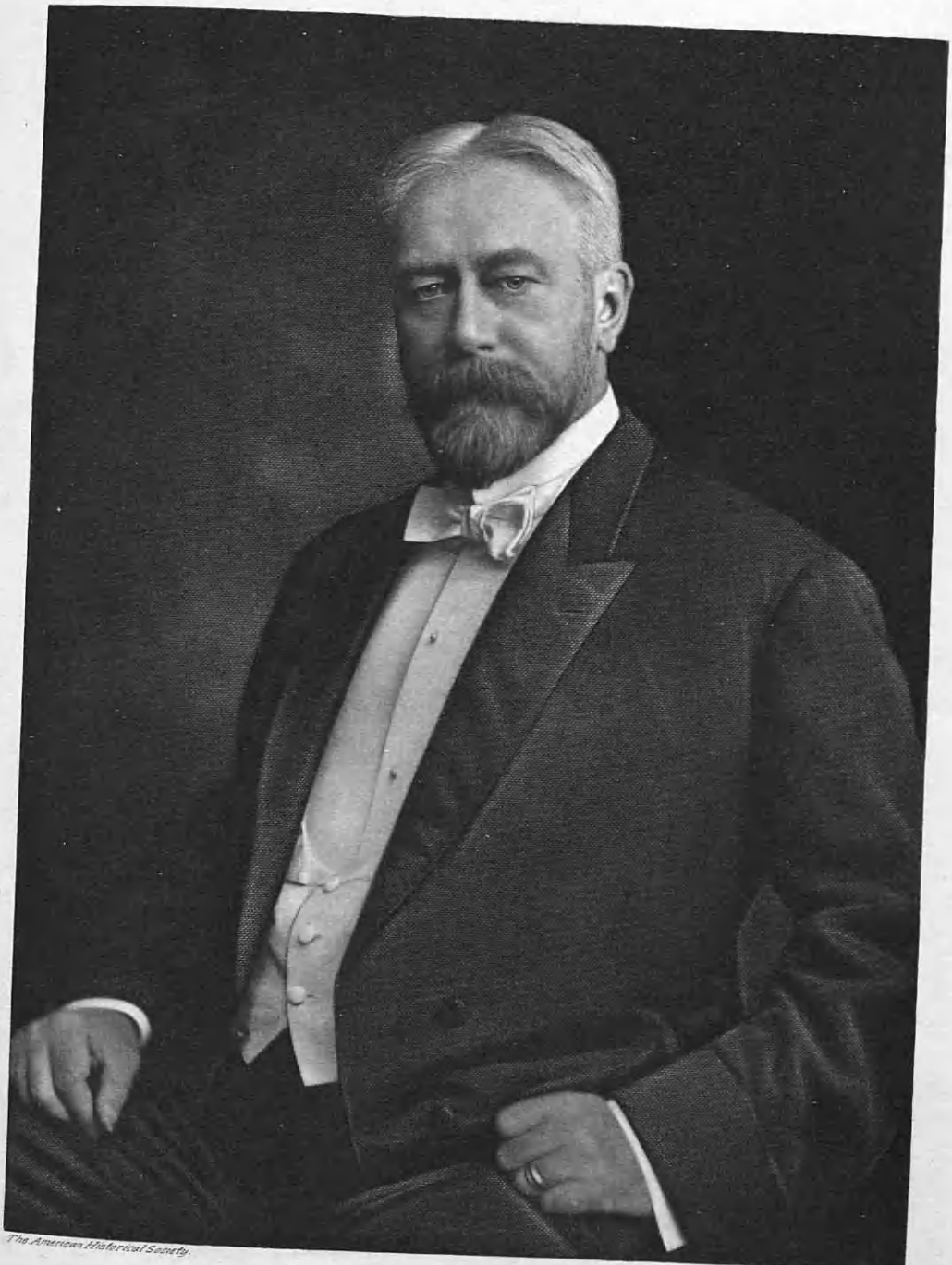
LINDENTHAL, Gustav,

Civil Engineer, Noted for Bridge Construction.

Gustav Lindenthal is a native of Austria, born in Brunn, Province of Moravia, May 21, 1850, the son of Dominick and Franziska (Schmutz) Lindenthal, and grandson of Dominick Lindenthal. His father and grandfather belonged to one of the old guilds, long extinct, that of designers and makers of decorative furniture at a time when the modern manufacturing methods with machinery in factories was unknown, when individual skill in workmanship and aesthetic taste were acquired and cultivated by long apprenticeship, travel and work in foreign lands, and admission to a mastership in the guild could be obtained only by making and submitting a piece of work that a jury of the guild would adjudge as a masterpiece. That was the time when the mastery and distinction in a trade was a character-building force, transmitted from father to son and from which young Lindenthal benefitted as he was growing up and put through college in his native city.

He was the oldest of seven children. He went through his studies with distinction, and following his father's advice he worked in vacation time at several building trades, one vocation after another. First at carpentering, then at brick and stone masonry, and lastly in a machine shop, thus acquiring practical knowledge, not however very willingly. Only in later years he found out the great advantage that this experience gave him in his professional work as an engineer. Along with his studies and practical preparation for an engineering career went also the study in music (the violin being his instrument) and languages, and that cultivation of mind and taste which travel in foreign lands can give. When only twelve years old he was allowed as a distinction to play with his teacher at concerts. He traveled with his father in Germany and France and visited the great international exhibition in Paris in 1867. The information and instruction he gathered on these occasions had no little influence upon his trend of mind and activity in the following years. So also had the fact that among his teachers were his uncle, the Rev. Josef Lindenthal, Professor of History, and Abbot Gregor Mendel, Professor of Natural Science and Physics, the author of the "Mendelian Law in Biology." The young student, not satisfied with his scientific and technical studies, found time to read historical and philosophical works like Montesquieu, Ranke, Hume, Macauley, Mill, Spencer, Mommsen and others, which usually appeal only to more mature minds and an older age.

Mr. Lindenthal commenced his professional career in 1870 as an assistant in the engineering department of the Austrian Empress Elizabeth Railroad. He was assistant engineer in 1872-73 of the Union Baugesellschaft (Union Construction Company) in Vienna, engaged in building an incline plane and railroad, and was division engineer of the Swiss National Railroad in charge of location and construction during 1873-74. In the latter year he came to America, and earned his first money in this country, working for several months as a journeyman stone mason on the foundation for the memorial granite building of the Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Soon after this he became an assistant engineer in the erection of the centennial permanent buildings, where he was engaged three years, when he became connected with the Keystone Bridge Company, and was for two years employed in constructing bridges in Chi-



The American Historical Society.

Engd. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Gustav Lindenthal

cago, Illinois, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and during 1879-81 was bridge engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, now a part of the Erie system. During this time he rebuilt a large number of bridges for heavy locomotives.

Thereafter Mr. Lindenthal established himself as an independent engineer with his main office in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He made a specialty of bridge work, designed and built many railroad bridges in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana; was chief engineer of railroad surveys in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio; chief engineer of an electric traction railroad from McKeesport to Duquesne, Pennsylvania, also of inclined railroads for the transportation of wagons and street cars in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He had a large professional practice, and his advice was sought in the construction of railroads, trolley lines, wharves, tunnels and difficult foundations. He tranferred his office in 1892 to New York City, but his practice as advisory and consulting engineer extends to all parts of the Continent as well as abroad.

Mr. Lindenthal was one of the incorporators and chief engineer for the North River Bridge Company which proposes to bridge the Hudson river at New York City, and he worked out complete plans for such a structure, containing fourteen railway tracks, with a span of 3,100 feet, involving a cost of $100,000,000. The unprecedented boldness of the plans involving the construction of a span double the span of the Brooklyn Bridge, and deeper foundations than ever before thought possible, aroused adverse criticism when first published in 1888, but such attacks ceased when closer scientific investigators and discussions demonstrated the entire feasibility of the plans. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1901, decided to enter New York City through tunnels under the Hudson river and the proposed railway bridge was temporarily abandoned. He was one of the board of engineers who designed and directed all of the tunnel under the North and East rivers in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Manhattan. Mayor Seth Low, in 1902, made him commissioner of bridges for New York City. He established the practice of architectural designing of the city's bridge structures. He made plans for the Blackwell's Island (Queensboro Bridge) over the East river, the Manhattan Bridge and for the reconstruction of the old Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; also the first design for a gigantic combined Bridge Terminal and Municipal Building. The plans to bridge the Hudson river between New York City and the Jersey Heights are still under consideration by railroads and commercial interests for whom Mr. Lindenthal is acting as advisory engineer. He designed and built large wharf and steamer piers in Baltimore, Maryland, and Havana, Cuba. He rebuilt the Kentucky River High Bridge, three hundred and fifteen feet high, in place of the old cantilever bridge, the first bridge of this kind ever built in the United States, in 1874, by Shaler Smith.

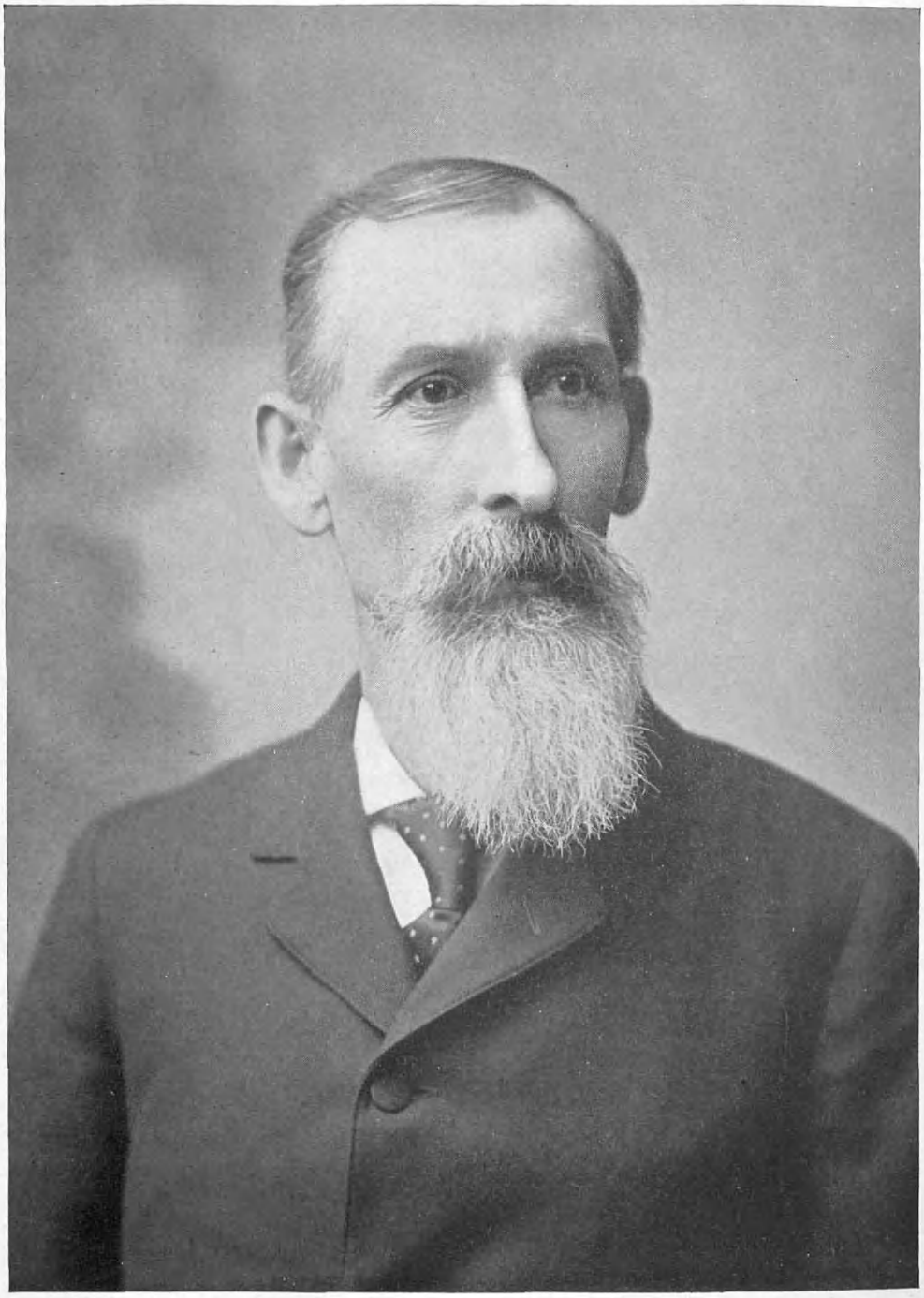
Mr. Lindenthal was consulting engineer and architect of the New York Connecting Railroad, designed to connect the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with the Pennsylvania system, probably the most expensive railroad mileage in the world to build. The problems to be solved by the enterprise were the carrying of passengers and freight from the New England States through New York City to the West without change. The passenger traffic to be over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

across Long Island to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad through the Pennsylvania tunnels under New York City. The freight traffic to go through South Brooklyn and thence by ferry across New York bay to the Pennylvania tracks at Greenville, New Jersey. This ferry to be replaced with a pair of tunnels three miles long under the New York bay later on.

The bridging of Long Island sound and Hell Gate involved the most difficult and expensive work of construction, and there were several problems that were unprecedented in the history of engineering and that called for the greatest display of resourcefulness on the part of the chief engineer, Mr. Lindenthal. As the curved approach to Hell Gate made impossible the use of either a suspension or cantilever type of bridge, the Hell Gate structure was designed as a picturesque braced steel arch, whose span between towers is one thousand and seventeen feet, and whose top from mean low water is three hundred and five feet, with a clear space below the arch to mean low water of one hundred and forty feet. Because of the strong tide that prevailed in Hell Gate and the character of the river bottom, it was impossible to erect temporary support, and the arch was accordingly built out from each shore by what is known as the cantilever method, temporary weights being added on the shore side to counterbalance the weight of the projecting portions while building. Hell Gate Bridge is designed for four railroad tracks carried in heavy stone ballast. It required three miles of viaducts, including a long bridge over Little Hell Gate and a lift bridge over Bronx Kill, containing altogether 90,000 tons of steel, and costing over $25,000,000. Its completion in 1917 was an epoch-making event in the history of American engineering, and the work will stand as an imperishable monument to the genius and ability of its chief engineer. Mr. Lindenthal was also the designer and consulting engineer for the big double track bridge of the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railroad at Sciotoville, Ohio. This bridge over the Ohio river has two spans each seven hundred and seventy-five feet long, of continuous riveted trusses, this being the longest span yet attempted of this type.

He is the author of numerous professional papers and received the Rowland prize in 1883 from the American Society of Civil Engineers for an article on "Rebuilding Monongahela Bridge in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania." His articles on bridges and other engineering subjects have been published in technical and scientific journals in the United States and abroad. He received, in 1911, the degree of Doctor of Engineering, *honoris causa*, from the Polytechnical School of Dresden, the capitol city of Saxony, Germany, and is the only American engineer so honored by a German university. He also received the gold medal at the International Technical Art Exhibition held in Leipzig, Germany, in 1913, for his plans of the Hell Gate Bridge.

He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for a paper on Economies of Long Span Bridges. He is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London, England; of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; the American Institute of Consulting Engineers; honorary member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, corresponding member of the Ingenieure and Architechen-Verein in Vienna, Austria; and member of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, also of the Verein Deutscher Maschinen Ingenieure and of other professional societies. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce



John P. Leavitt

of the State of New York, and of the State of New Jersey; of the Merchants' Association of New York; of the Railroad, City, Reform, Liederkranz, Machinery and Manhattan clubs of New York City. Mr. Lindenthal has never taken an active part in politics. His residence is in New Jersey, at his country seat, "The Lindens," near Metuchen. In his moments of relaxation he enjoys horseback riding and open-air activity. He enjoys nothing so much as a swim of one or two miles across a country lake.

Mr. Lindenthal married (first), at New York, July 10, 1902, Gertrude, daughter of Leopold and Matilda Weil. Mrs. Lindenthal's death occurred October 21, 1905. He married (second), February 10, 1910, Carrie, daughter of Charles M. Herndon, North Carolina. There is one child by this marriage, Franziska, born November 24, 1913.

LEAVITT, John P.,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

To all who knew him and therefore loved him, the memory of the late John P. Leavitt must recall the noblest and gentlest personality, all that constitutes the most essential human worth, the purest charm of character and the highest Christian manhood. With an unyielding purpose in the enlargement of his activities and usefulness, he laid the sure foundation of an honorable and substantial life, and his success was the merited reward of industry, ability and honesty. In all his words and deeds, Mr. Leavitt was ever faithful to all personal and public obligations, and his commanding influence among his many friends was the natural product of superior mental and moral qualities. His kindness seemed to solicit friendship, his wisdom invited confidence, and his integrity commanded respect. In the death of Mr. Leavitt, which occurred in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 22, 1915, at the age of seventy-eight years, four months and eight days, the entire community sustained a personal loss. Not only from the fact that the example of a good and useful life is gone forever from daily sight, but also because Mr. Leavitt was a public-spirited citizen of the highest degree. He earned for himself the best eulogy that a man can receive from his fellow-men, that he lived a useful life. He was a gentleman of the old school in the highest and loftiest meaning of that term, and his entire life has shown what honesty combined with brains and hard work can accomplish. Success in life is the result of the most varied kinds of effort and endeavor, and the prize of the most diverse types of character. Many there are who achieve it through some vigorous stroke which carries them at a bound from obscurity to prominence, and some few there are of these fortunate enough to accomplish their rise without the loss of friendship or the affection of their fellow-citizens. But the true nobility is displayed most conspicuously when the same prominence is attained as the result of long and patient work performed for its own sake or because it is a duty. Such was the path followed by Mr. Leavitt, who was a man of the highest type of good citizenship.

John P. Leavitt was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 14, 1847, a son of William P. and Sarah E. (Jordan) Leavitt. The Leavitt family is descended principally from two very early English immigrants, John and Thomas Leavitt. There are various spellings of the name, such as Leavitt, Levitt, Levett, and many of that name are among the prominent families of New England.

William P. Leavitt, father of John P.

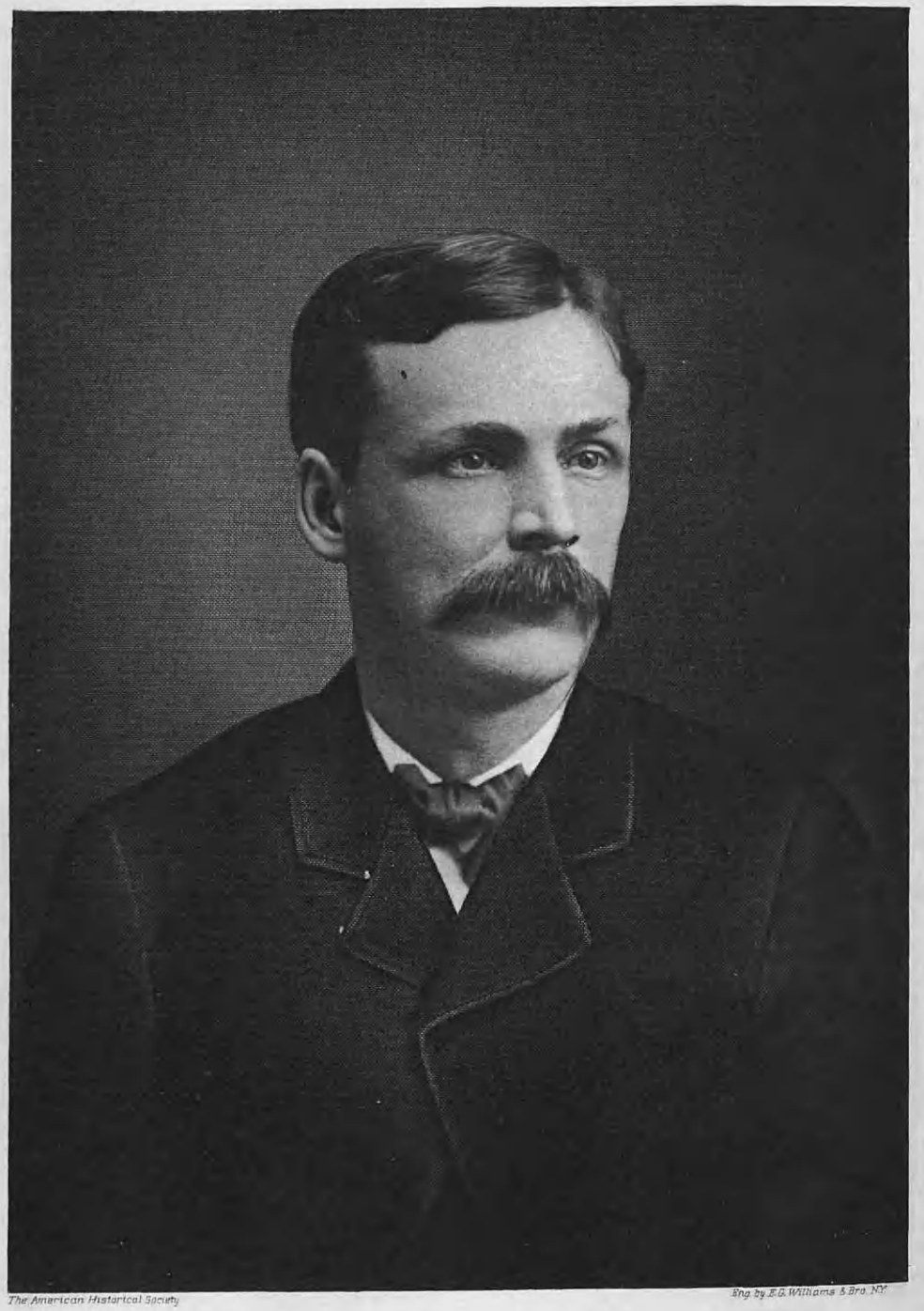
Leavitt, was a native of Wakefield, New Hampshire, and his wife was born in Medford. William P. Leavitt was a machinist by trade and at one time he conducted a machine shop on South Common street, Lynn, but later became the manufacturer of the McKay Machine Wax, which business he followed up to the time of his death.

John P. Leavitt attended the common schools of Lynn, and when a boy, not yet quite eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Third United States Cavalry, enlisting for a period of three years in the Civil War. He served almost two years in this service, most of the time under General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah campaign, during which time he endured the many privations and hardships, to say nothing of the dangers, of this strenuous service in behalf of his beloved country during the time of its greatest need. Mr. Leavitt was a good soldier and served without complaint through that series of hard and dangerous campaigns.

Returning to Lynn after concluding his service in the army, and receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Leavitt learned the machinist trade, at which he became very skillful, and for some time served as foreman in a machine shop in Lynn, later on, operating a machine shop of his own on North Federal street, Lynn. After the death of his father, he took over his father's business, that of manufacturing the McKay Machine Wax, and conducted this business, with success, for about eighteen years, selling out at that time to C. L. Hathaway, of Boston. Mr. Leavitt was then for some time interested in the real estate business, but at the time of his death he had been retired for some years from all active business life.

In politics, Mr. Leavitt supported the principles of the Republican party, although he never aspired to any political office. He attended the Universalist church, and took an active interest in the Universalist church in Nottingham, New Hampshire, where he had a summer home, and he served as a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of that church. Mr. Leavitt was very fond of fishing, and was an enthusiastic member of the Weequaquit Fishing Club, of Lynn. This club was one of the best-known clubs of its kind in New England, and for a period of twenty years this club would make an annual fishing trip to Cape Cod.

John P. Leavitt was married at Lynn, Massachusetts, by the Rev. C. W. Biddle, on March 21, 1869, to Josie Cilley, a native of Northwood, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Abraham and Julia A. (Cilley) Cilley. While it is almost certain, through the manner in which the name is spelled, that Mrs. Leavitt's parents were descended from the same immigrant ancestor, still what relationship there was was very remote. The name Cilley is variously spelled: Seely, Seeley, Sealy, Sealey, Seelye, Sillea, Sillia, Sellea, Ceely and Ceilley. It seems to have been the fame of Major-General Joseph Cilley that determined the spelling of the name by all those who spell it Cilley. It is generally agreed that the name is derived from Sea-ly (Sea-Like), referring to the maritime occupations of the early members of the family. The name first appears in English history in 1553, when Dorothy Seeley, of the city of Bristol, petitions Queen Elizabeth for the release of her husband, who had been accused by the Inquisition and cast into prison. Captain Thomas Seeley, probably a son of this couple, is found among the list of captains who accompanied Drake to the West Indies in his famous voyage of 1585-86.



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Joseph W. Harding

Abraham Cilley, father of Mrs. John P. Leavitt, was reared to farm life, experiencing many of the hardships of that life incidental to that period of our country's development, but when a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed, working as a shoemaker during the winter months, and farming in the summer. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Mrs. Leavitt being the second in order of birth, and being the only one now living. She attends the Universalist church, among the members of which she has many friends.

Mr. Leavitt's strongest instinct was the domestic one, and it was in the familiar intercourse of his home that he really took the greatest delight. His mind never seemed to weary of devising means and ways of increasing the happiness and pleasure of those who made up his household, and in these innocent delights he himself joined with an enthusiasm that was infectious. He was a life member of the Golden Fleece Lodge of Masons and numbers many friends among its members. No one who knew Mr. Leavitt but what felt that in his death they had sustained a personal loss.

HARDING, Joseph W.,

Business Man.

The success which the late Joseph W. Harding, of Lynn, Massachusetts, achieved, both as a business man and a citizen, was not the result of ability alone, although his talents were of an unusual order. It was also the triumph of character, and in view of this fact these words are strikingly impressive, and were his advice to those who sought success in life: "To achieve success, attend to business, be absolutely truthful and possess the quality of integrity." His life was an active one, and his enterprises of such a nature as added to the welfare of any community. He was a man energetic in his business life, incessantly battling for better things, yet as calm and impartial in his judgment as he was alert and keen in his decisions. It is needless to say that he exerted a widespread influence on the affairs of his adopted city, which will still be felt and recognized long after he has crossed the confines of time and eternity. He belonged to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. It is this class that develop our great manufacturing interests, spread our commerce, and replace the rude hamlets of our forefathers with magnificent business buildings.

The name of Joseph W. Harding ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business, and progressive in citizenship, while his industry and energy, his courage and fidelity to principle were illustrated in his career. Throughout his entire life he furnished an example of those strong and sturdy virtues which we have come to look upon as typical of New England and its people. It was only natural that the death of Mr. Harding, which occurred at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, August 12, 1916, left a vacancy in the hearts of the many who had known him for the good, true gentleman that he was, and his memory will not be forgotten. His interests were always in touch with those broadening processes which bring a higher, wider knowledge of life, and his popularity was gained by upright living and square dealing, always bearing in mind the rights and opinions of others, and striving to be just to all. The personality of Mr. Harding was one that will not be quickly

forgotten by the great host of those who called him friend. He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his career as a business man.

Joseph W. Harding was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 19, 1850, a son of Lucius W. and Rebecca (Pratt) Harding. He attended the common schools of the town of his birth until he was twelve years of age. At the age of eighteen he entered a commercial college in Boston, and at the age of twenty-three years he came to Lynn, Massachusetts, and secured a position in the D. B. Gurney hardware store. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder Mr. Harding, by hard work and close attention to business, gradually began to climb the ladder of success. He was fortunate in having as a friend and advisor the late Ira Drake, who was at that time the head of the D. B. Gurney hardware store. Mr. Harding later entered the employ of Peter McFarland, with whom he remained as an employee for several years, eventually entering into a partnership with him. Three years prior to the big fire in 1890, he moved his business to its present location, and, knowing the business in all its details and devoting his entire time and energy to it, he had the great satisfaction of seeing his store grow until it stood as one of the finest hardware stores in New England. Mr. Harding was one of the best known Odd Fellows in the State. He joined Bay State Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1874, and for many years he served this lodge faithfully as its treasurer, and in 1882 was noble grand, and was also a member of Palestine Encampment. He was, at the time of his death, president of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, and was a member of the Oxford Club. He was very well known in financial circles, and was president of the Lynn Co-Operative Bank. He had been for many years an attendant of the North Congregational Church, in Lynn.

Joseph W. Harding was married to Julia B. White, daughter of Simeon and Lois (Pratt) White, of what is now Holbrook, Massachusetts, by whom he is survived. He is also survived by an adopted son, Harry A. White, who is now the head of the hardware business of which Mr. Harding was for so many years the proprietor.

HOWARD, Francis Edward,

Man of Enterprise, Litterateur.

Arms—Gules a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, two wings, expanded gules, each charged with a bend between six crosses crosslet as in the arms.

Descending in a direct line from John Howard, one of the first settlers and original proprietors of the West Parish of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, inheriting the traditions of a New England lineage, and the love of the soil which his ancestors had worked, the late Francis E. Howard made Bridgewater his lifelong home, the scene of his labors and the object of his benefactions. Because he loved the quaint old town and because it was home to him as Americans of nomadic tendencies seldom know the word, he lavished on it his generous gifts. His career was that of a gentleman

farmer, a squire of the old type. He was a power in public life in the town, an able public servant, and his death removed a force which had penetrated the hearts and homes of the people whom he loved and served.

Francis E. Howard was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, May 14, 1825, son of Captain Benjamin Beal and Olive (Howard) Howard, and was descended both paternally and maternally from John Howard, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America. The Howards claim a most illustrious lineage. The family in England holds first place in the English peerage, and its head, the Duke of Norfolk, is the first of the Dukes and hereditary Earl Marshal of the kingdom. The house descends in the male line from William Howard, "a learned and reverend judge," of the reign of Edward I., and from the beginning of its history has been allied with the most illustrious names of the houses founded after the Norman Conquest. The New England family of the name descends from one of the younger branches of the ancient house, and has ranked among the foremost of American families since the middle of the seventeenth century.

Captain Benjamin Beal Howard, father of the late Francis E. Howard, was a noted captain and owner of whaling vessels, and figured prominently in the industry in New Bedford when it was at its height.

(I) John Howard, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was a native of England, whence he emigrated to the New England colonies, settling first at Duxbury, in Plymouth, prior to 1643. He remained in Duxbury until 1651, when he became one of the pioneer settlers and original proprietors of the West Parish of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where his descendants have since continued to reside. In 1657 he took the oath of fidelity there, and subsequently became one of the first military officers of the town. John Howard figured prominently in the early life of Bridgewater not only as an office holder, but as keeper of the "ordinary," the first hostelry established in the town. Ownership of this tavern and the privilege of running it was transmitted through his direct descendants for several generations and it remained in the family until comparatively recent years. John Howard died in Bridgewater, in the year 1700.

(II) John (2) Howard, son of John (1) Howard, was in early life a resident of that part of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, known as Jappa, but after his father's death sold his property and returned to West Bridgewater to live. Under his father's will he inherited his house and farm, and a large tract of land. John Howard, Jr. occupied the house and conducted it as a tavern until 1726. He was well-known in town life, and influential in public affairs. He married, in 1678, Sarah Latham, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Winslow) Latham, and they were the parents of several children, among them Edward, mentioned below.

(III) Major Edward Howard, son of John (2) and Sarah (Latham) Howard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1687. He rose to considerable prominence in civil and military life in the town, and attained the rank of major. He inherited the home of his father and grandfather in West Bridgewater, and conducted it as a tavern until his death. He married, February 7, 1711, Mary Byram, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Edson) Byram, of Bridgewater. Both he and his wife are buried in the ceme-

tery on the east side of South street, Bridgewater.

(IV) Colonel Edward Howard, son of Major Edward and Mary (Byram) Howard, was born March 11, 1723. He was a life-long resident of West Bridgewater, and for several decades well known and active in town life. He held the rank of colonel in the local militia. Colonel Edward Howard married (first) April 25, 1745, Susanna Howard, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Field) Howard, of what is now West Bridgewater; she died there October 16, 1785. He married (second) December 19, 1786, Abigail Beal, daughter of Benjamin Beal, of Braintree, and widow of Joshua Howard, of that town; she died April 14, 1821, having survived her husband twelve years. He died March 9, 1809, and was buried in West Bridgewater.

(V) Captain Benjamin Beal Howard, son of Colonel Edward and Abigail (Beal) Howard, was born on the Howard estate, in Bridgewater (now West Bridgewater), Massachusetts, March 2, 1788. In his early life he followed the custom of the period, and attended the local schools during the winter months, helping on his father's large farm during the summer. On the death of Colonel Edward Howard, he inherited the estate which had been in the family since the time of its founding. For slightly more than a quarter of a century he conducted the ancient tavern, but with the coming of the railroads and the disuse of the old routes of travel, necessity for its existence ceased, and the old house was destroyed in 1838. Thenceforward until his death Captain Beal devoted himself to his numerous other interests. On attaining his majority, coincident with his father's death, he was thrown immediately into business life, and with earnestness entered upon a business and public career. He was in addition a successful farmer. Impatient, however, at the restraint and narrowness of agricultural pursuits, Captain Beal, in 1837, became interested in the then thriving whaling industry, and in the latter year established himself in this business in New Bedford, Massachusetts, then the prosperous center of the industry in America. Within a short period he became the owner of numerous vessels engaged in whaling in the Indian and Pacific oceans. He was also part owner in several whalers, and acted in the capacity of agent also. The venture proved highly successful from the very outset. He had entered the industry at the high tide of its remarkable development, and through excellent business ability amassed a large fortune. Captain Benjamin Beal rose to a position of prominence in business circles in New Bedford, and was a director of numerous important corporations formed in the city in the fifteen years before his death. He was president of the New Bedford Flouring Mills until his demise, and was connected in official and advisory capacities with numerous railroad and manufacturing enterprises.

Captain Howard was a worthy representative of the type of business leader who in the middle decades of the nineteenth century laid the foundations of the present industrial supremacy of New England. He was of the dominant, masterful, inspiring, God-fearing type of New England gentleman, a man of rugged and stern integrity, honorable in the great and lesser things, yet broad and liberal in his views of life. He was a man of great courage, undaunted in the face of the strongest opposition, slow to anger, yet formidable when aroused. Captain Howard brought into his busi-

ness transactions the code of ethics which governed his daily life. He was a keen judge of men and of character, and for this reason was not a little feared by his opponents in the business world. He was swift in decision, fearless in pursuing a policy which he believed right, independent in all things. Diplomatic and politic, catering to the opinions of others was totally foreign to his nature. Captain Howard was essentially a student of men and things, he knew the times in which he lived, and he foresaw accurately the development of business interests in New England. The welfare of West Bridgewater, the home of his ancestors for five generations, was always close to his heart. He was of a reticent nature, however, and few knew the extent of his love for the town of his birth until his will revealed his generous provisions for the founding of local institutions of learning. His public bequests were as follows: To the town of West Bridgewater, eighty thousand dollars, the income to be used for the "establishment and support of a high school or seminary of learning, to be called the Howard School"; twenty thousand dollars to the First Congregational Society of the town, to be called the Howard Parochial Fund, the income to be applied to the support of Unitarian or liberal preaching; two thousand dollars, the income of which is to be applied to scientific lectures in the town, provided there be an annual addition of one hundred dollars, otherwise to be added to the school or parochial fund. The Howard Seminary is today a monument to his generosity and his love for his native town. Few names stand out with such brilliancy in the history of Bridgewater as that of Captain Benjamin Beal Howard.

Captain Howard married (first) in 1810, Olive Howard, daughter of Gamaliel Howard, who served in the American Revolution, and his wife, Olive (Babbitt) Howard. Their children were: 1. Lucy, born September 2, 1811; married Thomas Ames. 2. Azel, born May 22, 1815. 3. Benjamin, born June 20, 1819. 4. Edward, born March 8, 1824. 5. Francis E., mentioned below. Olive (Howard) Howard died on January 19, 1826. Captain Howard married (second) November 5, 1826, Susan Mitchell, of Newton, Massachusetts, who died September 10, 1850, the mother of two children: 5. Susan E., born January 4, 1828. 6. Olivia, born July 20, 1835; who married Dana N. Humphrey, of New Bedford. Captain Howard married (third) Mrs. Jane B. Taylor, July 31, 1852; she died July 28, 1861. Captain Howard married (fourth) June 24, 1862, Mrs. Harriet M. (Pratt) Howard, widow of John Edward Howard, who died in November, 1884. Captain Benjamin Beal Howard died at his home in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 3, 1867.

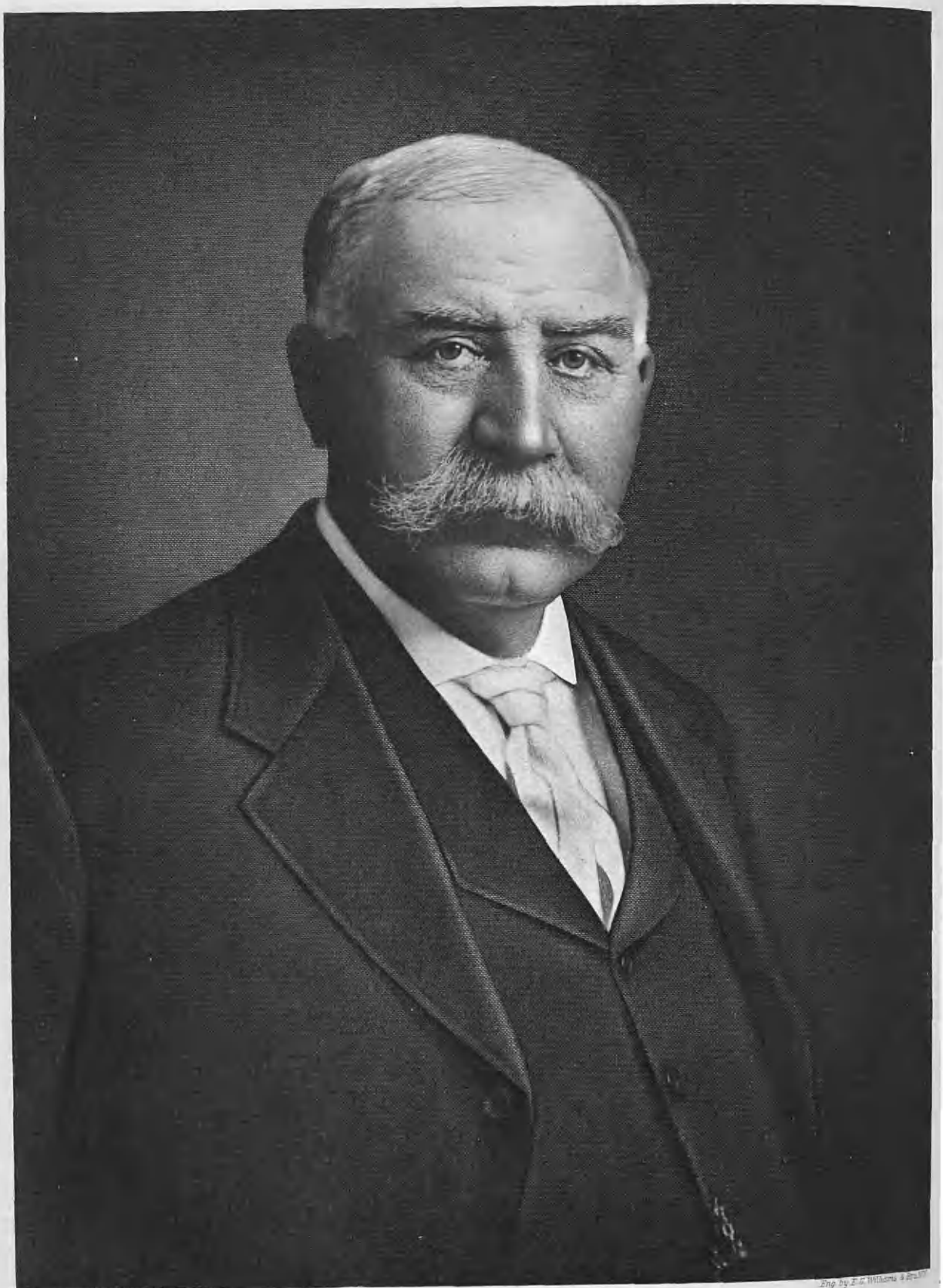
(VI) Francis Edward Howard, son of Captain Benjamin Beal and Olive (Howard) Howard, was born in the old home at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, but later continued his studies under such famous educators as Hon. Joseph Kingman, Rev. Richard Stone and Mr. Moses Mandell. Essentially a student and a lover of the arts and literature, he became the center of a highly intellectual and cultured circle, and in 1846-47 was the prime mover in the founding of the West Bridgewater Lyceum, which was composed of young people of the town who were interested in studious pursuits. He later became editor of the "Lyceum Repository," and for several years was one of its ablest contributors. Mr. Howard was a lover of Bridgewater traditions, and from early

manhood a student of its history and after long research published a sketch of the First Church of Bridgewater which is today a document of great historical value.

Despite his activities in other fields, Mr. Howard devoted a large portion of his time to agricultural pursuits. He farmed on an extensive scale. In 1846 he removed to the residence which at that time was owned by his father, and made it his home until 1897, when he built his handsome residence adjoining. He made of farming a scientific study, and did all within his power to improve conditions in Bridgewater and the surrounding country. In 1871 Mr. Howard was one of the prime movers in the organization of the West Bridgewater Farmers' Club, and for a quarter of a century worked tirelessly to extend the scope of its influence, abandoning his efforts only when the West Bridgewater Grange proved itself worthy to succeed the old organization.

His interest in politics and local affairs dated from early manhood. Until 1854 he was a Whig in political affiliation, but on the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, and was delegate from West Bridgewater to the first State convention of the newly-formed faction. In 1870 he was appointed United States assistant marshal under the Act of Congress providing for the eighth census. For a period of six years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen of the town, and for eight years a member of the school committee. From 1879 to 1884 he was a member of the board of directors of the public library. In 1879 he gave to the town five hundred dollars to defray the expense of gathering into one general library the several old district libraries. His will bequeathed a similar sum for the same purpose. From 1884 to 1889 Mr. Howard served as registrar of voters. So able and of such a highly disinterested character had been his services in public capacities that in 1882 he was elected by the towns of West Bridgewater and Brockton to serve in the Massachusetts State Legislature. His record in the Assembly is one of painstaking and inspired effort to advance the best interests of his constituents, and he was influential during the period of one year in securing the passage of much beneficial legislation. Not only was the material welfare of Bridgewater near his heart, but he was deeply interested in beautifying the town. He worked long and earnestly to secure the funds for the soldiers' monument in Central Square. At a later date he gave to the Old Bridgewater Historical Society the land for a building and a sum of money for its erection, and participated in its dedication on June 13, 1901. In 1870 Mr. Howard was one of the organizers of the Pine Hill Cemetery Association and for a period of thirty-one years was one of its officials. In 1867, through the terms of his father's will, he became a member of the original board of trustees of the Howard Funds, which position he held until his death in 1902. He was for fourteen years treasurer of the organization and eight years its president.

In 1850 Mr. Howard became a member of the Unitarian church of Bridgewater, and until his death was a loyal supporter of every form of parochial activity and a liberal donor to charitable and philanthropic causes. He was twice treasurer of the parish, filling the office for sixteen years, and for a period of thirteen years was a member of the executive committee of the Plymouth and Bay Unitarian Conference. He was a Christian gentleman of the finest type. Christianity and Christian principles



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Samuel Ockers

guided every phase of his career, and were as evident in his dealings in the business world as in his home life. He was not merely a farmer, he was a student, a thinker, a lover of literature and the arts, who found in the broad untrammeled fields and in the out-of-doors the inspiration for an unselfish and useful career. The innate New England conservatism in him was tempered by his ambition for the town he loved, his desire to see progress and development in its century old institutions. He was intensely liberal in educational matters, and was in favor of higher education. As treasurer and president of Howard Seminary he assisted ably in carrying to fruition the educational plan made possible by his father's munificent bequest. He was a typical New Englander of the educated and cultured class, representing the accumulated strength and refinement of a fearless, God-fearing and progressive people. His wealth he regarded as a trust to be used for the greatest good it might purchase for the greatest number. He was a man of few words but every word counted. He wielded a facile pen also, and many of his newspaper articles were well written sermons. He was a man's man, and deeply honored and loved by scores of friends, to whom his death came as a blow of great magnitude.

On November 25, 1852, Mr. Howard married (first) Mary K. Hayward, daughter of Pliny and Polly (Kingman) Hayward, a descendant on both paternal and maternal lines from some of the foremost families of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of two children: 1. Edith Frances, mentioned below. 2. Mary Jane, who died in infancy. Mrs. Howard died on June 2, 1857. On October 5, 1858, Mr. Howard married (second) Elizabeth B. Taylor, daughter of Simeon and Sibel (Fobes) Taylor, who survived him until April 1, 1907, when she died in Bridgewater, and was buried beside her husband in Pine Hill Cemetery. Francis E. Howard died at his home in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 12, 1902.

(VII) Edith Frances Howard, daughter of the late Francis Edward and Mary K. (Hayward) Howard, was born in West Bridgewater, and received her early education in the schools of the town, later attending the Bridgewater Academy and Bradford Academy. On completing her studies she traveled extensively on the American continent and abroad, but now makes her home on the Howard estate in West Bridgewater. Her interest in the welfare and development of Bridgewater is as deep as was her father's, and in a large measure she has succeeded him in the places he filled in the community. She is a trustee of the Howard Seminary of West Bridgewater, of the Bridgewater Historical Society and of the Public Library. Miss Howard is also a member of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Brockton.

OCKERS, Jacob,

Leader in Important Industry.

Jacob Ockers, appropriately known as "the Oyster King," and for many years associated with the development of the great oyster industry of the Great South Bay, Long Island Sound, and other places, in which he was the principal figure, whose death occurred at his home at Oakdale, Long Island, December 4, 1918, was a man of extraordinary ability and worth, whose career won for him not only wealth but a unique position in the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Ockers was a native of Holland,

his birth having occurred at Briunesse in that country, January 22, 1847, a son of Henry and Eleanor (King) Ockers, of that place. His father had been an oyster planter in Holland for many years, but in 1852, when the lad was but five years of age, he came with his family to America and took up his abode at Oakdale, Long Island, where he continued in the same industry. Thrifty and industrious the parents believed in hard work for their children, and the boyhood of Jacob Ockers was a busy one. For his education he attended the public schools at Sayville, Long Island, and also was a student at a private school there for a time. But although thus occupied with his studies, he also received his training in the business that he was to make his life work at an early age. Thus he began to work for his father while little more than a lad, his task being the culling and choosing of oysters for the New York market, where the elder man disposed of his crop. He soon learned thoroughly the business and became an expert in all matters concerning the growth and marketing of oysters. After working for a time for his father, the young man began the operation of an oyster schooner between New York and the Virginia ports, and in this manner made a little money of his own which with characteristic thrift he carefully saved in order to become independent.

The oyster industry of the Great South Bay was at that time in a state of rapid growth, from very small beginnings; indeed, that it was possible at all was due to a fortunate accident. The first oysters discovered in the region were found by one Squire Edwards, who took them to New York City in a farm wagon and there disposed of them at the price of five cents each. The oysters were very large and a ready market awaited them in the city, but unfortunately the supply was extremely limited and before long the bay had been completely cleared. This was the situation in 1838 and it appeared that the industry was dead, which it would have been, but for the fortunate accident. In the early summer of that year a schooner came from Virginia to New York with a cargo of oysters for the city, but was unable to dispose of them at a fair price. The weather growing warm and the market poor, the owners, rather than allow their cargo to spoil, sailed their craft through the Great South Bay, dumping the oysters over the side for a distance of many miles. The growing conditions in this region seemed to be just what the southern visitors needed, for from that time on they increased in an amazing manner and soon the bay became famous for their quantity and quality. The trade had begun to revive powerfully at the time that the elder Ockers came to the country and took part in it, and there is no doubt that his expert knowledge, gained from long experience in European waters, was a factor of importance in the situation. The keen mind of the younger man enabled him to foresee the great future that was in store for the industry, and he promptly set to work to invest his earnings in the oyster beds of the region. His judgment was rapidly justified and he was soon started on the career that made him the chief figure in the industry in the country and caused the name of "the Oyster King" to be given him. As early as 1899 the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle", in an article on the oyster trade, had this to say of him:

Jacob Ockers, who is styled the Oyster King of the Great South Bay, was the largest shipper of oysters this season. He shipped over twenty-three thousand barrels, of which one-fourth went to foreign ports, the remainder being sold in

every section of the United States. George W. Maginness is the superintendent of the Ockers plant, which employs fifty men in the busy season, twelve sailboats and one large dredge steamer. The firm leases one hundred acres of ground in the bay, for which they paid the town of Brookhaven last year (1898) one thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars for rents. They also have about two hundred acres leased in the town of Islip. Last year Mr. Ockers put down sixty thousand bushels of seed, but this year he will put down one hundred thousand bushels with the expectation of a crop of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of marketable oysters next fall from this seed, providing all conditions are favorable.

From the above quotation we learn that a part of Mr. Ockers' crop was disposed of in countries other than the United States, and he was the first man to conceive and put into operation a trade in this commodity with Europe. This has since grown to a very great size, and his company has always remained the chief factor therein. As time went on and conditions altered, Mr. Ockers did not remain located in the same position among the oyster beds. Old holdings were sold and new ones bought, but always there was a steady increase of these holdings and of the operations undertaken by the firm. The period between 1899 and 1906 was one of great growth and development, some idea of which may be gained by comparing with the quotation given above, the following from the "Fishing Gazette" of September 29, 1906. Speaking of Mr. Ockers' business at that time the paper says:

. . . He owns and controls several thousand acres of oyster grounds under cultivation. He has a fleet of steam and power boats, sloops, etc., and employs an army of men. He ships stock to all parts of this country, Canada, and also exports largely to Europe. It is not unusual for Captain Ockers to handle twenty to twenty-five thousand barrels of Blue Points during the season. He is a great traveler and has probably done more toward giving the Blue Point its reputation than any other person, firm or company. He makes a specialty of half shells for hotel and restaurant trade. Captain Ockers is never at a loss to fill orders for he is interested in companies and firms in different parts of Connecticut and New York.

The increase in his interests and the extension of the sphere of his operations as well as the fact that he had included the planting and sale of clams in his business may be learned from the following which appeared in the "Hotel Gazette" for October 23, 1909.

Captain Jake, as his friends are pleased to call him, owns five hundred thousand bushels planted there (West Sayville), nearly all of them ready for the market; also another one hundred and fifty thousand bushels planted at Cape Cod, New Haven and Peconic Bay, Greenport, Long Island, being the largest planter, dealer and shipper in this part of the country, having large sums invested in the oyster industry. He also plants immense quantities of clams of all sizes, the smaller ones being known as Little Necks, which derive their name from a locality on the north shore of Long Island known as Little Neck.

Even Cape Cod, which is referred to in the above, was not the limit of Mr. Ockers' operations, however, for in course of time he invaded the southern oyster fields and became the owner of large beds in Delaware and Chesapeake bays. Steadily his business grew under his conservative yet progressive management, until at his death it was an enormous enterprise, with connections in many parts of the world and a reputation for fair dealing that extended over two continents. His European trade had grown to such a point that just prior to the great World War he shipped annually to that continent some twenty-five thousand barrels, while his home trade was much greater still. About 1908 he sold his shore front property to Commodore F. G. Bourne, to make part of that gentleman's great seaside estate, and removed the

headquarters of his plant to West Sayville, where the large establishment now known as the Blue Point Company was founded.

In addition to his great oyster business, Mr. Ockers was always actively interested in the general business welfare of the community where he made his home, and was connected with many of its important financial and other institutions. He was a director of the Oystermen's National Bank of Sayville and the Live Fish Company of Islip, and a trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Patchogue. In politics he was a Republican, and although quite unambitious for public office, held a number of such in the gift of the town. He was a school trustee for a number of years, and for fifteen years postmaster of the district of Oakdale. He was also a member of the Republican county committee and was one of the leaders of his party in this region. He was prominent in social and fraternal circles here, and was a member of Connetquot Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Suwasset Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Sayville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a charter member and the treasurer of the Royal Arcanum at Sayville for twenty years. Another interest of Mr. Ockers was the West Sayville Fire Department, of which he was an active member, and the interests of which he did much to advance.

Jacob Ockers was united in marriage, December 9, 1880, at Newark, New Jersey, with Louisa Smith, a native of Oakdale, born December 27, 1849, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Manning) Smith. Mrs. Ockers survives her husband and is a member of one of the old and distinguished families of New York State, being a direct descendant of (Bull) Richard Smith, of Smithtown. Her mother was a member of the Manning family of Dutchess county, New York, in which region her birth occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Ockers one child was born, Louisa E., at Oakdale, who now makes her home with her mother.

The character and personality of Mr. Ockers were notable ones and combined many most admirable traits. In commenting upon his career at the time of his death the Sayville "News" had this to say concerning him:

> Captain Ockers had few early advantages, but he was an apt pupil in the school of hard knocks and he knew every detail of the oyster business from personal experience. He was powerfully built, possessed untiring energy and unbounded courage. Physical exertion which would have appalled most men had no terrors for him, and he possessed in a marked degree the willingness to take big chances, to assume risks, which is characteristic of most successful heads of great enterprises and is always a feature of the oyster business, notoriously a gamble. He was a keen judge of human nature and made many warm and loyal friends. Few employers of labor have enjoyed more loyal support or more continuously cordial relations with their men.

It is always an occupation of pleasure and profit to trace the life-histories of such men as Mr. Ockers, whose achievements have been the result of their own unaided efforts, who without even the usual advantages surrounding the average youth have worked themselves up the ladder of accomplishment until they have found secure places in the regard and admiration of their fellows. An occupation of pleasure because the human mind cannot fail to respond to the story of strong deeds worthily performed; of profit because the inevitable fruit of such pleasure is imitation of the thing admired, even though it be unconscious imitation. Of such histories we in America are fortunate in having an unusual number to stand for us as types of wholesome conduct leading to well-merited success, such as cannot fail to have a happy influence

Edwin Franklin Hyde

upon the ideals and ambitions of the young. Such a record, so fraught with beneficent possibilities for others, is to be found in the story of Jacob Ockers.

HYDE, Edwin Franklin,

Contractor, Builder.

Edwin Franklin Hyde, the successful contractor and builder of Lynn, Massachusetts, whose death on January 3, 1915, removed from this city one of its most public-spirited and influential citizens, was born here in the old house now occupied by the Lynn Historical Society, August 6, 1838. He was a son of Daniel and Mary Piper (Mansfield) Hyde, old and highly-respected residents of Lynn, where the elder Mr. Hyde built the house which became the birthplace of Edwin Franklin Hyde, the first child born therein. Daniel Hyde was a native of Newton, this State, and his wife of Camden, Maine.

As a child Edwin Franklin Hyde attended the public schools of Lynn, but at an early age was obliged to give up his studies in order to engage in some remunerative occupation. Accordingly, he entered his father's establishment and there learned the trade of carpenter. His father some time before had engaged in the contracting business at Lynn, and in course of time the younger man was admitted to partnership and continued thus associated until his father's death. From that time on he remained the sole owner and manager of the large and successful enterprise until the close of his own life. The great success enjoyed by Mr. Hyde in his business was completely the result of his own efforts, his sterling honesty, wide grasp of practical affairs and keen foresight, together with his indefatigable industry. In addition to his business activities Mr. Hyde was very active in the general life of the city of Lynn, and was a prominent figure in club and fraternal circles here. He was a member of Bay State Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for more than half a century, and was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the city. He was also a member and the vice-president of the Master King's School Boy Association, an organization formed of the boys who attended the Master King's School, and was actively interested in promoting the welfare thereof. Once each year the society enjoyed an outing at Nahant, Massachusetts. Among the important works for the public benefit undertaken and carried out by Mr. Hyde was the erection of the buildings of the Iveson street, the Whiting and Shepard schools, as well as many of the finest residences in the city. He was also appointed supervisor of the erection of the Danvers Insane Asylum, the entire contract being awarded to him and by him sublet to various contractors. Mr. Hyde came of a strongly religious race, his parental grandfather having been the founder and a deacon of the Old Chestnut Street Congregational Church of Lynn. He was himself brought up in that church and attended it for several years in his youth, but later joined the Universalist church.

Edwin Franklin Hyde married (first), in 1862, Eliza Proctor, like himself a native of Lynn, and a daughter of Francis Littlefield and Lucy (Bacheller) Proctor. One child was born of this union, Laura H., who became the wife of Joel Vickary Taylor, deceased. Mr. Taylor was born at China, Maine, and came from that place to Lynn when seventeen years of age. Here he engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Sumner and Shepard streets for more than thirty-three years. He was a very prominent member of the Democratic party and

served on the City Council for a number of years. Mrs. Taylor now makes her home at East Saugus. Mr. Hyde married (second) Sarah Breed, now deceased, in 1893. Mr. Hyde married (third) Francana E. Pratt, a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts, a daughter of Albert G. and Elizabeth W. (Parsons) Pratt, old and highly-respected residents of that place. Mr. Pratt was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and his wife at Stockbridge, the former named being a successful farmer for many years.

Mr. Hyde was a typical man of business of that kind that has made New England famous and placed her so high among the progressive regions of the world. He could not be classed with the type of successful men that is becoming more and more dominant in contemporary business life whose interests in their own achievements is so narrow that they forget the welfare of the community, but with that more gracious type which today seems to be growing smaller, whose operations never dulled their public spirit and who aimed at the general advancement of the entire community quite as much as at their own. He was the kind of man at whom the community could and did point, not with the finger of shame, but with that of gratitude and admiration for the benefits which his activities had conferred upon it. Not less conspicuous than his public were his private virtues, which rendered him a beloved husband, father and friend, and won him a host of comrades with whom his relations were of the warmest. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde enjoyed a reputation as delightful and hospitable hosts. Their home was the abode of cultivation and refinement, as well as of the more homely virtues which form the sure foundation of a successful domestic life.

HUBLEY, Stuart Parker,

Head of Important Industry.

Stuart Parker Hubley, late vice-president and general manager of the important firm of Benjamin Hedges & Company, dealers in tobacco, and one of the most prominent figures in the general life of New Rochelle, New York, where his death occurred January 22, 1919, was a native of Canada, born in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 12, 1874. His childhood was passed in his native city, and it was at the schools of that place that he gained his education. He was an ambitious boy, and felt the desire of youth to go out into the great world in search of new things and greater opportunities, and accordingly, at the age of twenty-six years, left the parental home and came to the United States. In this country he located in New York City, and was shortly after successful in engaging the attention of the firm of Benson & Hedges of that city and securing a position in their establishment. He quickly showed himself a capable business man and was rapidly advanced until, with the change of the firm's makeup, he became the vice-president and general manager of the new company, known as Benjamin Hedges & Company. It was largely due to his indefatigable energy and good business judgment that the business has grown to its present great proportions, and it is interesting to note that at the present day it is about double what it was when Mr. Hubley first became a member of the concern. The talents and abilities of Mr. Hubley were such as to especially qualify him for success in the business world, his genius for organizing and for executive management being notable, and his remarkable achievement was in every sense of the

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Stuart J. Stubley

The American Historical Society

James Robert Hopkins

term entirely the result of his own efforts. He was without friends or influence when he came to this city, a youthful stranger, yet in spite of this obvious handicap he won his way up the ladder of success until he had come to occupy a high place in the esteem, not only of his business associations, but of the community-at-large.

In addition to his important business interests Mr. Hubley was a prominent figure in social and club circles at New Rochelle, and was affiliated with a number of organizations here. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada, the New Rochelle Yacht Club of this place and the Canadian Club of New York City. He was possessed of an extreme fondness for the wholesome outdoor occupations and pastimes and especially those that were conducive to meditation and thought in combination with fresh air and moderate exercise, such as walking, fishing and boating. In his religious belief Mr. Hubley was a Baptist and attended divine service at Salem Baptist Church in New Rochelle, supporting liberally the work of the congregation, especially that connected with charitable and philanthropic undertakings of any kind.

Mr. Hubley was united in marriage at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Ella Maud Frizzle, like himself a native of Nova Scotia. To Mr. and Mrs. Hubley the following children were born: Russell Stuart, born May 24, 1899, who is now holding the office left vacant by the death of his father in the firm of Benjamin Hedges, and is proving himself to have inherited his father's abilities and grasp of practical affairs; Althine Martha, born August 8, 1902; Reginald McDonald, born February 6, 1904; Stuart Parker, Jr., born February 15, 1906; Alfred Hedges, born January 22, 1908; and Alan McKean, born December 18, 1914.

The early and untimely death of Mr. Hubley, which came at a time when all his powers were at the zenith of their effectiveness and cut short a career that promised a future of even greater accomplishment and usefulness than the past had shown, was felt as a severe loss by a great host of warm friends and associates and removed from the community one whose life had formed an integral part of its larger life. His many sterling qualities made him a splendid type of the useful citizen who places public interests before private ones, even when the private interests are his own. A man of the day, a progressive business man in all matters where the methods of the present did not cross swords with his convictions of right, his influence was a most potent one, and what is even rarer always exerted in the cause of good. In the end, indeed, it was not in his concrete achievements, though these were sufficiently noteworthy, that his true power lay, and it might be truly said of him that no man until he knew him personally could form an adequate judgment of his worth. Behind the things that a man does, lies the still more important thing that he is, and it was from this final, fundamental term most of all that the virtue went forth from Mr. Hubley to affect the world about him. He did much, but he was more, and it was in him as an example of good citizenship and worthy and virtuous manhood that the chief value lay.

HOPKINS, James Robert,

Civil War Soldier, City Official.

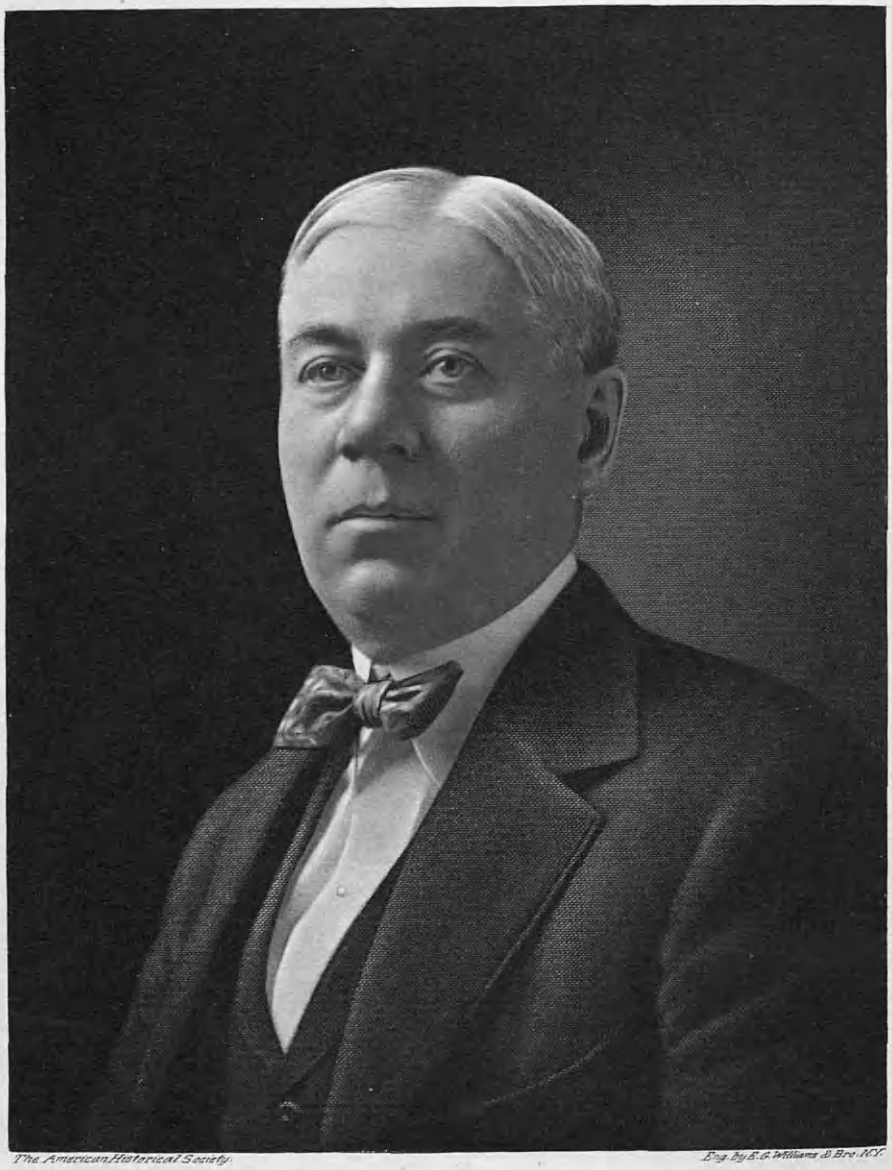
There are few places within the length and breadth of the Commonwealth

of Massachusetts that have more reason than Somerville for pride in the men who from its earliest beginnings have been identified prominently with its public life. Beyond doubt the late James Robert Hopkins, ex-fire chief of Somerville, Massachusetts, was one of the most conspicuous figures in the general life of that busy community, having been identified with the fire department of that city for over half a century, and had the honor of being appointed fire chief when Somerville became a city, in 1872, and held that responsible office for thirty-eight years, until he retired in 1910.

Chief Hopkins was a familiar figure on the streets of Somerville until incapacitated by illness, and always took a deep and abiding interest in all affairs of the community. He was a conspicuous example of that class of men who win the confidence and respect of their fellowmen by strictly adhering to the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity in both public and private life. To his long service as fire chief, Somerville owes many admirable and important improvements which he designed and executed and by which his memory will long be preserved. Somerville's first fire chief has set up for his successors in that office an admirable tradition to be carried on by those whose technical knowledge will have to be applied to the solution of those future problems of municipal growth that will every year become more serious. His death, which occurred November 30, 1918, at his home on Summit avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, following an illness of over a year's duration, marked the passing of a splendid citizen, a gallant soldier, and an unimpeachable public servant.

James Robert Hopkins was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 10, 1836, the son of Thomas and Isabella (Grieves) Hopkins. His ancestors on his father's side came from England, and his mother was of Scotch descent. Mr. Hopkins was educated in the public schools of Cambridge. His father died in 1846, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the furniture trade with the firm of Doe, Haseltine & Company. While working as an apprentice he took the full course of instruction in drawing at the Lowell Institute, Boston, and in later years of fire fighting he could if he chose turn out an attractive design for wood carving. In the financial panic of 1858 Doe, Haseltine & Company were in financial difficulties, and Mr. Hopkins, then twenty-two years old, went to work in the furniture factory of Haley, Morse & Boyden, at South Dedham, Massachusetts. He returned within a year to his first employers, and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil War.

With his mother he moved to Somerville, in 1854, joining the Somerville No. 1 Hand Engine Company, with headquarters in the old engine house in Union Square. On April 19, 1861, as a member of the Somerville Light Infantry, a part of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, he responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and with his regiment he participated in the battle of Bull Run. In the fall of 1862 he again enlisted and went with General Butler to New Orleans, where he remained seventeen months and was attached to the quartermaster's department. At the close of the war he was transferred to the new Hose Company No. 1, with which he remained until it disbanded, in July, 1866. In 1869 he was appointed engineer by the old Board of



The American Historical Society. Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Fred A Gilbert

Selectmen, and about three years later, when Somerville became a city, he was elected chief of the fire department. He held that office for thirty-eight years, until 1910, when he retired. He was a member of John Abbott Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Somerville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Odd Fellows, the New England Order of Protection, and Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the original members who organized the National Association of Fire Engineers at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1873, and served as vice-president at one time. He had served as president of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club, and was also a prominent member of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, and identified with the Charlestown, Cambridge, and Somerville Veteran Firemen's Association. In early life he was a musician of talent and had sung in various church choirs. On February 9, 1910, he was the honored guest of more than two hundred of his fellow citizens at a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. The committee in charge of the banquet were Walter C. Menzer, the Hon. Walter S. Glidden and the Hon. Edward Glines. He was presented with a fine hall clock, the Hon. Robert Luce making the presentation address. In opening the after-dinner proceedings the toastmaster, former mayor of Somerville, the Hon. Edward Glines, paid the following tribute to the guest of honor, Chief Hopkins: "No jewels ever fashioned by the hand of man ever shone so brightly as the loving eyes which beam upon you from all parts of this banquet hall this evening."

On September 30, 1862, he was united in marriage to Susan Cutter Moore, of Boston, daughter of Abraham and Charlotte (Whittemore) Moore. Mr. Moore was a native of Canterbury, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Moore was born in West Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of two children: 1. Charlotte Isabella, born in Somerville, April 7, 1866; married Joseph W. Whitaker, and they were the parents of one son, Robert Lewis Whitaker; Mrs. Whitaker died in 1900. 2. James Wesley, born in Somerville, March 2, 1875; married Alice May Bowditch, of Somerville, and they are the parents of one daughter, Hermine Hopkins; Mr. Hopkins is now a resident of St. Louis; he is superintendent of the Texas Oil Company there. On September 30, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins celebrated their Golden Wedding, receiving on that day the congratulations of their many friends and acquaintances.

In his remarks at the funeral services the Rev. Mr. Maxwell dwelt on Chief Hopkins' ability as a public servant, his patriotism, and his interest in all public affairs. He spoke of what a valuable servant fire was and what a terrible master. Many beautiful and elaborate floral pieces gave evidence of the sympathy of organizations and friends. James Robert Hopkins will be held in fond remembrance by his host of friends who learned to esteem, to deeply love him, and who felt at the time of his departure from all earthly view that out of the city of Somerville had gone one who was indeed a leader, a friend and a brother.

GILBERT, Fred Alliston,

Lumber Expert.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron gules three roses of the field.

Crest—A squirrel sejant gules cracking a nut or.

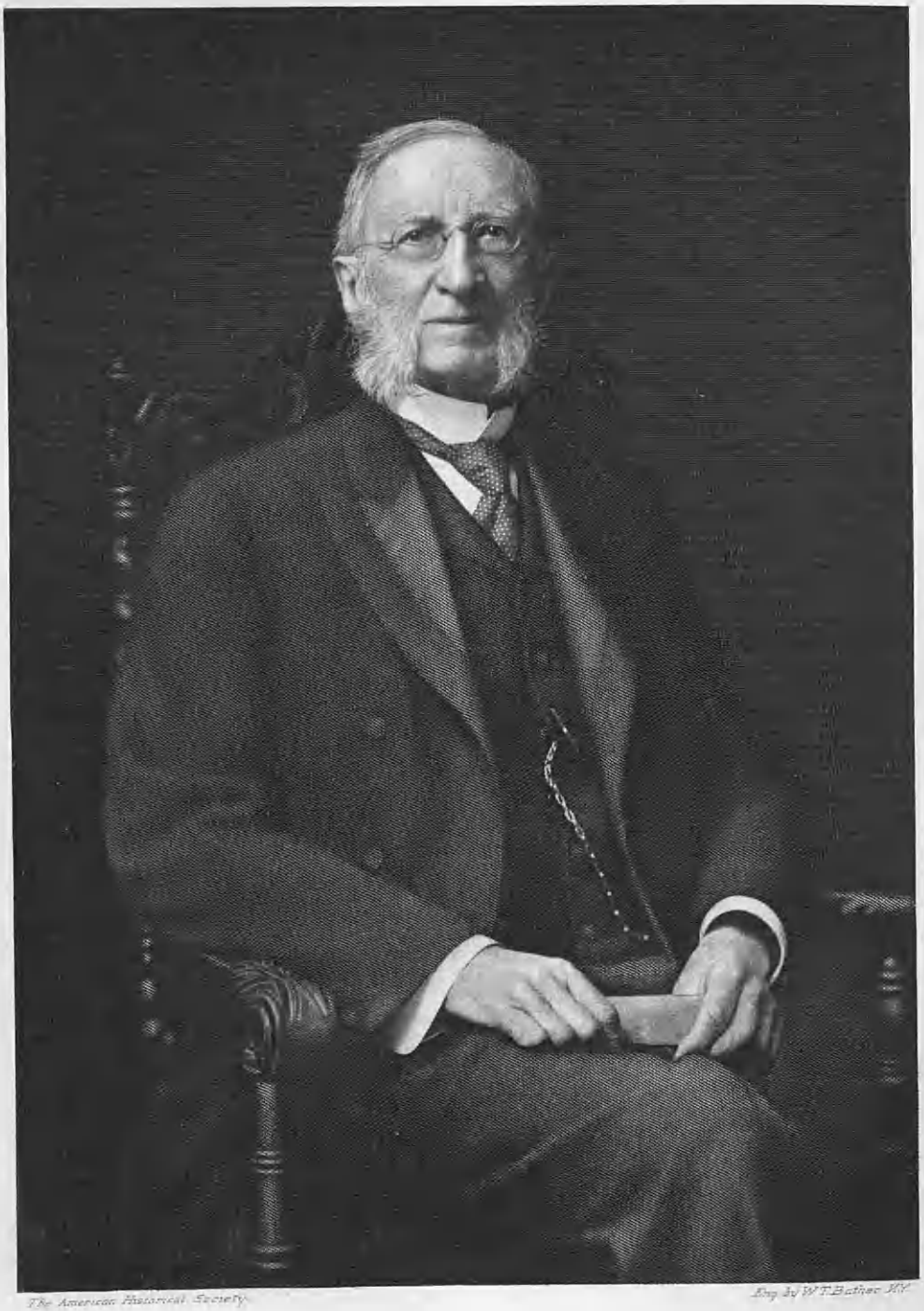
Motto—*Tenax propositi* (firm of purpose).

The name of Fred Alliston Gilbert is one that is well known in the lumber industry in Maine, with which also his father had been connected for practically the whole of his life.

He was born in Orono, Maine, April 2, 1866, the son of Thomas and Esther Cordelia (Lyshorn) Gilbert. Thomas Gilbert was born November 15, 1841, at St. Francis, Province of Quebec, and was the grandson of Charles Dupuis *dit* Gilbert, who came to America from England and settled in Canada, where he married Jean Gilbert, daughter of Charles Dupuis *dit* Gilbert, who was born near St. Francis, Province of Quebec, Canada, and probably returned to England while still young, as he held a commission as an officer in the English army and was married in that country. He was by trade a blacksmith, but later was also a carpenter and stone mason. Returning to the land of his birth, he came to the United States shortly after 1843, settling first at Norridgewock, Maine, then in Waterville, and removing to Orono, Maine, in 1850, where he lived until his death in 1856. He was fairly well educated, could read and write French, and could readily solve the problems connected with his trade. He was especially conspicuous for his great physical power, and was six feet and two inches in height and very well knit. His faith was that of the Catholic church, whose creed he adhered to most rigidly, instilling into his children the fear of God. He married, in 1822, Cecile, daughter of Augustine Mercier. She was possessed of a good common school education, and was a staunch Catholic. She died in Orono, in 1864. The children of this union were five sons and seven daughters, one of the sons serving in the Union army during the Civil War and died either during the war or very shortly afterwards.

Mr. Gilbert's grandfather on his mother's side was Antoine Lyshorne, or Lachance, born in Quebec, in 1750, and saw service under Montcalm. He enlisted in the Continental army in 1775, serving in Colonel Livingston's Regiment, General Arnold in command. He was taken prisoner in 1776, escaped and enlisted again in 1776, and went as a scout to the Chaudiére and was discharged upon his return. He again enlisted on board the "Monmouth," Captain Ross, of Castine, and served three months, during which time the vessel was taken to Bangor and burned. In 1781, he enlisted in Captain Walker's company in a regiment commanded by Major Ulmer, and was stationed at Castine. After his marriage he moved to Orono, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his days occupied in farming, fishing and making shingles. He cleared land and lived for fully half a century upon the tract upon which now stands the University of Maine. Here he died August 6, 1839. He had a son, Ephraim Hussey Lyshorn, who was born in Orono, March 10, 1815, and died in the same place, January 27, 1900. He married Mary Ann Townsend, who was born May 30, 1816, died April 20, 1893, and their children were: Sara Emma; Albert T., Alfred Jane; Hattie Viola; Fred Alliston; Susan Angeline; Esther Cordelia, who married Thomas Gilbert and became the mother of Fred Alliston Gilbert; Mary Abbie; Clara Ella. By occupation Ephraim H. Lyshorn was a farmer and woodsman. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was a Republican in his political views.

The children of Thomas and Esther Cordelia (Lyshorn) Gilbert were: Fred



The American Historical Society. Eng. by W. T. Bather N.Y.

J. C. Havemeyer

Alliston, of further mention; Edith Evelyn, born August 7, 1867, died August 7, 1868; Albion Augusta, born February 26, 1869; Charles Edward, born February 22, 1872; Grace Etta, born January 17, 1874, died December 23, 1876; Thomas Herbert, born April 8, 1876; Frank Yuba, born March 28, 1878; Eugene Clarence, born March 31, 1881; Daisy Alberta, born July 11, 1884; Alice May, born April 21, 1887.

Fred Alliston Gilbert spent his early boyhood in Orono, the town of his birth, and attended the common schools of the region. After finishing he took the high school course and graduated. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of Thomas Gilbert & Son, and in 1898 that of the firm of Gilbert & McNulty. In 1900 he became a manager of the spruce wood and timberlands department of the Great Northern Paper Company. He is a stockholder and a trustee of the Eastern Trust & Banking Company and is a stockholder of the Merrill Trust Company. In his political affiliations, Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a member of St. John's Commandery at Bangor, Maine, and also is a member of the Consistory at Portland, Maine, including all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He is a member of the Tarratine Club of Bangor, and of the Masonic Club of the same town.

Mr. Gilbert married, at New Castle, New Brunswick, Canada, July 31, 1915, Janet Goodfellow Williston, who was born in that town February 10, 1882, a daughter of Robert A. and Elmira Eliza (McTavish) Williston. Her father was a lumber woods foreman. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have one daughter: Janet Alliston, born August 29, 1917, and a son, Fred Alliston Gilbert, born November 24, 1918.

HAVEMEYER, John Craig.

Business Magnate, Author, Philanthropist.

This tribute of respect is dedicated to a man who has lived well. The story of his life is full of lessons, full of interest, full of inspiration. It covers a period when a great number of social, civic and religious reforms were effected with which he was identified. Now, an octogenarian, Mr. Havemeyer has stood through this long number of years for the highest ideals of citizenship, his voice has always been raised and his influence unswervingly cast on the side of right and righteous living; whether as business man, citizen, philanthropist or Christian, he has consistently sought to embody in his life the principle of Him who said: "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Havemeyers came from the German middle class, removed alike from noble and serf, which preserved throughout the darkness of the Middle Ages the learning, energy, and independence of character which made Northern and Central Germany receptive to Luther and the Reformation. Bueckeburg, in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, was the home city of the Havemeyers, and there Hermann Hoevemeyer (as sometimes spelled) with nineteen others formed a Baker's Guild in 1644. Dietrich William Hoevemeyer, born 1725, was a master baker, a member of the Common Council of the city of Bueckeburg and served in the Seventy Years' War.

The first of the family to come to America was William Havemeyer, grandfather of John Craig Havemeyer. Orphaned at an early age, he had gone to England at fifteen, and in London learned sugar refining, eventually becoming superintendent of a refinery. He came to New York under contract with Ed-

mund Seaman & Company to take charge of their sugar house in Pine street, bringing with him a bill of exchange for sixty pounds sterling, dated London, March 12, 1799, drawn on James J. Roosevelt, merchant, New York. He completed the terms of his contract in 1807, then at once began business for himself, establishing one of the first sugar refineries in New York City, its location between Hudson and Greenwich streets, on Vandam street. He became a naturalized citizen in 1807, and at his death, August 13, 1851, aged eighty-one years, he left a comfortable estate to his four children: Anna, Amelia, Albert and William Frederick.

William Frederick Havemeyer, father of John Craig Havemeyer, was born at No. 31 Pine street, New York City, February 12, 1804, died during his third term as mayor of New York, while in performance of his official duties at the City Hall, November 30, 1874. After preparation in private schools he entered Columbia College, whence he was graduated, class of 1823, having particularly distinguished himself in mathematics. He obtained a thorough business training as clerk in his father's sugar refinery, and in 1823 formed a partnership with his cousin, Frederick Christian Havemeyer, under the firm name of W. F. & F. C. Havemeyer, sugar refiners. In 1842, after fourteen years in successful business, he sold his interests in the firm to his brother, Albert Havemeyer, and retired with a competency honorably earned.

His prominent connection with public affairs began in 1844 and continued until his death, thirty years later. He was a Democrat, and an enthusiastic supporter of Andrew Jackson during the years "Old Hickory" was so potent a power in the land. In 1844 he was chosen to represent his ward in the Tammany Hall Convention held at Syracuse, and on September 4, 1844, he was nominated presidential elector, and in the Electoral College cast the vote of New York State for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

He became a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall and displayed so marked a business ability that he was chosen chairman of the finance committee. He became very influential in the party, but was too independent in his actions to please the politicians, who, to forestall his appointment by President Polk as collector of the port of New York, offered him the nomination for the mayoralty. This was in the day when national party power was of greater importance to Tammany Hall than city control; the administration of the city with its then but four hundred thousand population being comparatively simple. The Department of Charities and Correction was governed by a single officer; the police were appointed, controlled and dismissed by the mayor; "jobs" were unknown and "rings" had not yet been invented. The office of mayor, however, was something more than a cavic honor.

Mr. Havemeyer was elected mayor by a large majority in April, 1845, and at once directed his special attention to police affairs, the Common Council passing at his instance an ordinance providing for a municipal police force. Under its terms he nominated George W. Matsell for chief of police and he was confirmed, great reforms were introduced in city government, one of the most important relating to immigration. Upon his advice the Legislature passed an act creating the board of "Commissioners of Emigration," there having been no offi-

cial supervision of immigration by State or city prior to that board; Mayor Havemeyer was appointed the first president of the board and remained its head after his term as mayor expired. The Ward's Island institution for emigrants was established by Mr. Havemeyer and his associates. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, untiring energy, ability and devotion characterizing both administrations. He declined a third term, and for several years retired from active participation in politics. In 1857, when the metropolitan police commissioner and the mayor, Fernando Wood, were struggling for control of the police force, Mr. Havemeyer came out of retirement and aided Chief Matsell. In 1859 he was a candidate for mayor in a triangular contest and was defeated.

From 1851 until 1861 he was president of the Bank of North America, and from 1857 until 1861 he was president of the New York Savings Bank, taking the office at a time of great peril to the bank and leaving it upon a secure foundation. For several years he was vice-president of the Long Island Railroad Company and held similar relation to the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

During the Civil War he was an unwavering and earnest supporter of the government at Washington. He presided over one of the four great meetings held simultaneously in Union Square, April 21, 1861, to give expression to the patriotic sentiments of the people of New York. In July, 1866, he was selected in conjunction with Thurlow Weed as arbitrator of a long dispute between the Board of Public Charities and the Board of Commissioners of Emigration involving an amount in excess of $100,000. Their report was satisfactory to both parties and the controversy ended. Twelve years were passed in quiet before Mr. Havemeyer again entered the public arena, to lead the fight against the Tweed Ring. Tammany Hall, under the control of William M. Tweed, had become an organization of banditti, with the city treasury and the city's credit at mercy. Many millions of dollars were stolen and divided between Tweed and his confederates, their methods of plundering so ingenious and so well marked under a pretence of legitimate public expenditures that even eminent financiers were deceived as to the real condition of affairs. So greatly were they deceived that they signed a certificate exonerating the "Ring," while the rank and file of Tammany Hall acclaimed the leaders, who scattered with a free hand a share of the stolen funds among their followers.

Mr. Havemeyer, however, was one of the men who were not deceived, and in the spring of 1870 united with other patriotic citizens in organizing the New York City Council of Reform, whose object was to rescue the city from its plunderers and bring the guilty to the bar of justice. Mr. Havemeyer was its first president, and presided at the first great meeting of citizens held at Cooper Institute, April 6, 1871, and the still more important meeting held at the same place, September 4, 1871, which created the Committee of Seventy, of which Mr. Havemeyer was for two months vice-president and afterwards president. The story of the final overthrow of the corrupt "Ring" is a familiar one. After Mr. Havemeyer and Samuel J. Tilden gained access to the Broadway Bank, in which the members of the Ring kept their accounts, and obtained the legal proof of the enormous thefts, criminal prosecution

completely broke the power of the "Ring," whose members fled, died, or gave themselves up to the law.

The mayoralty campaign of 1872 saw Tammany Hall with a very respectable candidate, the Apollo Hall Democracy with another, but neither candidate had the endorsement of the Committee of Seventy which just then was a power in politics. The Republican party saw their opportunity and nominated William F. Havemeyer, whose record as a War Democrat was satisfactory to the Republicans and whose services in behalf of reform rendered him acceptable to the Committee of Seventy. He was elected and for a third time occupied the highest executive office of the city. His third term was with the Board of Aldermen. Party leaders and private cliques were anxious to dictate or control appointments. The discomfited but not annihilated followers of Tweed were on the alert to discredit him. An indiscreet word or act, an unacceptable nomination, anything in short which either was or could be construed into a mistake, was certain to be seized upon by vigilant antagonists and by selfish interests to which he refused to be subservient. But he "fought the good fight," and "kept the faith," breaking down under the strain, however, and dying at his desk in the City Hall.

A New York morning journal none too friendly to him said: "He was a Mayor whose honesty of purpose had never been impunged," and that the real fruit of the Reform party "is to be seen in the purified Democratic party which has just now, two years after the election of Mr. Havemeyer, carried New York by a majority almost unexampled." An impartial religious journal said: "He had been called in a trying time to fill a difficult position. More was expected of him than he could perhaps accomplish. Unfortunately for him, he was controlled by a partiality for old friends with which the city had neither sympathy nor patience. He knew whom he had associated in years long gone by, better than the men of today, and whom with the tenacity of a strong nature clung to him."

Mayor Havemeyer married Sarah Agnes Craig, of Scotch ancestry. Her grandfather, James Craig, came from Paisley, Scotland, and settled at Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, and was the founder of the manufacturing village of Craigville, formerly known as Cromeline on Grey Court Creek, a powder mill said to have been located there during the Revolution. In 1790 James Craig erected a paper mill, the first in Orange county. His wife was the daughter of Captain Hector McNeil, who commanded the United States ship "Boston" in 1777, and was third of the twenty-four naval captains appointed by Congress, October 10, 1776.

Their son, Hector Craig, was born in Scotland, coming to this country with his parents. In 1816 he was one of the incorporators and secretary of the Blooming Grove and New Windsor Turnpike, and in 1818 also secretary of the Orange County Agricultural Society. In 1823-25 he was a Congressman, again elected in 1829, but resigned before his term expired to accept appointment by President Jackson, in 1830, to the post of collector of the port of New York. He was removed from that office by President Van Buren for political reasons. In 1832 he was commissioner of insolvency for the Southern District of New York. He married a daughter of John Chandler, of Blooming Grove, a large land owner, storekeeper and miller, also trading with the West Indies, a man of importance

in Orange county. Their daughter, Sarah Agnes Craig, was a country-bred girl, a fine horsewoman in her younger days. She was educated in the famous Emma Willard School at Troy, New York. Her marriage to William F. Havemeyer was a very happy one, and in her affection, practical intelligence and earnest co-operation her husband found much of inspiration that led him onward in a notable business and official career. Mrs. Havemeyer was the mother of ten children, her heart was centered in her home, and her husband and children were her joy and pride. She was very charitable, had deep religious convictions, was earnest and sincere, her example and teaching potent in moulding the lives and characters of her children. She lived to the age of eighty-seven and between her and her third child, John C., there existed the most intimate fellowship. The family home was located in what is now a far down town section, on Vandam street, adjoining the sugar house, and there John Craig Havemeyer was born.

John Craig Havemeyer was born May 31, 1833, son of William Frederick and Sarah Agnes (Craig) Havemeyer. Until his eleventh year he attended various private schools, Miss Durant's, Greenwich and Charlton streets; Miss Houghton's, Vandam near Varick street, and Mr. Martin's, in Dominick street. At the age of eleven he was sent to the boarding school of Rev. Robert W. Harris, White Plains, New York. From a diary, neatly kept during this period, it is found that the studies he pursued were Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, geography, history and spelling, and that the religious element was prominent in the training he there received. He remained at White Plains about two years, then entered the grammar school of Columbia College, there gaining special commendation for excellence in English. He was unusually facile in expressing himself in good English while quite young, and when but fourteen one of his youthful essays, "The Seasons," was admitted into the public print. During portions of 1848-49 he was a student at New York University, but ill health and particularly poor eyesight compelled him to withdraw from college. He, however, continued his studies in private and became a member of two debating societies, the Philosophian Society, of which he was chosen president in 1850, and the Addisonian, which he was instrumental in organizing in January, 1851. The debates in these societies in which the boy took active part were of great aid to him in cultivating that fluency, clarity and directness of expression for which he has always been noted. The abandonment of his college course was a severe blow to him and brought him much sadness and disappointment. For a time he did nothing, then attempted to secure a position, but the fact that his father was mayor created a peculiar difficulty. He became discouraged and resolved to "run away," and go by vessel to California, but his father learned of his plans and busied himself in the boy's behalf, finally securing him a position with his uncle in a grocery store on Fulton street, where he received fifty dollars for his first year's work.

The following pledge solemnly taken and kept, with an extract from his diary, reveals his moral and religious sentiment, deliberate judgment and will-power, even in youth: "I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will, as far as in me lies, totally abstain from the use of tobacco, snuff or segars, and in addition thereto to solemnly affirm that I will refrain partaking in large or

small quantities of intoxicating liquors of any kind so ever from date until arrived at the age of twenty-one and if then this course be found beneficial whether or not I will follow this rule the rest of life, remains for myself to determine." The above has been drawn out and is now signed from a growing inclination towards indulging in them exhibiting itself. From his diary, date of November 14, 1850, this extract is taken:

In my eighteenth year, of moderate size and passable looks, engaged in the grocery business with an uncle, I sometimes feel a contentment and at others a depression of spirits which alternately makes me satisfied with my condition and again spreads on all objects around a gloom which a day of active exercise alone can dispel. But my trust is in God. He will answer my prayers and give me the equilibrium of disposition, the sobriety of thought and activity of mind and body which I have long and earnestly desired. I wish to be neither too grave nor gay, but desire to unite the two traits in such a manner as will render me a happy medium.

Above all things I would be governed in my actions and thoughts by a high and holy principle which will lead me always to consider the right and justice; influence me to act kindly and generously toward all, to relieve the wants of the destitute, encourage the disheartened and which will impart to my character a firmness and proper dignity and give to my feelings an elevation which shall act as a talisman to protect me from the low contaminations surrounding me, by which I sometimes fear that I have been somewhat corrupted.

From June 12, 1852, until March 27, 1853, he took an extended tour through Europe and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, a journey taken at his father's instance as a health measure, but for the young man it became a period of investigation and study, not mere sightseeing. At Bueckeburg, the home of his German ancestors, he visited the house in which his grandfather was born. His letters from European cities and from the Holy Land display an interest in everything he saw, and a close observation that enabled him to write most interestingly and intelligently of the countries he visited. He returned to New York from Havre on the steamer "Humboldt," arriving home in April, 1853.

With his return from Europe, Mr. Havemeyer began his business life in earnest. He became clerk in the Havemeyer & Moller Sugar House, and in a few months wrote to his sister: "I went into the sugar house as a clerk towards the last of December and have now (January 30, 1853) entire charge of the office." During this period he was vice-president of the Everett Club, a debating society, and was active in the support of religion and the church. On the last day of the year 1855 he signed a partnership agreement with Charles E. Bertrand, then beginning his independent career as a sugar refiner. The firm of Havemeyer & Bertrand was located at Williamsburg, at what is now the corner of South Third and First streets, Brooklyn. Six months later a cousin, F. C. Havemeyer, was admitted to the firm. The difficulty in getting proper machinery from Germany caused delay and loss, and after nine months of struggle Mr. Havemeyer sold his interest to Havemeyer & Moller.

In November, 1856, he started on a journey intending to travel East and West until he found a business opportunity and wherever he found a business opportunity there to settle, but after visiting Boston and Worcester he returned to New York, there deciding to remain. In March, 1857, he entered the employ of Havemeyer & Moller, and during the fall of that year made a business trip to Detroit and other places, a journey he records in his diary as one on which he "made the acquaintance of several principal firms in the grocery business." In

January, 1859, he made a special arrangement with the firm of William Moller & Company, Steam Sugar Refiners, as salesman and agent, with power of attorney, his compensation $3,000 a year and a share of the net profits of the business. His responsibilities were very great and involved business trips to various parts of the country. The entries in his diary at this period, although meagre, show him to have improved health and spirits and very active in his business. Yet, business cares did not prevent his giving time to the church, Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, Bible Society and the Everett Club, and wherever he happened to be on a Sunday he always attended divine service.

About the end of January, 1860, Mr. Havemeyer left William Moller & Company, and very soon afterward started independently as a commission merchant with offices first at No. 107 Water street, later at No. 175 Pearl street, also becoming a member of the New York Produce Exchange. It was at that time that Mr. Havemeyer, prompted by devotion to Christian business principle, had Scriptural quotations printed on his business letterheads. His father objected to the practice and in deference to him the practice was discontinued. Mr. Havemeyer admitted his brother Henry to a partnership in 1865 under the firm name of John C. Havemeyer & Brother. Their business was largely in tobacco and rice, later many other articles were handled and journeys East, West and South were necessary. This business relation existed until July, 1869, when the firm of Havemeyer & Company, composed of Albert and Hector C. Havemeyer, engaged John C. Havemeyer to conduct the mercantile part of their sugar refining business with power of attorney. This was an extremely responsible position, involving extensive purchases and sales of sugar; "and any other articles for the use of or being the product of one refinery, or otherwise required by our business, to draw or endorse checks and orders for the payment of money, to make or indorse any promissory notes or bills of exchange, to borrow money and generally to negotiate and transact in the name and in behalf of said firm, all financial and commercial matters properly relating to said business as fully and effectually as either we or either of us as co-partners in said firm could do if present." Under so wide a contract Mr. Havemeyer worked for nine months, when Havemeyer & Company sold out to Havemeyer & Elder, January 7, 1870. From that time until 1880 Mr. Havemeyer was a member of the firm of Havemeyer Brothers & Company, Sugar Refiners, No. 89 Wall street. He sold his one-sixth interest in the firm in September, 1880, to John E. Searles, Jr., of No. 100 Wall street, retiring from that time on from all connection with the sugar business; often during later years it has been erroneously stated that he was a member of the "Sugar Trust." Many times he has been falsely attacked in that connection and to disprove the charge he has in several instances publicly set forth his relations, terminating in 1880, to the business of sugar refining.

From 1880 until his retirement, Mr. Havemeyer confined his business operations to real estate, dealing in the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, and the region now the State of Oklahoma. During the seventies he was president of the Central Railroad of Long Island, associated as a bondholder with the Darien Short Line Railroad in 1893, in 1890 prominently connected with the

reorganization of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company, and for some time was a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York. During the years 1876 to 1881 Mr. Havemeyer, as the executor of the will of his father, found himself with his brother Henry the defendants in a suit brought by the administrators of the estate of his uncle, Albert Havemeyer, involving the charge of a breach of contract in the sale of a large amount of stock of the Long Island Railroad Company. Two juries decided against the defendants, but on appeal the verdict was reversed. Judge William H. Taft, afterward President, was one of the judges who decided the case in John C. and Henry Havemeyer's favor.

In the home of his distinguished father and in subsequent social and business relations, Mr. Havemeyer frequently met men of great reputation and influence. One of these was Samuel J. Tilden, the great lawyer and Democratic idol, who used often to visit Mayor Havemeyer at his home, Mr. Tilden, a bachelor, then living on Union square near Fourteenth street. He left a lasting impression on Mr. Havemeyer on account of his irregular habits of life. He went to bed very late and got up very late, not before ten in the morning. He had false teeth and when agitated moved them about in his mouth, and as his agitation increased would take them out and place them on the table. He drew up Mr. Havemeyer's partnership papers and warned him that it was important to look into all the details of a partner's character, very much the same as when one got married. In the early eighties Mr. Havemeyer was connected in business with John Wanamaker, the great merchant and statesman, and has some interesting letters exchanged with that great man, with Judge Taft, and many other men of an earlier day. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic, was also brought in business touch with him, and an interesting correspondence between the two men is preserved, all the more interesting on account of the abysmal difference between them in relation to Christian belief.

For forty years after his marriage, in 1872, Mr. Havemeyer made Yonkers his home and took a deep interest in promoting its prosperity. He advocated public parks, headed the agitation which resulted in old historic Manor Hall being saved and transferred to the State of New York, and at the dedication of "Hollywood Inn," a non-sectarian club house for young men, represented St. John's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in a speech full of deep feeling. He was and is opposed to war on Christian grounds, deprecates the patriotism that is founded on military or naval prowess, believes that humanity and religion are above patriotism and the law of universal love before that of allegiance to one's country, and that as long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters. He has maintained his positions in the religious and secular press, beginning at the age of seventeen with an article in the New York "Evening Post," of which William Cullen Bryant was the editor, down to the present, taking issue with Theodore Roosevelt's article in the "Outlook" in 1909 on "Great Armaments and Peace," answering it in the "Christian Advocate" of New York. He was a Democrat by inheritance, but never has been narrowly partisan. He warmly supported Grover Cleveland for

President, and in 1908 supported Bryan, but with little enthusiasm, believing on the whole he represented better principles than his opponent. He bitterly opposed the use of the pulpit as a political rostrum. In 1903, when capital and labor were in bitter controversy, Mr. Havemeyer endeavored to bring about a better mutual understanding by public discussion, and at his own expense obtained Music Hall, Yonkers, in which to hold the meeting, his position being wholly impartial, only seeking to establish the fact that both capital and labor were under obligations to higher demands of humanity and religion.

Mr. Havemeyer was reared in the atmosphere of a religious home, and at about the age of sixteen made an open profession of religion and joined the Methodist church. From this early age he associated himself actively with all departments of his church, believing them all essential to the development of the best type of Christian character. In 1862 he aided in founding the Christian Brotherhood of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, of which Rev. Alfred Cookman, of sainted memory, was pastor, and became its first president. After settling in Yonkers he joined the First Methodist Church and has never removed his membership. He was treasurer of the building committee in charge of the erection of the present beautiful church edifice, and he has been a devoted and influential layman of the church he loves for over sixty years. For a number of years he was closely associated with the work of the Evangelical Alliance and a member of the executive committee. In the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has taken a lively interest since youth, his membership dating back to 1855, when the association occupied rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York. It was largely through his aid that the Yonkers branch was established. He was its first president, personally raised the first year's salary of the general secretary, was for years president of the board of trustees, was a recognized association speaker and addressed more Young Men's Christian Association audiences than any man in Yonkers, completed the fund to pay off its mortgage indebtedness, and as the secretary writes: "There hangs in my office, just over my desk, a fine portrait of the kindly, earnest, generous face of my friend, John C. Havemeyer, with the inscription on the frame, 'John C. Havemeyer, First President of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1881'."

For many years he was a local preacher of his church and occupied many pulpits other than those of his own denomination. The Bible is his great and final authority; what can be proved by it is binding beyond dispute. He believes thoroughly in personal Christian work, in strict Sabbath observance. He has written many monographs, among others "A Study of Labor Unions," "Patriotism," "Shall We Prepare for War in Time of Peace?" "The Needs of the Church from a Layman's Standpoint," "What Is Love of Country?" "Great Armaments and Peace," "Fundamental Facts About Religion," and "Foundation Truth." His newspaper articles are legion and there has been no great moral, religious or ethical question of his time that he has not publicly discussed, and has never sought an obscure person to discuss it with.

Personal philanthropy cannot be fairly dealt with in a biography, for the essence of true benevolence is secrecy. But philanthropy is an indication of character and

the method and spirit in which it expresses itself deserve careful consideration. Mr. Havemeyer was born with an inherited disposition to help those in need and was trained to do good from earliest days by precept and home example. He believes in simple living and regards wealth as a stewardship for which an account must finally be rendered. He gives systematically and as far as possible finds out all he can concerning the person or cause he is assisting. He holds decided opinions upon philanthropy, as he does upon every question he deems of importance, and is not easily driven from a position in which he has intrenched himself, particularly if it be a Bible truth. He is conscientious to the last degree, eminently fair in argument and most courteous. A strong character and one the world should know better.

Mr. Havemeyer married in Athens, Greece, December 5, 1872, Alice Alide Francis, daughter of John Morgan and Harriet E. (Tucker) Francis. Her father was for three years United States Minister to Greece, later United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and owner as well as editor of the Troy (New York) "Times." Mr. Havemeyer met his future bride in 1871 in Brussels, where she was sojourning with her parents. Later they became engaged and in November, 1872, he sailed from New York to Greece to claim his bride. A number of distinguished guests were present at the marriage, among them several missionaries. They made Yonkers their permanent home.

BRACKETT, John Quincy Adams,

Manufacturer, Man of Lofty Character.

It can be truly said of the late John Quincy Adams Brackett that his own labors constituted the foundation upon which was built his success in life. For many years a well-known business man of Boston, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the world, and the respect and friendship of all those whom he met socially. He established an enviable reputation as a business man, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his business associates, whom he always endeavored to please. He was honest and sincere in all his business transactions, always conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of commercial integrity, being the possessor of much business tact as well as executive ability and unfaltering enterprise. In the commercial life of the city of Boston there are few indeed who held the commanding position that Mr. Brackett did, and his opinions carried weight in the wholesale leather trade throughout the New England States. The mind of Mr. Brackett was clear and far-seeing, and he was ambitious to grapple with any project that was presented to him, however great the scope. The death of John Quincy Adams Brackett, which occurred in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 13, 1918, closed a career which had been of great usefulness to mankind, and exercised an influence for good on the community in which he lived.

He was a descendant of an ancient and distinguished Scotch family. Captain Richard Brackett, the earliest of the name of whom there is accurate record, was born in Scotland, in 1610, and emigrated to America in the latter part of 1629, settling in Boston. The following year, with John Winthrop and others, he signed a covenant to establish the first church in Boston, and was admitted a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, November 25, 1636,

very soon after the formation of that venerable organization. He moved to that part of Braintree, now known as Quincy, in 1642, and the same year was ordained deacon of the church at Mount Wollaston. Later he was one of the commissioners to lay out the town of Cohasset, and for a series of years he was the chief military commander in Braintree. In 1684, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned his position, and Lieutenant Edmund Quincy, the ancestor of the Quincy family, was appointed his successor. His death occurred March 5, 1690, and his remains were interred in the family lot in the old cemetery at Quincy, Massachusetts.

The Brackett family line comes through his son, James, and following him four by the name of Joseph make up the connecting links to Josiah, who was born in Quincy in 1800. He transferred his residence to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and married Eliza Bradley, and they became the parents of John Quincy Adams Brackett, the subject of this biography, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 20, 1840. His early education was received in the public schools of Charlestown, and when a young man he entered the firm of Josiah Brackett & Son, leather merchants. This firm was established in Boston in 1823 by Mr. Brackett's grandfather and located on Summer street, on the site of the former homestead of Daniel Webster. During the great Boston fire of 1871 this firm was burned out, but quickly resumed business at No. 134 Summer street, and has the distinction of being the oldest leather firm in Boston.

Mr. Brackett was active in the affairs of this old leather firm for nearly a half century, and although his health had been failing for several months previous to his death, he had not wholly relinquished his interest in the business, even though far less active than formerly. Mr. Brackett moved to Brookline, taking up his residence there in 1916; previously he had made his home in Woburn, Massachusetts, where he had resided continuously for over thirty years. He also maintained a summer home at Southport, Maine.

Mr. Brackett was a well-known member of Henry Price Lodge, Ancient and Accepted Order of Free Masons, and for many years a member of the Handel and Haydn Society and the Cecilia Society. Nature had endowed him with a beautifully clear tenor voice and he was formerly a tenor soloist in churches in Nahant, Woburn and Malden. In many respects he resembled the late ex-Governor John Quincy Adams Brackett, and though a close personal friend of the former governor was not related, but the similarity in the names often occasioned amusing experiences for both.

Mr. Brackett married (first) Annie Baxter, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and by this marriage there were two sons, Harry D., a well-known business man of Los Angeles, California, and Edward Q., who succeeded his father in the firm of Josiah Brackett & Son. Some years after the death of Mrs. Brackett, he was united in marriage (second) with Abbie Alma Steele, daughter of James Horace and Elizabeth Palmer (Hunt) Steele. By this marriage there was one son, Quincy Adams, now living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he is connected with the Westinghouse Electric Company. He married Ruth Wilson, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one son, Quincy Adams Brackett, Jr.

In the death of John Quincy Adams Brackett there has passed one of those

rare spirits that serve as guiding stars to younger generations. He possessed a charming personality, an optimistic mind and a ready sympathy, and all through life he won the affection and admiration of those with whom he came in contact. He liked people and never found anyone uninteresting, because his sympathy and responsiveness enabled him to always bring forth the best that was in everyone. As a public-spirited citizen, as a wise counsellor, as a man prominent in the business world, as a lover of humanity, happy in doing good, mankind benefited by his being a part of it, and he will be greatly missed by those who had the pleasure of close association with him and profited by his judgment and advice.

BULLOCK, Edgar Orlin,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

The ancient name of Bullock has been traced to a very early period in England, three hundred years before the adoption of surnames in that country. Its coat-of-arms is very ancient, and characterized by several bullocks amid other figures and emblems. There is a family tradition, which is sustained by records, regarding the finding of a child in a bull's manger as the origin of the name.

This name was very early identified with the early history of New England, and has been borne by numerous prominent citizens in the New England States. Among the distinguished men of the name who are descended from the common ancestor may be mentioned Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, one-time governor of Massachusetts; Stephen Bullock, of Rehoboth, member of Congress under President Thomas Jefferson's administration; Richard Bullock, a prominent merchant and philanthropist of Providence, Rhode Island; Nathaniel Bullock, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1842; and Jonathan R. Bullock, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1860.

Richard Bullock, the English immigrant ancestor of the Bullocks in America, was born in Essex county, England, in 1622, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 22, 1667. He was accompanied in his migration to America by two brothers, one of whom settled in Virginia. The Colonial records show that he was made a freeman in May, 1646, but do not indicate his residence at that time. He was one of the fifty-eight land proprietors of Rehoboth, June 22, 1658, and performed the office of town clerk. He married, August 4, 1647, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ingraham, of Rehoboth, and they are the progenitors of the Bullocks in the New England States.

Edgar Orlin Bullock, in whose memory we are writing, was a descendant of the Rhode Island branch of the Bullock family. He was the son of Jesse and Cynthia (Farwell) Bullock, both residents of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and was born in Compton, Providence of Quebec, October 16, 1843, while his parents were on a visit to that place.

His family returned to the States when he was a small boy, and he received his education in the public schools of Haverhill, graduating from the high school in 1860. After leaving school he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he entered the employ of a dry goods house. He remained there until September, 1863, when he enlisted in the Navy, being assigned to the steam frigate "Niagara," of which Thomas T. Craven was commodore. The date of his enlistment was September, 1863. He served as school-

master on the gunboat during a part of the Civil War, and the last two years of the war the "Niagara" was busy running blockades, principally in foreign waters. He was honorably discharged from the navy September 20, 1865. He entered the employ of Hall, Dane & Bullock, dry goods merchants, of Boston, his brother being a member of the firm. In a short time the firm dissolved and Jackson, Mandell & Daniels succeeded to the business and Mr. Bullock remained in their employ a number of years. Then, in the late seventies, he went to Haverhill. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Otis Butters, engaging in the sole leather business, under the firm name and style of Bullock & Butters, which was continued until the death of Mr. Butters, when the business was continued as Edgar O. Bullock. Mr. Bullock had for many years been prominently identified with the business life of Haverhill, he having first been engaged in the sole leather business and later devoting his time to banking and the care of his real estate interests. He was a member of the North Congregational Church, Saggahew Lodge of Masons, and the Grand Army of the Republic, General Burnside United Veteran Association. He was a director in the Second National Bank, the Pentucket Savings Bank and the Citizens' Co-operative Bank of Haverhill.

He was taken ill while spending the summer season at his summer home at Wolfboro, New Hampshire. He rallied from the ailment and returned to Haverhill seemingly much improved. Later he was afflicted again, and his condition grew gradually worse until his death, which occurred on December 9, 1904, at the age of seventy-one years, at his home on Maple avenue, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

On January 22, 1873, Edgar Orlin Bullock was united in marriage with Belle Butters, daughter of Otis and Susan (Lunt) Butters, Mr. Butters being a native of Wilmington, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Butters of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Otis Butters, father of Mrs. Bullock, was one of the leading sole leather dealers in the early days of the boot and shoe industry of Haverhill, and was held in high esteem by his friends and associates. The Butters family is of Scotch origin and the ancient seat of the family was Perthshire. We find the name Buttar, Buter and Butor in the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, in 1086. The name of Buttar appears frequently among the followers of Robert Bruce in the thirteenth century. The coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Argent a cross sable, between four men's hearts proper.

Crest—On a wreath two arms drawing a bow, with an arrow paleway, all proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullock were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: 1. Otis Edgar, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 6, 1876, died April 22, 1897; he was educated in Haverhill, and went to Cuba in 1897 with an expedition fostered through the generosity of Baron Rothschild, of London, England, and while engaged in scientific research he contracted yellow fever, from which he died. 2. Herbert Farwell, born in Haverhill, December 11, 1878; he was educated in Haverhill, and is engaged in the electric business; he married Thurza Jackson, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire. 3. Susan Belle, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 16, 1885; she received her education in the public schools of Haverhill and Bradford Academy; she lives with her mother in

Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is very much interested in music; both she and her mother are active members of the Woman's City Club of Boston. 4. Jesse Lunt, born in Haverhill, August 20, 1889; he graduated from the Haverhill High School and prepared for Harvard at Andover; he entered Harvard in 1910, taking his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1914; he is an industrial chemist in the employ of Marden, Orth & Hastings, and has charge of the Barnbrook Dye Plant at Barnbrook, New Jersey; he married Ethel S. Woods, of New York City, and they are the parents of one son, Robert Woods Bullock, born December 3, 1917. After the death of her husband Mrs. Bullock resided in Haverhill until 1910, when she moved to Cambridge, where she resides with her daughter.

Edgar Orlin Bullock was a sagacious, successful business man of large experience, accurate knowledge and discriminating judgment, and his character was marked by fearlessness and a strong sense of justice. Ever ready to give to any cause which appealed to generosity, he never paraded his charity. He delighted to aid young men in securing a start in life, and never hesitated to give them his advice when they sought it. He was a generous, kindly friend, of quick insight into character, whose interest in human need was genuine, and whose hand never faltered nor failed when he had the power to help. He made his home a place of refuge, comfort and joy; a devoted husband and father, whose love and care gripped and held like hoops of steel. He was the consistent Christian man, whose ideals of life inspired the motives and controlled the deeds of a long life. He inherited the traditions of an old and honored New England, and grew to manhood true to his family characteristics of honor, truth and positive perseverance. He believed in civic righteousness, and took a keen interest in all that concerned his city, State and nation. His was a good life, representing substantial usefulness to his fellowmen, and so he will be remembered and honored.

DUKE, Basil Wilson,

Soldier, Author.

One of the most conspicuous soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, General Basil W. Duke also represented the highest type of citizenship, was an author of high rank, a man of purest moral character and high intellectual attainment. When the news of his death in New York City was made public it saddened alike the hearts of wearers of the blue and the gray and of all men who admire valor on the battlefield and chivalry in the home. His passing removed another of the few remaining men who added real glory and romance to the Lost Cause and who bound the Old South to the New Nation with ties that are as enduring as they are tender and affectionate. As a soldier he was brave, gallant and courtly, but soldier that he was he looked upon his sacrifices and his deeds of valor merely as the ordinary events in the line of daily duty. One of the youngest officers of the Confederate Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, no officer of that rank compiled a more brilliant record. Succeeding the daring Morgan in command of the most famous brigade that wore the gray, he carried the honor, worthily displaying a daring, courage and capacity for command that won him high rank as a leader. The man of honor without a flaw is also the man of unbending courage, and these terms applied to General

Duke are synonymous. Those who knew him as the citizen rather than the soldier had ample opportunity to recognize the qualities that made him the ideal soldier, but in his associations with men in the arts of peace he manifested a gentleness and courtesy far from suggesting the field of strife. Few men have drawn their friends to them in closer, stronger tie. He was the idol of the survivors of his old command, and he was devoted to the welfare of the John H. Morgan Association, of which he was president. After the war he assumed a position of leadership in civil life, resided in Louisville, was much at Frankfort, and was well known everywhere in Kentucky. By the people of Louisville he will be long remembered because of the charm of his manner and his unusual social gifts. As a conversationalist he was unsurpassed and was a good listener as well as a talker. He was widely and accurately read in all that was best in the world's literature, and his singularly-retentive memory made all of his reading always available. He lived an honored, useful and noble life, was a valuable citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and no more valiant soldier nor no warmer truer spirit followed the fortunes of the Confederacy, but above all he was an American, a man among millions, a man of many sides and of brilliancy on every facet, a man of rare calibre, both mental and physical, that made him notable as soldier, citizen, lawyer and litterateur.

The founder of the family in America, Sir Richard Duke, came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore and his name may be seen among the signers at the State House in Annapolis. On the maternal side descent is traced from James Keith, of the family of the Earl Marechal of Scotland, who came to Virginia after the Jacobite insurrection of 1715, and married Mary Isham Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph, of Tuckahoe. Their daughter, Mary Randolph, married Colonel Thomas Marshall, whose son, John Marshall, was chief justice, and whose daughter, Charlotte Marshall, married Dr. Basil Duke. Their son, Captain Nathaniel Wilson Duke, married Mary Currie, daughter of Captain James Currie, of the English Navy, and his wife, Caroline, daughter of George Pickett, of Richmond, Virginia. The first Randolph ancestor in America was William Randolph, who came to Virginia and possessed Turkey Island, a large estate on the James river. He married Mary Isham, daughter of Henry and Catherine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, on the opposite side of the James. The first Marshall ancestor was Captain John Marshall, who came to Virginia in 1600.

General Basil Wilson Duke was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 28, 1837, died in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, September 16, 1916, and is buried in Lexington, Kentucky. He prepared for college under the tutelage of Rev. Lyman W. Seeley, pastor of the Baptist church at Maysville, a man of unusual attainments, reputed one of the most scholarly men in the State. After completing preparatory study he entered Georgetown College and later was a student at Centre College, in Danville, Virginia. He prepared for his profession in the law department of Transylvania University, and after receiving his LL.B. began the practice of law in St. Louis, Missouri.

The storm clouds of war were then lowering, and in St. Louis General Duke became one of the organizers of that band of young men known as the "Minute Men," who planned to seize the Federal arsenal and distribute the arms among their followers. The attempt

failed, but had it succeeded the difficult task of keeping Kentucky in the Union would have been a much harder one. After the failure of the attempt General Duke was sent as a secret messenger to President Davis, to enlist his aid in a plan to arm the recruits in Missouri who were drilling and preparing to enter the Confederate Army. For this service he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for treason in connection, as it was declared, with an attempt to bring arms from Baton Rouge to St. Louis. Pending the outcome of events General Duke went to Kentucky, where, on June 19, 1861, he married Henrietta Hunt Morgan, a sister of General John H. Morgan.

His first military service with the Confederate Army was as volunteer aide to Colonel T. C. Hindman, commanding the Second Arkansas Regiment, under General Hardee in Missouri. Later he was assigned to scouting duty by General Hardee, but when the latter was ordered to Kentucky General Duke determined to raise a company of cavalry. While so engaged in Hardin and adjoining counties, with headquarters at Elizabethtown, the Federal troops on their way south to engage General Buckner occupied Elizabethtown, and he was obliged to leave. He then enlisted in Captain Morgan's Lexington Rifles and was commissioned first lieutenant. The history of his future military career is the history of Morgan's cavalry brigade, a story, one of the most romantic and adventurous of the war. After General Beauregard's retirement South after Shiloh, Morgan's cavalry was engaged in service, highly important, requiring great intelligence, daring and endurance. The brigade was developed to a high state of efficiency and to a position of great importance such perhaps as the cavalry will not occupy in another war. General Duke was with the brigade all through its career; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded in the first day's fight; was in the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, and in the daring Ohio raid, which ended in surrender and imprisonment. General Morgan made his escape from the Federal prison in which he was confined, but General Duke was held until exchanged. After General Morgan's death, in 1864, General Duke succeeded him in command of the brigade, his commission dating September 15th of that year. He had held all ranks from lieutenant upward, and at the time of his capture, July 18, 1863, at the battle of Buffington's Island, with seven hundred of Morgan's men, he was ranking as colonel. He was loyal to the cause he espoused until the very last and only surrendered with the last remnant of his brigade, including about two hundred Kentuckians, on May 14, 1865, at Augusta and Washington, Georgia.

General Duke's narrative of the movements of the Confederate soldiers after the fall of Richmond was written for the "Southern Bivouac," and is an important chapter in the final history of that great struggle. At the time of the surrender of General Lee, General Duke was in command of a brigade of cavalry under General Echols. The news of the surrender paralyzed the Southern troops at first. It was totally unexpected, and no plan to meet the emergency had been formulated. It was finally decided to disband the infantry, and to order the cavalry to join the forces under the command of General Johnston. The various cavalry brigades were sent to General Johnston by different routes. The brigade under General Duke was turned aside from its original destination by a superior force of Federal cavalry, and proceeded to Charlotte. Upon the next day Mr. Jefferson Davis arrived at Char-

lotte, accompanied by the cavalry brigades of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and of General Debrill, of Tennessee. General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, secretary of war, arrived two days later, exultant over the terms upon which he had persuaded General Sherman to agree. Two days later he was as deeply disappointed to learn by telegraph from General Johnston that the terms had been rejected at Washington and that General Johnston proposed to surrender at once upon whatever terms he could secure. Upon the arrival of this information, President Davis announced his intention of joining Generals Taylor and Forrest in Alabama. He started the following morning, accompanied by his Cabinet and staff, including General Bragg, and by five brigades of cavalry, one of which was under General Duke and all five of which were under General Breckinridge. The total number amounted to about three thousand men. Throughout their journey toward the South this body of men was followed and closely watched by a large body of Federal cavalry. The last Confederate council of war was held on this march, at Abbeyville, North Carolina. It was called by Mr. Davis and was attended by the five brigade commanders, Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Mr. Davis. At the commencement of the conference, Mr. Davis was in excellent spirits, and met his officers with a notable combination of affability and dignity. Mr. Davis opened the discussion by declaring that he still had hopes of the ultimate success of the Confederate cause and that he believed it would be saved by energy and perseverance. The commanders present were aghast at the views so diametrically opposed to their own. They all said to Mr. Davis that the resources of the South were exhausted and that further prosecution of the war would be an injustice to the Southern people. Mr. Davis asked why under such circumstances they were still in the field. The officers explained that they hoped only to facilitate the escape of Mr. Davis himself, that he might avoid a fate that might still more deeply embitter the feeling between the North and the South. Mr. Davis peremptorily refused to listen to proposals concerning his own safety and appealed with great eloquence to "every sentiment and reminiscence that might be supposed to move a Southern soldier" in the vain hope that the officers would be persuaded to accept his views. The officers, however, remained silent, whereupon Mr. Davis ejaculated that all was indeed lost and started from the apartment with so feeble a step that General Breckinridge hastened to his support. When General Breckinridge returned he informed the other officers that he had agreed entirely with them and that he felt it imperative to persuade Mr. Davis to leave the country at the earliest opportunity. The march was continued to Washington, Georgia. It was upon this journey that all of the Confederate funds were under the charge of General Duke. At Washington, Mr. Davis acquiesced in the wishes of his friends and, accompanied by an escort of twenty men under the command of Colonel Given Campbell, of Kentucky, started for the West. Most of the army was then disbanded, but a small body of men under General Breckinridge and General Duke was retained for a few days to divert attention from Mr. Davis and his escort. Shortly afterward, however, this last remnant of the army under the orders of General Breckinridge also surrendered.

At the close of the war, General Duke located in Louisville, Kentucky, where he resumed the practice of his profes-

sion, very soon so impressing his personality upon the members of the bar and the people that his success was assured. In 1869 he was chosen a member of the Kentucky Legislature and became an acknowledged leader in civil as well as military affairs. He did much to cure the evils of existing statutes and was the originator and successful champion of many new and much-needed laws affecting the general interest. His legislative work was principally in the perfecting of laws affecting corporations, a branch to which he gave his best endeavor. He became an authority on the rights and privileges of corporations and in the interpretation of all laws affecting banks and railways. At the close of his legislative service he was elected commonwealth attorney for the Louisville district, serving six years, after which he was connected with the law department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for over twenty years.

During the latter years of his life, General Duke catered to his literary tastes and wrote a great deal of valuable history concerning the war period, including a revision of "History of Morgan's Cavalry," which was first published in 1867 and revised in 1909. He also wrote "Reminiscences of General Basil W. Duke," which was published by Doubleday, Page & Company in 1912. He compiled much statistical and historical matter, wrote much upon the subject of railroads and their relations to general commerce, the physical development of the country and the advancement of civilization. He also wrote and published a full history of the Bank of Kentucky from its organization in 1835, and of banking in Kentucky from the date of its admission into the Union. While engaged in literary work he maintained an office in Louisville, where his old and his new friends were always made welcome, and enjoyed his wonderful courtesy, manliness and engaging personality.

Earlier literary work was in 1885 and 1886, when the "Southern Bivouac" was published under the editorial management of General Duke and Richard W. Knot; the purpose was to make it a magazine of Southern history and of Southern life and literature. It was a work which enlisted General Duke's interest in various ways and contains a number of charming papers from his gifted pen, comments on current events, narratives of the Civil War, of which he was a part, and stories of Southern plantation life which are told with rare charm because the life itself appealed to his sympathies and warmed his imagination.

General Duke was a Democrat and always interested in public affairs, engaging in those contests only when the issues involved were sufficient to appeal to his judgment and important enough to arouse his zeal. He formed the acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was in Kentucky gathering material for his "The Winning of the West." The friendship between the two men was mutual and long-continued. When President Roosevelt had the appointment of a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in his district he offered the honor to General Duke, but it was declined. At a Jefferson dinner in Washington, in 1903, General Duke in his speech said: "Among the men on the other side there is none I would rather trust than Theodore Roosevelt." In 1906, President Roosevelt appointed General Duke federal commissioner for the National Parks, which includes the battlefield of Shiloh. Coming down to the last year of his life, and he was then in his seventy-ninth year, General Duke said, on August 20, 1916,

that he hoped the United States would soon have 250,000 professional soldiers, and 400,000 militiamen who could be mobilized quickly. "There's always going to be war," he added. "Nations will always fight, no matter how sublime the pacifists make the image of peace, therefore the nation which is not prepared will be crushed."

General Duke, then a civilian, married at Lexington, Kentucky, June 19, 1861, Henrietta Hunt Morgan, who died October 20, 1909, daughter of Calvin and Henrietta (Hunt) Morgan, and sister of General John Hunt Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Duke were the parents of seven children: Basil W. (2), of Washington, D. C.; Calvin M., of Louisville, Kentucky; Dr. Henry H., of Louisville, Kentucky; Thomie, who married Sidney Ballou, and died in Honolulu; Carrie, who married Wilbur Knox Matthews, and resides in New York; Julia, married Samuel Henning, of Louisville; Frances Key, married Charles T. Ray, of Massachusetts.

This review necessarily touches but the high lights in the life and character of a superior man. The great charm of his character was revealed only to his intimate friends. He was brilliant in social conversation. Not only were his stories most captivating, but his narratives, his arguments, his judgments, and his course of reasoning, and he displayed great brilliancy in illustrating his arguments by reference to the experiences of all nations and of all times. There was, moreover, a charm about his nature which was revealed in his conversation. He was never dogmatic, rarely wrought to anger, deferential to a degree that at times was dangerous to his opponents; courteous, most considerate and lacking altogether in any bitterness. No man had so many friends, and they were friends who clove to him because of his lovable nature and the charm of his personality. He possessed the winning power of women with the commanding power of men. Men loved to follow him far better than he loved to lead, for he did not care for popularity—it came to him unsought. He had none of the arts of the political leader, none of the devices of the demagogue, but commanded by the strength of his character. Said his friend, Alexander P. Humphrey:

A TRIBUTE FROM A FRIEND.

It is impossible to speak of General Duke in terms of moderation, for his boundary was of such large dimension. His courage, his kindliness, his reading, his memory, his humor, his every faculty, native and acquired—rare, indeed could be found his equal. Like all strong men, he had his friends and his enemies. To all he was as open as the day. In his death there is lost so much that was noble, so much that was constant in opposition to all that is ignoble, so much that inspired admiration, so much that was an example of upright thinking and of upright living, so much that contributed to our "stock of harmless pleasure." Neither his family nor his friends can mourn for him as one whom they have lost; for he will live in their memory—a memory that will be a storehouse out of which will come nothing of evil—only good. For him what epitaph speaks the truth as "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

ALEX. P. HUMPHREY.

HORNE, George Andrew,

Business Man.

The surname Horne is also spelled Horn, Orne and Lahorne in the early records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Horne was an early settler at Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1638; he was one of the town proprietors, served on a Court Commission, and was a deacon of the Salem church.

William Horne, brother of John Horne mentioned above, was the immigrant an-

cestor of the Hornes in America. He came from England to Dover, then Cocheco, New Hampshire, where his name first appears on the tax list in 1659. He settled in Dover and bought two hundred and forty acres of land there September 20, 1661, and some of this same land is still owned by his descendants. He was killed in the Indian Massacre, June 28, 1689. His grandson, Robert Horne, was a soldier in Colonel John Wheelwright's command at York, Maine, November 27, 1720.

John Henry Horne, father of George Andrew Horne, in whose memory we are writing, was a descendant in the sixth generation of William Horne, the English immigrant ancestor. He was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, October 25, 1829, the son of Richard and Mary (Taylor) Horne, both natives of Stratham, New Hampshire. He received his education in the schools of his native town, and his first employment was as an apprentice in a blacksmith shop in his native village. At the age of sixteen he came to Lawrence and assisted in the work of sharpening the drills and tools used in the construction of the dam across the Merrimac river. After this work was completed he went to Medfield, Massachusetts, where, in 1863, he started the business which has since made his name known throughout the world. In 1871 Mr. Horne located in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and established his business in a shop near the present site of the Russell Paper Company. In 1882 constantly increasing orders necessitated larger quarters and he removed from the little twenty by forty-foot structure to a new building forty by two hundred feet in dimensions, near the Davis Iron Foundry. Five years later, in 1887, the present big plant in South Lawrence was built. The business continued to grow and additions have been added to the plant, making it unsurpassed in point of equipment and arrangement by any other plant of a similar character in the United States. The machinery made by the company has not only been placed in the leading paper mills of this country and Canada, but also in the paper manufactories of nearly every country on the globe, their foreign agencies being located in London, England, and Tokio, Japan. The growth of the concern was due principally to the genius and indefatigable industry of its founder. In establishing this paper mill machinery business so well and favorably known internationally, so to speak, Mr. Horne was ably assisted by his three sons, but during the forty years that he had been at the head of this great enterprise he himself had directed the policy in a way that showed remarkable business acumen; add to this his skill as a machinist and his genius as an inventor, and the cause of the success of The J. H. Horne & Sons Company is easily seen. This success was the reward of patient and unwearied devotion to the task of trained scientific and mechanical ability, of large expenditures commensurate with the large ends in view, of an intelligent, almost prophetic, perception of the advancing wants of the age, and of a noble spirit and pride in the honor of his establishment. Mr. Horne invented patents for paper making machinery which have revolutionized the business and which will live for years as monuments of his genius. Mr. Horne was a typical example of the self-made man, for it was through his own efforts that he rose from a blacksmith at the forge to be the president of a company that is one of the foremost in its line and enjoys a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Horne took an active interest in the affairs of the city of Lawrence, but

never sought public office. He was a model employer, always being able to keep the good will and arouse the interest of all who worked for him. He expected conscientious work on the part of his employees and was quick to recognize and reward merit and faithfulness. He contributed large sums to charity, but his good work was done in a most unostentatious manner. He was prominent in lodge circles, being a member of Tuscan Lodge, Free Masons; Mount Sinai Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bethany Commandery, and a thirty-second degree Mason; and also a member of the Knights of Honor, Golden Cross and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1850 Mr. Horne was united in marriage with Emma Ann Frost, of Lawrence, and for more than fifty years they lived happily together, making Lawrence their home the greater part of the time. They were the parents of three sons: Byron F., John E. and George Andrew, also three daughters, Mary Jane, Frances and Rena, all deceased. Mrs. Horne died in Lawrence, October 13, 1900, and after the loss of his wife Mr. Horne gradually lost his health. Her loss was a great blow to him, but he continued to control his large business interests until his strength failed, when he began gradually to relinquish his office duties. There seemed to be no particular disease, a general breaking down of the system causing his decline and he passed peacefully away from all earthly environs at his residence on High street, Lawrence, September 19, 1904.

Striking testimony of John Henry Horne as an individual, as an employer, and as a business man, was given when the last sad rites were held in Trinity Congregational Church. Surrounding his honored clay were beautiful floral offerings from his family and business associates, and by men who had always found in him that sympathy, confidence and generous spirit by which he bound them to him in closer and dearer relation than those merely of master and men. Mr. Horne was a man of many parts, and he shared his greatness with others. The result of his labors in Lawrence represented but a part of his activities. He was prominent in lines of endeavor elsewhere, and when it is realized what this modest man was in the developing of useful business lines throughout the country, the general public will give him the place in which his employees and his friends long since enshrined him.

George Andrew Horne, third son of John Henry and Emma Ann (Frost) Horne, was born in Medfield, Massachusetts, September 18, 1870. He received his education in the schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and immediately entered his father's business. He excelled in mathematics as a scholar, and it did not take his father long to find a department in the plant which would enable his son to utilize his mathematical ability. His two older brothers, Byron F. and John E. Horne, were also members of the firm of J. H. Horne & Sons Company, and all three brothers worked zealously to lighten the burden of operating this immense institution which rested too heavily on the shoulders of their father, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that their splendid co-operation was one of the prime factors in the wonderful success attained by this great industrial institution. George A. Horne was active in the affairs of the company until a few years before his death, which occurred in Lawrence, Massachusetts, August 15, 1916.

On November 29, 1900, Mr. Horne was united in marriage with Ethel Abby Osgood, daughter of Frank Emery and

Alice Celia (Shaw) Osgood, who were both natives of Gray, Maine. Mrs. Horne is the only surviving child, her brotner, Frank Emery Osgood, having died at the age of eighteen years, and her youngest brother, William Osgood, at the age of four years. Her father, Frank Emery Osgood, died in Portland, Maine, June 21, 1899, and her mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. Horne, in the old Horne homestead on High street, Lawrence.

George Andrew Horne was as kind and devoted a husband as ever lived, and it was within the sacredness of his home that his cherished form and speech will be forever missed and mourned. He was one of the most genial and agreeable of men, and was highly-esteemed by all those who knew him. He was honorable and square in business and lived a good life in every way. If he had any faults they were overbalanced by his strict integrity and frankness of manner, his kindness of heart, and his loyalty to his friends and associates. The light of his life has gone out, but he is not dead, for his spirit and example will carry on forever.

JACOBS, William Albert,

Representative Citizen.

Among the men who enjoyed a very great popularity among their associates in whatever relation they came into contact should be mentioned Deacon William Albert Jacobs, whose death, which occurred on the old Jacobs homestead in Danvers, Massachusetts, May 27, 1914, at the ripe old age of eighty years, eight months and sixteen days, marked the closing of a career of great and rare usefulness, and his passing away came as a great shock to his many friends and neighbors.

William A. Jacobs was born in the historic old Jacobs house, which was built prior to 1690, and is still standing, this house being one of the oldest houses in Massachusetts. The date of Mr. Jacobs' birth was September 11, 1833, and he was a son of Allen and Sallie (Dwinell) Jacobs. The Jacobs family is one of the oldest and most esteemed of our New England families.

In a conspicuous place in the marble stairway leading to the museum of the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, may be seen a painting which represents the trial of George Jacobs, Sr., in 1692, on the charge of witchcraft, for which purely imaginary crime he was ultimately condemned to death and suffered the extreme penalty on the gallows. He was made the victim of unjust suspicion and malicious intrigue, in which his own granddaughter, under the threats of direct punishment, was compelled to become his accuser, and after a shallow mockery of impartial trial he was made a martyr. His life and his death are the most cherished inheritances which have been handed down through all succeeding generations from the time of George Jacobs, Sr., to the present day. During that unfortunate period of our Colonial history in which the "witchcraft delusion" appears to have infected many of the plantations of New England and found its center in the ancient town of Salem, George Jacobs lived in a quiet home in a secluded part of what then was called Salem Village, east from the main thoroughfare leading to Topsfield and bordering on the river leading to Danversport. He then was more than eighty years old, and had lived a good life and kept the faith; but under the torments of fanatical magistrates he fell under the accusations of men whose fathers had fled from the mother country to escape religious intolerance and of

persecution only to visit still worse iniquitous practices on whomsoever they chose to make their victims. In treating of the events of this unhappy period one writer says that George Jacobs was sent to the prison in Boston because the "common gaol" in Essex county could not hold half of the accused prisoners, that he was confined there from May 12 to July, 1692, then brought back to Salem for trial, was condemned on August 5, as was the Rev. George Burrows, and that they were executed together on August 19, 1692. The principal accuser against George Jacobs was his granddaughter, Margaret, daughter of his son George. She herself was then languishing in prison charged with the heinous sin of witchcraft, and through the evil designings and threats of the magistrates, who constituted themselves inquisitors, she was induced to make a confession in order to save her own life, and laid the offence at the door of her innocent grand sire. She then was only seventeen years old, and although she afterward declared that her confession and deposition were false, that she did not understand the nature of an oath or the evil consequences which might follow, and that the declarations were forced from her by threats against her own life, the magistrates refused to reconsider their judgment of death and hung George Jacobs and Rev. Mr. Burrows on the scaffold on Gallows Hill in Salem. There is a tradition in the family that George Jacobs was hanged from a tree on his own land, and was buried there. This story appears to have found encouragement in Felt's "Annals of Salem," although it conflicts with the statement of another member of the family that after the execution in Salem the body was "brought home for burial by his own son (who witnessed the execution), across the back of a horse." Tradition, however, has kept alive the belief that George Jacobs was buried on his own land, and finds confirmation in the fact that when his reputed grave was opened something more than half a century ago, it was found to contain the bones of a very aged person, undoubtedly those of this unoffending and defenceless progenitor of a very worthy family of descendants.

So far as the writings of contemporary genealogists show, George Jacobs was the immigrant ancester of the family treated in these annals, and he first appeared in Salem, November 20, 1658, when he bought a house and ten acres of land from Richard Waters and Joyn, his wife, and to which he afterward added four acres more, consisting in part of marshland. He also owned four acres and six cow leases on Ryall side, being the opposite shore, which came to him by grant from the town of Salem and which remained in the family for many years, at least until during the childhood of Elizabeth Jacobs, the great-granddaughter of George Jacobs, Sr. That venerable old lady often related the story that previous to her marriage with John Endicott it was her custom to paddle a canoe across the river and milk the cows in the lot mentioned in this paragraph. The will of George Jacobs, Sr., dated January 29, 1691-92, was received for probate October following. It appears that in his extreme age and decrepitude he required two canes for support in walking, and these very canes are now in possession of the Essex Institute in Salem. The baptismal name of his wife was Mary, but her family name is unknown. They had two children, George, Jr., and Ann, who married John Andrews.

William Albert Jacobs was of the eighth generation from George Jacobs, Sr., and was the oldest of the five chil-

dren, he having one brother, Alvin Henry, now deceased, and one sister, Sarah Emeline, who became the wife of James Murray, and is also deceased. Mr. Jacobs also had one half-sister, Martha Elizabeth Jacobs, deceased, and one half-brother, Aaron Augustus, deceased. William Albert Jacobs attended the public schools of Danversport, after which he learned the shoemaking trade, and for a time he had a small shoe shop on his farm and also at one time he had a shop at the Port, where he lived for several years after he was married. When he was about forty years of age, his father having died, he returned to the home farm, bought out the interests of the other heirs, and continued to reside on this farm up to the time of his death. Mr. Jacobs made a great many improvements on this farm, erecting the present fine house and barn, installed modern machinery, and was considered one of the most prominent men in his region. He had a very fine market garden and drove a team, with his produce, to the markets at Boston. He also, for a period of twenty-five years, ran a milk route to Danvers, which business he sold about two years before his death.

William Albert Jacobs was married on November 7, 1855, at Danvers, by the Rev. A. W. Chaffin, of the Baptist church, to Frances H. Tyler, a daughter of Abel and Elizabeth (Lawton) Tyler. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs became the parents of two children: 1. William Henry, who now operates the home farm; he married May Stetson. 2. George Allen, married Laura Logan, and resides in Danvers. He also lives on the farm. They have an adopted daughter, Laura Susan Jacobs.

Deacon William A. Jacobs was most constant in his attendance at the Baptist church, and a generous contributor to its support. He was a fine man of unfailing good nature, always optimistic and ready to hear the cry of affliction and to aid those in distress. His genial manner and unfailing courtesy, his kindness and honesty, won for him an ever-widening circle of true friends. He served his beloved church in many ways. He was a deacon in this church for a period of forty-five years, and upon his retirement at the age of eighty years a reception was given in his honor by his many friends and associates. He was for many years assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and was also superintendent of the Sunday school for thirteen years, and in all that time was only absent from three sessions. He was devoted to his home and found his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own hearthstone.

The funeral of Deacon William A. Jacobs was largely attended by deeply-sorrowing relatives and friends and there were also beautiful flowers in abundance to testify to the love and esteem with which he was regarded. Rev. Frederick J. Ward, pastor of the First Baptist Church, with which church Deacon Jacobs was associated practically all his adult life, officiated, and spoke feelingly of the qualities and activities of the departed friend and fellow worker. Mrs. Herbert B. Bradstreet sang impressively. Burial was in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Deacon William Albert Jacobs was the most devoted of husbands and parents, ever seeking the happiness of those about him, and the most faithful friend, winning by his charming personality a host of intimates who repaid his fidelity in like kind. The community-at-large has felt the wholesome and inspiring effect of his example, and it will be long before its members cease to miss the kindly and genial influence which surrounded him and bettered those with whom he came in contact.

W. Stewart Poek

POLK, William Plunkett Stewart,

Naval and Military Officer, Insurance Actuary.

The name Polk, or its original form Pollock, like so many of the patronymics of the greatest and most ancient families of England and the United States, is derived from a still earlier place name, the origin of which is lost in a dim and remote past. In this case it was the great barony of Pollock that gave its name to the ancestors of what has remained for many centuries one of the great families of Scotland and England, and at a later period of America. But although the name is of Scotch derivation, the ancestry is Saxon in the direct line, a line which rivals in its unbroken length that of any other house in Britain. For the Polks, or Pollocks, can trace their ancestry back to Fulbert the Saxon, who flourished about 1053, Anno Domini, and was a follower of Edward the Confessor, the last of the Saxon kings whose reign was secure and unchallenged. After the Conquest in 1066, Anno Domini, Fulbert appears to have been quite in favor at the new court, and to have won the confidence of William, who is said to have made him his chamberlain, and certainly rewarded him with the barony of Pollock in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Fulbert, as was customary in those days, was known by the name of his estate, and Pollock, from being merely a title, grew to be the family name of his descendants. The great barony, one of the richest and most desirable estates in Scotland, came into the possession of Fulbert during the reign of David I., King of Scotland, in 1073, and made its possessor one of the most powerful peers of that Kingdom, a power that continued to increase for some time.

Arms—Vert, a saltire or, between three hunting horns in fess and base argent, garnished gules.

Crest—A boar passant quartered or and vert, pierced through the sinister shoulder with an arrow proper.

Motto—*Audacter et strenue* (Boldly and Earnestly).

It was said, indeed, of Petrus Pollock, the son of Fulbert, that his power was almost equal to that of the King, that he was a law unto himself, and this was especially true when to Pollock he added another great barony, that of Rothes, in Aberdeenshire. Petrus Pollock seems to have been a remarkable figure and to have wielded power in many different forms in his day, for we are assured that he was a champion whose exploits in war and the chase became the subject for the minstrels of the time, who made lays upon them and sang them as they went through the country from castle to castle. His knightly fame was second to none, a fact that gave a prestige that even broad estates and wealth could not bring in the warlike period, and this fame and prestige grew even greater after his death, when he was hailed as the father of many crusaders, and to this day the chevron of the ancient Pollock arms is still borne in the arms of the Prince of Wales. There was yet another achievement of this great peer and worthy man that entitles him to fame, and that is his large benefactions to the great monastery of Paisley, the repository of sanctity and learning. Petrus Pollock died in the year 1175, Anno Domini, and his great estate passed into the hands of his brother, Robert Pollock, or de Pollock, the real founder of the Pollock family. The Pollock line, beginning with this ancient ancestor, Robert de Pollock, is as follows, the consistency with which the name Robert has remained popular in the family being an item of much interest.

(I) Robert (1) de Pollock, of whom not a great deal is known save that he was a good knight and powerful noble

and that he ruled over his baronies from 1175 to 1214, Anno Domini.

(II) Robert (2) de Pollock (1214 to 1249, Anno Domini).

(III) Thomas de Pollock (1250 to 1290, Anno Domini).

(IV) Petrus (2) de Pollock was one of the great Scottish nobles of the period who was forced most unwillingly to submit to Edward I., King of England, in that most interesting old bond known as the "Ragman's Roll" (1296, A. D.).

(V) Robertus, or Robert (3) de Pollock, was in possession of the great estate from 1350 to about 1400, Anno Domini.

(VI) John de Pollock, of whom little is known concerning him or his immediate successor.

(VII) Brucii de Pollock.

(VIII) John (2) de Pollock flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century.

(IX) John (3) de Pollock.

(X) Robert (4) de Pollock, a younger son of the above, who received from James II. of Scotland, about 1440, the grant of a large estate in Ireland, or New Scotland, as the country was then called. He afterwards succeeded an elder brother in possession of the Scottish estates also and made his home there.

(XI) Robert (5) de Pollock, a younger son of the above, who inherited the Irish estate and went to that country to live. He became Sir Robert Pollock and was the real founder of the Irish family and thus of the American branch. After the coming of the family to Ireland, the spelling of the name underwent a rapid change and even in the time of this first resident we often find the form of Polk used. It soon became the usual form and the American descendants have in life Sir Robert de Pollock joined the Scotch Covenanters, and it was about the preserved it to the present day. Early same time that he married a scion of the Stuart family, the ancient royal house of Scotland.

(XII) Robert Bruce Pollock or Polk was the second son of Sir Robert (5) de Pollock, whose estates were inherited by an elder brother, Thomas. Robert Bruce Polk was a captain in the regiment of Colonel Porter and served with that officer under Cromwell. He was a man of great energy and enterprise and came to the American colonies about the year 1672, and landed in Maryland, at what was then known as "Damn Quarter" (now Dame's Quarter) in the Chesapeake bay. He was the founder of the distinguished American family of Polk, which now has representatives in every part of the country and whose members have served with distinction in practically every department of activity. Robert Bruce Polk made his home in the new land in the region between the Manokin and Nanticoke rivers, near Chesapeake bay, where he received several grants of land from Lord Baltimore. He married Magdalen (Tasker) Porter, widow of his old colonel, and daughter of Colonel Tasker, at one time chancellor of Ireland. She was a relative of the Countess of Mornington and her sister Prudence, well-known figures in the aristocracy of the period, and aunts of the great "Iron Duke" of Wellington. Robert Bruce Pollock and his wife were the parents of a family of children, the number of which is not definitely known, but from the records we can be sure of the existence of at least the following: John, William, Ephraim, James, Robert, mentioned below; David, Joseph, Martha and Anne.

(XIII) Robert (6) Polk, fifth child of Robert Bruce and Magdalen (Tasker-Porter) Polk, was born in Somerset county, Maryland, about 1675. He was a man of strong character, and became a

successful planter and the owner of a large landed estate in that region of the country. He married, about 1699, Grace Guillette, and died in the year 1727. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Thomas, William, Robert, mentioned below; Mary, Grace, and three other daughters whose names have not been recorded.

(XIV) Robert (7) Polk, third child of Robert (6) and Grace (Guillette) Polk, was born about 1707, and died in the month of December, 1770. He was a prominent man in the community and a justice of the peace in Dorchester county, Maryland, for twenty years between 1750 and the year of his death. He married Alice Nutter, and they were the parents of the following children: Robert, mentioned below; David, John, Daniel, and William.

(XV) Captain Robert (8) Polk, eldest child of Robert (7) and Alice (Nutter) Polk, was born in 1744 in Dorchester county, Maryland, and gave his life for his country, being killed during the Revolution in a desperate encounter between his privateer, the "Montgomery," and a British man-of-war, in which he distinguished himself for courage and gallantry. He took to the sea at an early age and came to the command of several ships, and besides the "Montgomery," on which he met his death, commanded the privateer, "Black Jake," on which he cruised extensively and made a number of prizes. He married Elizabeth Digby Peale, born January 20, 1747, daughter of Charles Wilson Peale, of Philadelphia, the distinguished artist and founder of the Peale's Museum in that city. They were the parents of the following children: Margaret, Charles Peale, mentioned below; and Elizabeth Boardly. There was a portrait of Captain Robert Polk in full uniform, painted by his father-in-law, Charles Wilson Peale, which was at once a most interesting character study and an excellent example of the artist's work. This canvas was taken by the wife of Captain Polk to Virginia, where she removed after his death, and where it was later destroyed by Federal soldiers during the Civil War.

(XVI) Charles Peale Polk, second child and eldest son of Captain Robert (8) and Elizabeth Digby (Peale) Polk, was born March 17, 1767, and died at Chesterton, Maryland, in the year 1822. He inherited the artistic talents of his mother's family, and himself became a distinguished artist. He painted a portrait of George Washington, and a number of the celebrities of the day also sat for their portraits to him. The letter in which he requests permission to paint Washington and requests the latter to pose for him is still preserved and is a most interesting and quaint old document, preserving for us the almost stilted courtesy of address of that day. Charles Peale Polk married (first), about 1785, Ruth Ellison, of New Jersey, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth, Robert, Josiah, David Peale, mentioned below; Anna M., Edward B., Theodore, Caroline, Franklin, and Ruth. He married (second), in 1811, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, Mrs. Brockenburgh, of that place, by whom he had one child, Columbus C. He married (third), in 1816, Ellen B. Downman, by whom he also had one child, Ellen B.

(XVII) David Peale Polk, fourth child of Charles Peale and Ruth (Ellison) Polk, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and like many of his forbears became a soldier. He served with distinction in the United States Army during the War of 1812, and was a man of prominence in his day. He married Letitia Stewart, only daughter of David Stewart,

of Baltimore, and a member of an old and distinguished family. At the advent of her birth twenty-five guns were fired from the fort of Baltimore by order of the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Robert Purviance, a friend of her father.

(XVIII) William Plunkett Stewart Polk, son of David Peale and Letitia (Stewart) Polk, was born April 22, 1827, at Washington, D. C. He was named for his maternal great-uncle, William Plunkett Stewart, one of the prominent citizens of Baltimore, and a man who possessed the honor and affection of his family. The first twelve years of Mr. Polk's life were spent in his native city of Washington, but when he had reached that age he was brought to Baltimore by his parents who removed to this city at the time, and from that date on he made his home here. He received the early portion of his schooling at the local public schools, but the last eight years of training were gained in one of the best Philadelphia schools. His business career was begun in Baltimore as clerk in a large mercantile establishment, where he proved himself of value to his employers and was promoted. After several years of this work Mr. Polk withdrew from the company he was associated with and in 1853 entered the United States Navy. He was assigned to the United States steam frigate, "Saranac," as paymaster with the rank of captain, and made a three years voyage in that vessel on the Mediterranean from which he returned in 1856. Later he received an appointment to the Virginia Military Institute, and was located there at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was commissioned a captain of engineers by Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. When peace was finally restored Captain Polk returned to Baltimore where he became associated with the insurance business, with which his name has been most prominently identified for above half a century. For forty-nine years he was connected with the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company of England in the capacity of general agent for that district. This concern is one of the largest of its kind in the world and Mr. Polk did a very large business on its account in Baltimore and the surrounding region. His services were greatly valued by the home office, and when in 1904 he travelled in England his Liverpool stay was signalized by an elaborate banquet tendered him by the Liverpool, London & Globe Company and a number of other British insurance companies which he also represented in Baltimore. In 1911 the firm with which he had been connected was reorganized as Hopper, Polk & Purnell, insurance agents and brokers, and Mr. Polk was elected vice-president, an office that he continued to hold until the close of his life. During his latter years, however, Mr. Polk retired almost entirely from active management, although he never failed to visit the office during the day up to the time of his ninetieth birthday, when he finally retired. He did not survive a great while after this and his death occurred September 7, 1917. Mr. Polk was always intensely interested in his home city and in especial in the matter of its history and traditions. From his long years of intimacy with the city, his participation in the great war and his extended course of reading and study, he was a veritable mine of historical information, and a much-sought after authority.

Mr. Polk was united in marriage, June 1, 1869, with Lou Ellen Anderson, of Clarksville, Tennessee. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Polk, as follows: 1. Anderson, a resident of Balti-

more, married Christine Stevens Mayer, grandaughter of Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia. 2. David Peale, a resident of Baltimore. 3. Lucile, now the wife of George Brooke, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Polk survives her husband and continues to reside in Baltimore.

It will be appropriate to close this brief notice with the words of a personal friend of Mr. Polk, who on the occasion of his death spoke of him in the following terms:

On Friday, the seventh of this month, there passed to the Great Beyond a man noted for those attributes that go to make up the traits of the true Christian gentleman, apart from the superb qualifications which gave him a marked place in the particular business sphere in which he was engaged.

William Plunkett Stewart Polk was a man *sui generis*. As has been stated he was without a flaw in his dealings with men in his business career of more than half a century in this community. But it was to the Christian character of this gentleman that special attention is called. For the said half a century he had been a devout follower of his Divine Master, holding fast to those tenets of the Christian faith which are alone satisfying to the devout believer, and are so necessary to that salvation wrought out for all by Him who died that they might live. Mr. Polk possessed the charity for all men that utterly precluded his judging any man falsely. He was modest in his personal demeanor, willing always to defer to others what he might have arrogated to himself in the decision of important matters. He was full of brotherly kindness that drew men to him in his dealings with them, they knowing full well that everything would insure to the best interest of all concerned. He was a devout student of Holy Writ. It was his greatest pleasure to study the Bible, and within the period of his Christian life he had read it through word for word sixty-five times, so arranging the last verse in Revelation would be read on his birthday. It is questionable as to whether a similar record can be shown. It can very well be surmised that the life of such a man was a benison to all who came closely in contact with him. His was an example which one might follow.

The loss to his family cannot be estimated as it is irreparable and too sacred a subject to suggest comment.

That he will be missed by all who knew him goes without saying, but they know in whom he believed and are persuaded that He will hold him in His hands until that day when all shall be united in that blessed home for ever and ever.

In thus reviewing the life of his friend and its peaceful ending, the writer feels that the thought uppermost in his mind should be: "Let me die the death of the righteous and may my past end be like this."

JOHNSON, Benjamin,

Lumber Merchant.

The name Johnson is one of the oldest surnames recorded in the archives of the Anglo-Saxon race. The name is of English extraction, and has produced many prominent men in all walks of life. The English ancestor of the Johnsons in America was Captain Edward Johnson, who was born in Canterbury, County Kent, England, September 16, 1598. He came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, with his wife and seven children in 1635. Later, in 1638, he located in Woburn, Massachusetts, where he held many important offices. He was active in founding the first church, and commanded the first military company in Woburn, Massachusetts. He soon established a reputation as a surveyor and explorer, and was appointed by the General Court to make a map of the colony in 1665. He died in Woburn in 1672. From this immigrant ancestor are descended all the Johnsons in the New England States.

Benjamin Johnson, in whose memory we are writing, was born in St. Albans, Maine, April 11, 1823, the son of Charles and Betsey (Wiggin) Johnson, both natives of St. Albans, Maine. He received his education in the district schools of Orono and St. Albans, Maine, and at the

age of fifteen he had charge of one hundred men who were engaged in driving logs down the Penobscot river. His father was engaged in the lumber business in Orono, Maine, and built some of the first saw-mills erected on the Penobscot river, and became one of the most prominent lumbermen in the State of Maine. In 1837, in Galveston, Texas, where he had gone with a shipment of lumber, he was murdered, and his death threw the responsibility of providing for the family on his son Benjamin. In 1848, Benjamin Johnson began buying large tracts of timber on his own account and converting it into lumber. For many years he was a member of the firm of Palmer & Johnson, and this firm employed at times more than three hundred men, and cut from twenty to thirty million feet of lumber annually. During the Civil War they operated a big steam lumber mill in Port Midway, Nova Scotia. In the early seventies Palmer & Johnson went into liquidation, and after the business affairs of this firm were closed Benjamin Johnson came to Quincy and bought the lumber yard at the foot of Mill street, bordering on tide water, and through his industry effected vast changes in the way of improvements to the property. Here he owned over ten acres and his lumber yards and the buildings required in the business covered about four and one-fourth acres. He was connected with the lumber business all his life, and like most successful men had his ups and downs; he lost a fortune in his partnership venture with the Palmers, but being possessed with an indomitable will and wonderful energy he started practically without any capital, but with a splendid credit and the confidence of his friends in the lumber trade who had implicit faith in his honesty, he soon established a flourishing business in Quncy, and when he passed away at the age of eighty years he left a large estate.

On December 23, 1856, he was united in marriage with Maria Foster, daughter of Samuel Jardine and Julia Ann (Brown) Foster. Mr. Foster was born in Topsham, Maine, and Mrs. Foster was a native of Vassalboro, Maine; her father, Benjamin Brown, was one of the founders of the Hospital for the Insane in Augusta, Maine, president of a bank, and at that time he was considered the wealthiest man in the State of Maine. There were six children in the Foster family, namely: George, Maria, Henry Brown, John, Julia Evelyn, Ellen Elizabeth. Maria (Foster) Johnson was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1836. Her father was in the lumber business, prominently identified in politics, and at one time served as a colonel on the staff of Governor Kent of Maine. Mrs. Johnson received her education in public schools of Bangor, Maine, and was married to Benjamin Johnson in Weston, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. LaBaron Scott, born in Weston, Maine, died at the age of six years. 2. Lillian Maud, born at Port Midway, Nova Scotia, married Frank K. Damon, and they have two children, Helen Maria, and Francis, died in infancy. 3. Benjamin, born at Port Midway, Nova Scotia, married Sarah Teresa Burke, and they have eight children, namely: Marian Estelle, Sarah Frances, Edith May, Benjamin, Harry, Pearl, Doris, James Alfred. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Johnson has continued to reside in the city of Quincy, Massachusetts.

When Benjamin Johnson departed from this life at the age of four score years, one of the pioneers of the olden days of lumbering passed away. He had always cherished the intention of writ-

ing memories of his long business career, but before he had carried out this idea death overtook him. Mr. Johnson was a man of great independence of character, a man of strong personality and undaunted courage. The success which he gained in this life was not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but also by his kindness and generosity toward his fellowmen. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the closeness and strength of the ties that bound the family together and the charm of his home life were revealed in many ways. The record of his achievements in general business and in the advancement of the interests of Quincy, Massachusetts, were extended and honorable. His was a good life, full of activity, and he has left a priceless heritage to his descendants.

SHACKLEY, William Thomas,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

When William Thomas Shackley passed away at his home, No. 27 Allen street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 20, 1918, at the age of seventy-six years, a career of great usefulness was brought to an end, and the community in general mourned the death of a man of natural endowments, spotless probity of character and an influence of inestimable value. It is difficult to express in words the sincere sorrow that was felt by all his friends and acquaintances when it had been announced that he had been summoned to join the innumerable hosts, and take his chamber in the silent hall of death. In all the walks of life Mr. Shackley so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most honorable citizen; his individuality was so strong, his sympathies so intense and so human, his optimism so stimulating, and his mental view of life so broad and so generous that the void his death has caused cannot be filled. He will live in the memory of his friends as long as life lasts, not only because he was a man in the best and highest sense of the word, but a lovable and forceful man who drew to him all those privileged to call themselves his friends. His even-temper, magnetic nature, unselfish character, and his high ideals of business and social life so endeared him to all his friends that his passing away becomes a personal and direct loss. He was a self-made man, inasmuch as he rose to affluence through his own efforts and not through the lucky turn of fortune's wheel, and he was the last to ascribe the least merit to himself. For nearly a half century, he had been identified with the leather belting industry in New England.

The birth of William Thomas Shackley occurred in New York City, May 18, 1842, the son of George and Rebecca Shackley. His parents moved to Newburyport when he was a small boy, and it was there that he received his education. His first employment was in a bakery in Newburyport, but this trade did not appeal to him, and when a lad of seventeen he went to sea and these voyages took him to many foreign ports in Europe and afforded him an opportunity to visit many of the important cities bordering on the Mediterranean and Baltic seas and it was his privilege to visit Rome and the wonderful catacombs built by the early Christians.

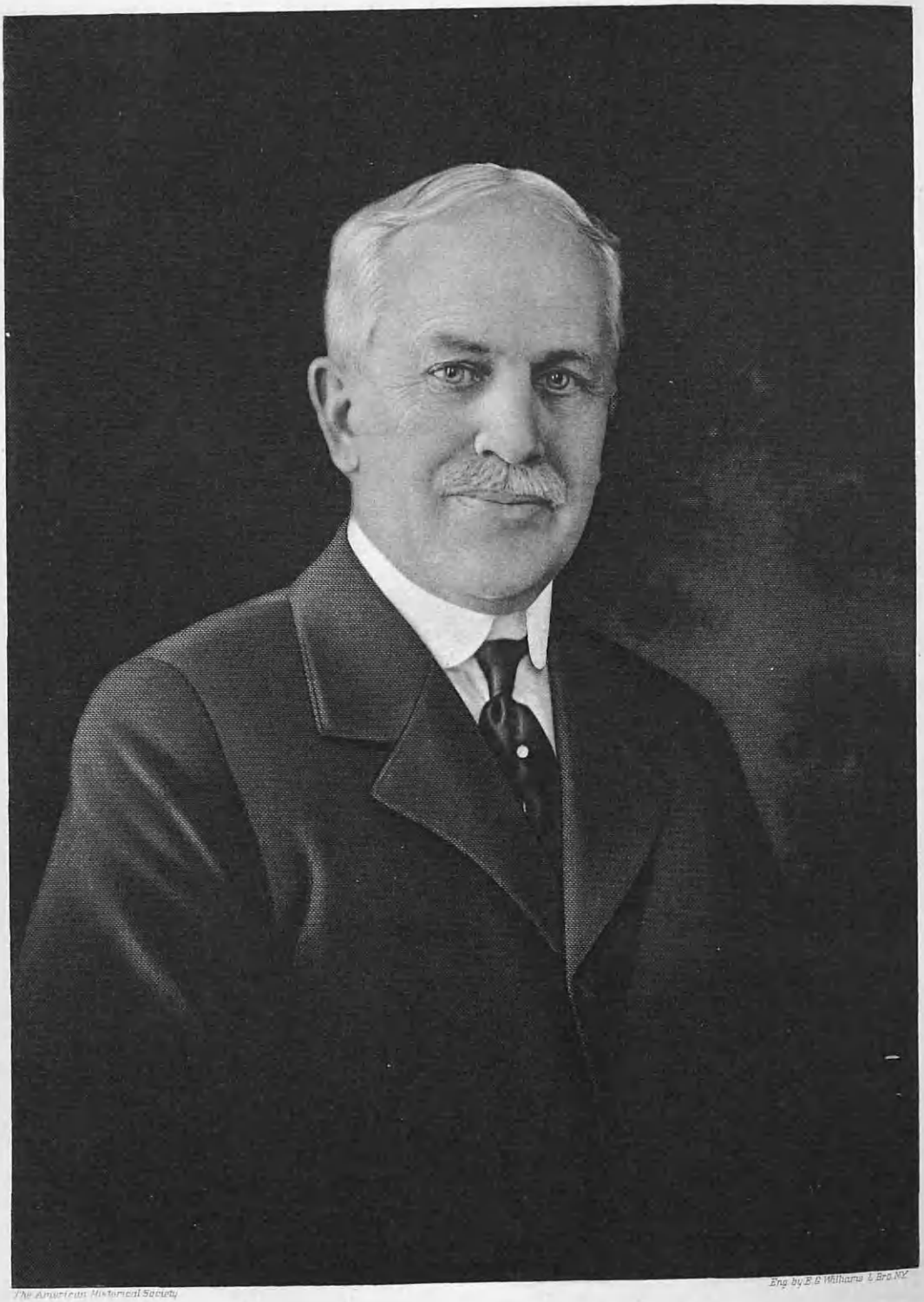
Returning from one of these voyages in 1861, he found his dearly-beloved country engaged in civil war and he immediately responded to the call of his country and enlisted at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, as a private in Company F, Second Rhode Island Regiment. The date of his enlistment was June 6, 1861, and in March of the following year he was made a cor-

poral. On November 1, 1863, he was severely wounded at the battle of Salem Heights, North Carolina, and he received his honorable discharge, June 6, 1864. After his discharge from the army he found employment with the leather belting house of A. N. Clark & Company of Boston, and it was while working for this concern that he learned the details of manufacturing leather belting. He was one of the earliest workers in the leather industry and was the senior member of the firm of W. T. Shackley & Son, leather belting manufacturers, No. 49 High street, Boston. He put belts on the first machines installed by Thomas A. Edison in the old Park Theatre.

On July 25, 1865, Mr. Shackley was united in marriage with Catharine Agnes Kenny, of Boston, daughter of John and Catherine (Keith) Kenny. They were the parents of three sons, namely: 1. William George, born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, May 1, 1867; by his first marriage there were two children, Albert, who died at the age of four years, and Catherine Lovell, who married Roy Langdon Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of one son, Roy Langdon Hill, Jr.; Mr. Hill is a member of Company I, Three Hundred and Second Infantry, and is in the service of his country in France; William G. Shackley's second wife was Anna Cram, of Portland, Maine. 2. George, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 25, 1869; married Florence May Hill, of Atlantic, Massachusetts. 3. Frederick, born in Somerville, Massachusetts, November 16, 1871; married Ethel Dorman, of Atlantic, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Frederick Watson, Elenora May, Ruth Elizabeth.

Nature had endowed William Thomas Shackley with all the attributes of a Christian gentleman and a disposition that could not help but command the admiration and esteem of his fellow-men. To know this good man as he really was it was necessary to see him in his home life. He was an ideal family man, and in this home of harmony, peace and love he was at his best. He was the kind of a father who never grew away from or out of sympathy with his children. He was constantly setting a beautiful example for them, and was cheerful and kind even when he was suffering. He inherited the traditions of an old and highly-respected English family and grew to manhood true to his family characteristics of honor, truth and positive perseverance. He was an old and honored member of John A. Andrews Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, and the following resolutions were passed and engrossed and a copy presented to the bereaved family:

"In this sad hour of your sorrow in the passing on of a dear comrade, William Thomas Shackley, his Comrades of John A. Andrews Post, Grand Army of the Republic, tender their sincere and heartfelt sympathy. His grand disposition, his loyalty to his country in its time of need, and his earnest efforts in behalf of his Comrades, gained for him their high esteem. He has gone 'Higher Up' leaving with us the sweet perfume and memory of a life well spent. At his parting we offer this sweet consolation: God doeth all things well. Now over the grave the bugle sounds Farewell! dangers past, go to sleep, Comrade true, born anew, peace to you. Your soul shall be where Heroes are, and your memory, brave and dear, like the morning Star, shield us here." His was a good life, representing substantial usefulness to his fellow-men, and so he will be remembered and honored.



The American Historical Society

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Wm. E. Worcester.

WORCESTER, William E.,

Exemplary Citizen.

But few men who have lived in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have left a brighter record for every trait of character that constitutes real worth than the late William E. Worcester, who died at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 13, 1918, and the record of his life is well-worth preserving, furnishing instruction for the generations to come. His name ever stood as a synonym for all that was enterprising in business, and progressive in citizenship, while his industry and energy, courage and fidelity to principle, were illustrated in his career. Throughout his entire life he furnished an example of those strong and sturdy virtues which we have come to look upon as typical of New England and its people. His interests were always in touch with those broadening processes which bring a higher, wider knowledge of life, and his popularity was gained by upright living and square dealing, always bearing in mind the rights of others and striving to be just to all. Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the life story of Mr. Worcester was his great liberality and charity for his fellow-men. He was loved and respected by all who knew him and he was the possessor of an exceedingly cheerful and optimistic disposition which was not only the source of much happiness to himself, but was greatly appreciated by all those who were fortunate enough to come into contact with him. By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, Mr. Worcester advanced steadily until he became one of the representative business men of Boston and its vicinity.

How true that his life was one of unabating industry his deeds have spoken for him, placing him among those substantial business men who are the sinew of any city, the foundation upon which all else is built. The birth of William E. Worcester occurred in Charlestown, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, May 12, 1857, the son of James A. D. and Esther S. (Brintnall) Worcester. The Worcesters are of English descent and were early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were civilizers and patriots and their name appears in the muster rolls of both the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. The various town records show conclusively that citizenship and duty have always been synonymous terms with this family. They have borne their part in the public affairs of the community in which they lived. The long list of clergymen, the graduates of Harvard and other institutions of learning, are evidences of their scholarly attainments. The muster rolls of the army and navy from the earliest settlement of our country to the present time prove their patriotism to have been of the highest patriotic order.

The branch of the Worcester family of which William E. Worcester was a descendant, came from Hollis, New Hampshire, his father was a native of Hollis and his mother belonged to an old Boston family. Mr. Worcester spent his youthful days in Charlestown, where he attended school, and he proved to be a diligent and intelligent student, while his power of observation was beyond the average youth. Later he lived in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, where his father conducted a hotel. His desire to enter business life and forge his way to the front in life's great struggle came to him early in life, and his parents acceded to his repeated entreaties to earn his own livelihood. He began his business career

as office boy for Lewis, Brown & Company, in Boston, and later worked as a bookkeeper, continuing in that capacity for Walker, Stetson & Sawyer, wholesale dry goods merchants, afterward becoming credit man for this house, which concern later became Walker-Stetson Company, of which Mr. Worcester, at the time of his death, was vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Worcester was a member of the Algonquin Club, the Wianno Club, the Point Shirley Club, and he belonged to the Unitarian Club. He was identified with the Unitarian church in Allston, and for many years served on the parish committee. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. In his political opinions, Mr. Worcester was very conservative, preferring that others should hold public office, and would never permit his name to be used in connection with any political office, although he would have been a very acceptable candidate. He always took an intelligent interest in all public affairs, and was ever ready to assist with his advice, but preferred to give his time and attention to the important business interests with which he was connected.

On April 24, 1883, William E. Worcester was united in marriage with Josephine A. Bucknam, daughter of Dexter and Eliza (Shaw) Bucknam, of Stoneham, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Worcester were the parents of three children, all of whom died in infancy. Of his home life not enough can be said to do Mr. Worcester complete justice, as it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life to spend his leisure time at his own hearthstone, the household being rendered by his presence a center of domestic peace and harmony. He was a private citizen of the highest class, being the possessor of a singular sweetness and gentleness of nature, and his personality warmed the hearts of his fellow-men, and he hung his portrait in the halls of their memory where it shall often be seen in the years to come. He was indeed a business man of rare ability and possessed business instincts to an unusual degree. Firm in his convictions, he was genial in his nature and generous in his impulses, qualities which caused him to be respected and beloved by all who knew him. He has left a memory fragrant with goodness, of a nature to be emulated by all in maintaining the high character and standard of business principles, and his loss, so serious to the community and to the business world in general, was felt more deeply than can be expressed. He died as he had lived, in peace and in immortal hope, and it can be truly said of him "that he did what he did, in a general honest thought and common good to all." His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, "he was a man."

CHETWOOD, Charles Howard,

Surgeon, Specialist.

Charles Howard Chetwood, LL.D., M.D., F A. C. S., eminent surgeon and specialist in urology, New York City, member of faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, former member of Public Hospitals Commission of New York, holds important hospital connections, has written extensively on subjects relating to his special field of practice, is a member of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Dr. Chetwood belongs to the scholarly, progressive type of physicians who by learning, dignity and conformity to correct standards of ethical requirements, have given so high a prestige to the profession in the Metropolis, a medical faculty

second to none in the world.

Charles Howard Chetwood was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, October, 1869, a son of Bradbury C. and Eleanor (Keyes) Chetwood. He was educated in private schools, New York and Princeton colleges; received his M.D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University), 1887; LL.D., Fordham University, 1911; was interne, Bellevue Hospital, 1887-89; professor genito-urinary surgery, New York Polyclinic Hospital, 1897; visiting surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, 1899; consulting surgeon, St. Johns' Hospital, Long Island City, 1903, Knickerbocker Hospital, White Plains Hospital, Nassau Hospital, Mineola, New York; secretary of the faculty of New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 1903-09; appointed member of Public Hospitals Commission, New York, 1906. Member of American and New York State Medical Associations; fellow of New York Academy of Medicine and American College of Surgeons. His clubs: Century, Princeton, Metropolitan Opera, Knollwood Country, New York Athletic. He is the author of "Compend of Genito-Urinary Diseases," 1892; "Venereal Diseases" (Keyes and Chetwood), 1900; "Text-Book on Genito-Urinary Surgery," 1911; "Practice of Urology," 1913. Contributor to medical journals on his specialty. His office is at No. 25 Park avenue, New York City.

KIMBALL, Elbridge Gerry,

Merchant.

There are few men who have gained a greater or better reputation for fair and honorable business dealing than Elbridge Gerry Kimball. The death of Mr. Kimball occurred in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 9, 1900, in the sixty-sixth year of his life, and was mourned and regretted by his many friends and business associates.

The members of the Kimball family from the earliest times have borne an enviable reputation for energy, probity, industry and patriotism, and have contributed considerably to the prosperity of the Nation. The surnames Kembold, Kembould, Kembell and Kembill, as the records show in England, belonged to an old and highly-respected English family. The common ancestor of the Kimballs in America was Richard Kimball, who with his family embarked at Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634. He arrived at Boston and went to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he settled and became a prominent and active man in the new settlement. He was admitted a freeman, May 6, 1636, and passed to his reward, June 22, 1675.

Benjamin Kimball ,the eighth lineal descendant of the immigrant, Richard Kimball, and the father of Elbridge Gerry Kimball, in whose memory we are writing, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 10, 1806. He was united in marriage with Clarinda Evelyn Eaton, who was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 25, 1808. Benjamin Kimball belonged to the sturdy yeomanry of Essex county, and was a successful farmer. They were the parents of four children, two boys and two girls, as follows: Louisa Frances, Elbridge Gerry, Charles Jackson, Abbie, all born near Haverhill, Essex county, Massachusetts.

The birth of Elbridge Gerry Kimball occurred on a farm near the town of Haverhill, June 12, 1834, the second child and oldest son of Benjamin and Clarinda Evelyn (Eaton) Kimball. He attended the schools of Haverhill, worked on his father's farm, and later established him-

self in the grocery and provision business on Winter street, Haverhill. He was very successful as a merchant, always being polite and accommodating and upright in all his business dealings. He was considered one of the substantial merchants of the city of Haverhill, and on account of failing health he retired from all active business affairs some years before he died.

On April 12, 1883, Elbridge Gerry Kimball was united in marriage with Emma Alice Hanscom, of Elliott, Maine, daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Staples) Hanscom, both natives of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the parents of three children: 1. Alice Evelyn, born and educated in Haverhill; married the Rev. George Augustus Gay, a Universalist minister, and they are the parents of five children: Elbridge Kimball, Kenneth Edward, Ruth, George Eugene, Jesse Murray. 2. Russell Gerry, born and educated in Haverhill; is in the employ of the Massachusetts & Eastern Electric Street Railway, in the capacity of surveyor; married Marion Elenore Preston, and they are the parents of one child, Mary. 3. Norris Eaton, born and educated in Haverhill; later graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; is employed by the Goodyear Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio; married Marion Elizabeth Tabor, of Haverhill, and they are the parents of one daughter, Louisa. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Kimball, the mother of these children, has continued to reside in the city of Haverhill.

In the intimate intercourse of his family Mr. Kimball proved himself a man of the highest character, always being kind and considerate, and was an affectionate husband and a devoted father. He always derived the keenest pleasure at his own fireside of an evening, surrounded by the ones he loved best. He was a great lover of books, and delighted his family and friends by reciting from memory what he admired in the writings of his favorite authors. His mind was well-balanced and evenly-disciplined, and his executive ability was considered as one of his marked characteristics. His example of his qualities of mind and temperament, and his never-tiring energy and enterprise presents a character which has always been admired and which is an example of those lives which New England has given to the world. It is an occupation alike of pleasure and profit to trace the life histories of those successful men whose achievements have been the result of their own individual efforts who, without the average advantages, have worked themselves up the ladder of success until they have found secure places in the regard and admiration of their fellow-men. Such a record, so fraught with beneficent possibilities for others, is to be found in the life story of Elbridge Gerry Kimball, and it is the task of those who come after him to keep it alive in the future.

PICKETT, Charles,

Builder, Public Official.

Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of today are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. For many years the dignified figure of Charles Pickett was a familiar sight to the residents of Beverly, Massachusetts, and when he passed from

earthly view deep regret was everywhere expressed. The simple account of his useful life and the activities engaged in tells far more eloquently than any formal praise of the remarkable powers possessed by Mr. Pickett, especially if it be remembered that his ardent, enthusiastic nature would not permit his undertaking anything which he was not prepared to do, any obligation which he did not observe to the fullest. His labors were great, but his powers were equal to their adequate performance. Perhaps it was for this ideal of conscientious and enthusiastic energy that the personality of Mr. Pickett stood in the minds of his fellowmen, yet it was only one of many commendable qualities for which his life might serve as an excellent example. He was a man of strong domestic instincts, who found great happiness with his family. He was also a devoted and most faithful friend, and one whose attitude towards his fellowmen in general was open and candid, yet genial in the extreme, so that he easily won and retained the friendship and respect of all those who came in contact with him. His death, which occurred in Beverly, Massachusetts, November 18, 1913, brought genuine sorrow to the hearts of all who had recognized in him the qualities of a true man.

Charles Pickett was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, December 12, 1826, a son of Josiah and Mary (Cressey) Pickett, and was descended from a long line of sturdy ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side of the house. Charles Pickett was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from Nicholas Pickett, who was a resident of Marblehead as early as 1670, where he married a daughter of John Northay. His son, John Pickett, born about 1680, died May, 1763, was a shoreman and fisherman of Marblehead, and he married (first), January 17, 1704, Elizabeth Kelley, and (second), October 31, 1721, Elizabeth Savory. Thomas Pickett, a son of John and Elizabeth (Kelley) Pickett, was baptized July 17, 1719-20, and was lost at sea about 1753. He married Sarah Trevett, a granddaughter of Henry Trevett, of Marblehead, the immigrant ancestor of the Trevetts. His son, Thomas Pickett, grandfather of Charles Pickett, was born at Beverly, June 27, 1750, and was a sailmaker by trade. He married Miriam, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Striker. Among their children was Josiah Pickett, father of Charles Pickett. Josiah Pickett was a seafaring man, and was well known in his day as Captain Pickett. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: 1. General Josiah Pickett, born November 21, 1822, distinguished in the Civil War, and later postmaster of Worcester, Massachusetts; he died in 1907. 2. John William, born December 30, 1824; married Susan H. Tucker; he is also deceased. 3. Charles, of whom further. 4. Mary Howard, born February 3, 1830, died September 25, 1833. 5. Sarah Frances, married Dewing Southwick; she is deceased. 6. Mary Elizabeth, married Samuel Bell; she is now deceased. 7. Martha, married James H. Kendall; she is deceased. 8. George Augustus, married Agnes C. Munsey; he is deceased. 9. Hepzibah Ann, married (first) Charles L. Woodbury, and (second) Charles Friend.

When a boy, Charles Pickett went to live with an aunt in Middleboro and attended the public schools, in the meantime assisting in the work on the farm. He learned the trade of mason under the late Stephen Currin, of Salem, and he has the distinction of having laid the first brick in the Naumkeag Mills, at

Salem. Being of an adventurous spirit, he sailed in the barque, "San Francisco," from Beverly, in August, 1849, for the gold fields of California, where he remained almost four years, returning to Beverly in May, 1853. He continued to live in Beverly until 1859, when he moved to Salem. When the Civil War broke out he was working, under the late Simeon Flint, on the Salem Court House. He enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, and was mustered into the United States service on August 22, 1862. He took active part in many of the great battles and engagements of that great war, among the most important may be mentioned the siege of Suffolk, Virginia; Baltimore Cross Roads, Virginia; siege of Ft. Wagner, South Carolina; Sheabrook Farm, South Carolina; Ten Mile Run, Florida; Barber's Ford, Florida; Olustee, Florida; Cedar Creek, Florida; Lake City, Florida; McGish's Creek, Florida; Petersboro Heights, Virginia; siege of Petersburg; repulse of Haygood's brigade, and the operations before Richmond, Virginia. He was wounded in the thigh in the battle of Olustee. He rose to the rank of first sergeant, and was always considered a brave and faithful soldier. Two of the brothers of Mr. Pickett, as well as the husbands of three of his sisters, were also soldiers in this great war, all of whom had the good fortune to return to their homes.

Returning from the war, Mr. Pickett came to Beverly, to which place he moved his family before going to war, and he again took up his trade as mason, and for some time he worked on the construction of the Salem Water Works, which were then being built. He was later made superintendent of the Beverly Water Works, which position he held for a period of more than twenty-five years, during which time he administered the affairs of this important public office to the satisfaction of the citizens of Beverly. Mr. Pickett, with his son-in-law, the late Prince Ober, of Beverly, did a great deal in the building line, Mr. Ober doing the actual work, Mr. Pickett being interested financially in the various undertakings. They opened Pickett street, Beverly, which was named in his honor, and also McKinley avenue and Harrison avenue, and part of Odell avenue, doing much to improve Beverly.

Charles Pickett married (first) Julia Plastridge, of Vermont, who died leaving two children: Charles W., who married Nancy Goodhue, and they are the parents of five children; Julia, who married the late Prince Ober, of Beverly, and they were the parents of two daughters: Caroline P., wife of Frederick Sanborn, and Reta Ober. Charles Pickett married (second) Esther Corning, who died, leaving no children. Mr. Pickett married (third) Rebecca Augusta Cook, widow of William H. Cook, and daughter of Perley Z. M. Pike, a well-known sea captain of Salem, who died on the west coast of Africa. Mrs. Pickett has one son, William H. Cook, by her first marriage. He married Bertha G. Hardy, and they have three children: Hope Putnam, Alan Preston, Charles Hardy.

Charles Pickett was a member of the John H. Chipman, Jr., Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, and was very active in its affairs. He was also a member of the California Pioneers of New England. Mrs. Rebecca Augusta Pickett is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, and is very active in this organization.

Charles Pickett was one of those men who felt strongly the ties of family affection, and might well serve as a model of the domestic virtues, and indeed of the

virtues of well nigh all the relations of life. It was one of his greatest pleasures to pass the time in the home circle, surrounded by the family to whom he was so devoted. Always tender and loving in the home circle, his heart was no less filled with love toward all humanity. He was a delightful companion, as he remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his long and eventful career of usefulness. He was indeed a strong character, and was greatly interested in the affairs of the community, making an ideal citizen and one that any community should hold up as a type for its future generations to imitate. He derived great pleasure from the informal intercourse with his fellow-members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was an enthusiastic member, and of the Baptist church, of which he had been a member for many years. His friends were many and he was the possessor of that magnetic charm which enabled him to retain friendships, while he himself, if once a friend, was always a friend. His personality was one that will not quickly be forgotten by the great host of those who called him their friend. He was a man who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was a liberal, tolerant, broad-minded gentleman, whom it is neither adulation nor exaggeration to call a "great man."

CRESSY, Freeborn Woodberry,

Business Man, Legislator.

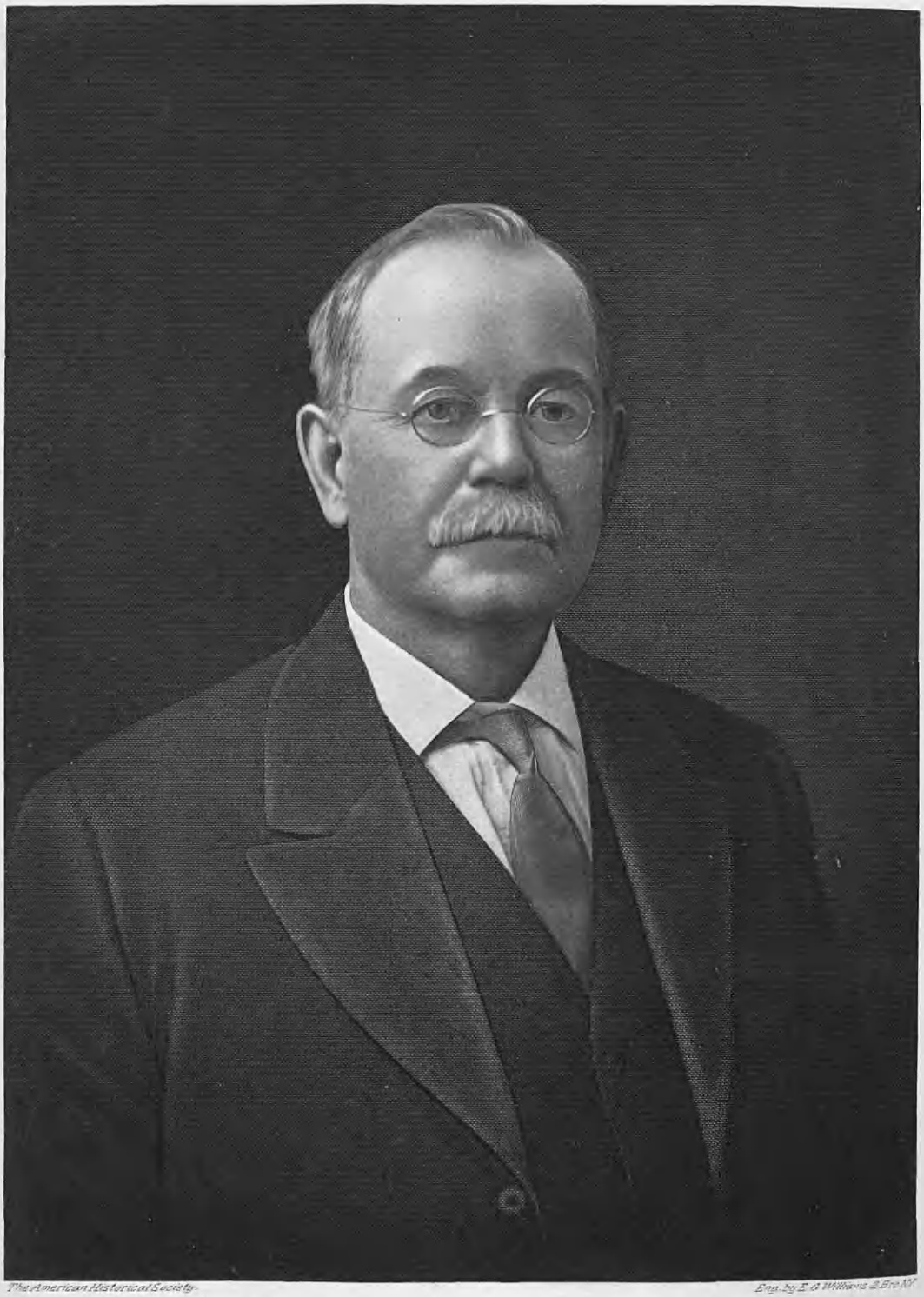
The distinguished gentleman whose name heads this memoir won great distinction both as a business man and as having filled many responsible offices of public trust. That a man with the many-sided mental equipments which this record implies must needs bring to the discharge of the duties of his office an exceptional measure of capability is a fact which Mr. Cressy demonstrated to the unqualified satisfaction of all public-spirited citizens of Beverly.

Freeborn W. Cressy, prominent business man, and third mayor of Beverly, Massachusetts, died very suddenly at his office, on Cabot street, Beverly, April 26, 1908, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was born in Beverly, January 4, 1839, a son of Captain John and Joanna Ober (Woodberry) Cressy, both members of old and prominent New England families. The name Cressy was first established in America by Mighill Cressy, who was born in 1628, and his brother, William. These two young men landed in Salem in 1649, and they lived for a time in the family of Lieutenant Thomas Lathrop, afterward Captain Lathrop, who with sixty of his soldiers fell in the massacre by the Indians at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield, September 18, 1675. From June, 1652, to May, 1656, Mighill Cressy lived in the family of Joshua Ray at Royal Side, Salem, which is now Beverly. His brother William settled in Connecticut. Mighill Cressy moved to Ipswich, where he died in 1670. The line of descent from Mighill Cressy to Freeborn Woodberry Cressy is through John Cressy, son of Mighill Cressy, born at Salem in 1659; John Cressy, born in Salem in 1694; John Cressy, born in Salem in 1718; John Cressy, born in Salem in 1746; Captain John Cressy, born in Salem, October 22, 1774, died at the age of ninety-six years. He lived on the farm at Royal Side, and married, September 12, 1797, Mary Batchelder, born at Beverly, April

26, 1778, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Batchelder. In his younger days he followed the sea and became a master mariner. He sailed fishing vessels to the Grand Banks. After he gave up the sea he was a farmer at Royal Side, Beverly.

John Cressy, third child of Captain John and Mary (Batchelder) Cressy, was born July 20, 1801. He early in life went to sea and was also known as Captain John Cressy. He made many long voyages to foreign ports, and was drowned in Boston harbor when in his fifty-sixth year. He married Joanna Ober Woodberry, also a descendant of a fine old New England family, this branch of the family having for several generations been residents of the Cove. Captain John and Joanna O. Cressy became the parents of four sons: John B., deceased, was for many years proprietor and editor of the "Beverly Citizen"; William A., deceased; Freeborn W.; Benjamin H., who died at the age of eighteen years.

Freeborn W. Cressy attended the public schools, and as a boy, like so many other boys who later became men of prominence, he went to work in the shoe factory. On January 1, 1873, he became a partner with the late Israel F. Lee in the undertaking, furniture and upholstering business. This partnership continued up to the death of Mr. Lee, and since that time, to the time of Mr. Cressy's death, the firm continued as F. W. Cressy & William F. Lee. Mr. Cressy joined, when a mere boy, the Fire King Engine Company, housed in what is now used as cell rooms at station one. Mr. Cressy entered the work with enthusiasm, taking an active part in the bitter rivalries and feuds that existed between the different companies. He succeeded William P. Moses as foreman of the company, and was afterwards made a member of the board of engineers. His connection with the Beverly fire department was long and honorable. He was prominent in the old Knights of St. Crispin, once a very powerful order, and was a member of the American Mechanics and Knights of Pythias. In 1869 Mr. Cressy became a selectman, serving continuously until the first city government was inaugurated, in January, 1895. Mr. Cressy was elected moderator of the annual town meeting in 1868, but declined to serve. He was again elected moderator in 1869, and served that year and every year thereafter until the town meeting came to an end, in March, 1894. Mr. Cressy was an ideal presiding officer, with imposing presence, dignified bearing and a deep knowledge of parliamentary law. He was absolutely impartial and a decision of his was never questioned. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869 and again in 1872. The burning question of that day was the enactment of a State prohibitory law, and this Mr. Cressy heartily favored. As selectman he, with others, laid out and accepted as a public way Bridge street from Bass river to Danvers line; extended Broadway to Cabot street; laid out Chase, Pond, Mulberry, and nearly all of the new streets in that section of the city; built the Bass river bridge, conducted the present system of water works, and the trunk sewer, as well as the Park street and Broadway sewers. He was instrumental in building the present accommodations of the fire department, in providing it with modern apparatus and bringing the entire fire service to its present state of efficiency. Mr. Cressy was an acknowledged authority in all that pertains to town and city forms of government, and his opinion in difficult cases was frequently sought by the legislative committees and town and city officers for miles around. He was a member of the first Board of Aldermen, serving as alderman-



The American Historical Society.

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Jared Brown McLane

at-large. As mayor, Mr. Cressy proved himself an ideal man for the office, succeeding the late Mayor John I. Baker.

On May 23, 1866, Freeborn Woodberry Cressy was married to Sarah A. Godfrey, of Hampton, New Hampshire. They became the parents of four children: 1. Lewis W., died at the age of thirty-eight years; he married Ada L. Critchett, and they became the parents of two children: i. Freeborn W., who served in the United States quartermaster's department in France during the great World War; prior to this he was identified with a Beverly banking institution; ii. Louise, resides with her mother. 2. Mary, resides with her mother. 3. John, also resides at home. 4. Willis B., married Annie H. Dodge, and they are the parents of three children: John, Lewis, Robert Woodberry.

It was through his own individual efforts that Mr. Cressy won his way to success, by dint of enterprise and courage, linked with indefatigable industry. In all of the relations of his life, private as well as those in connection with his public duties, his conduct was above reproach, displaying at once those more fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honesty, and those scarcely less compelling qualities of kindliness and sympathy which, as they are the more purely social in their character, are perhaps the most valued in society. By all who came into direct contact with him, whether intimately or casually, he was held in admiration and affection, and it was in a large circle of associates that his death was felt as a personal loss.

McLANE, Jared Brown,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

There are some men whose energies are so great that they seem unimpressed by difficulties that would discourage the average man, who press on to their objectives through obstacles at the mere sight of which the majority of their brothers faint upon the way. For these men who have begun in the most humble circumstances and worked themselves up the ladder of success to a position of prominence in the community, we have a term in this country which describes most aptly their achievements; we call them self-made men, and do them honor as the most characteristic expressions of the ideals and spirit of the age. Such a man was the late Jared Brown McLane, whose name heads this memoir, and who, although beginning with the most difficult kind of handicap, forced his way into a conspicuous place in the life of the community wherein he dwelt. By dint of unusual courage and persistency, by sheer force of will and indefatigable industry, Mr. McLane gained and worked his way up the ladder of success to the enviable position which he held. His death, which occurred at Pinehurst, North Carolina, March 27, 1917, marked the passing of a strong influence for good from the community and of a figure who occupied an important place in the affections of his fellow-men. His career from start to finish was characterized by much hard work and persistent expenditure of energy, and the substantial position that he came to occupy in the life of the community was the obvious and appropriate reward of application and mental qualifications of a high order. His integrity and honor were never impeached, and this fact, combined with his genial manner, his courtesy and consideration of all men, and a certain intrinsic manliness which showed in his every action and word, made him an extremely popular figure and won for him a great host of friends whose devotion he returned in kind. There was no relation

in life in which he did not play his part most worthily, and in which he might not well serve as a model for ambitious youths.

Jared Brown McLane was born at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, May 8, 1853, the youngest of eight children of Alexander and Harriett (Brown) McLane, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia. As a boy he attended the public schools of his native place, leaving the school room at an early age to enter a carriage and blacksmith shop to learn the wagon-maker's trade. When about nineteen years of age, he left his native town and came to Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he finished his trade in the employ of D. E. Hurd. By close application and hard work he mastered the details of his trade, and was admitted into the firm as a partner, continuing as such for several years, at which time he sold out his interest and came to North Reading, Massachusetts. Shortly afterward he started the McLane Wagon Works. This was in 1888, and in a very short time the McLane wagons became known far and near, and they have carried the name of North Reading to many States in the Union. The average number of workmen at the McLane factory was about fifty, and the output of the factory included a full line of commercial wagons, and in more recent years the manufacture of automobile bodies. Mr. McLane was a thorough master of his business, and the McLane Wagon Factory became the dominant manufacturing establishment of the town. Mr. McLane was also a director of the First National Bank of Reading. He gave freely of his time to local public affairs. He was a member of the committee for the erection of the new school building, a member and former chairman of the town finance committee, a projector of the recently formed company to supply the town with water, and a member of the Good Fellowship Club of Reading. In 1914 he was elected representative to the General Court from the district which at the time included, in addition to his home town, North Reading, Reading, Woburn, Burlington and Wilmington. Mr. McLane was a man who kept abreast of the times, and although he was compelled to leave school before reaching the high school, he was considered very well educated by all who knew him. Personal contact with his fellow-men and the newspapers were his principal text books, and he was so well posted on matters pertaining to the affairs of the day that his opinions were eagerly sought and he was considered to be an authority. He was a great student of human nature and very seldom failed in his estimate of men. He possessed an abundance of all-around efficiency and business acumen and inspired confidence in others. These were some of the traits which account for his success in life.

Mr. McLane married, September 16, 1875, Alice M. Long, a native of Topsfield, Massachusetts, and a daughter of the late Henry and Catherine (Perley) Long, her father having been born in North Andover, Massachusetts, and her mother in Boxford. Mr. and Mrs. Jared Brown McLane were the parents of two children, Lelia, who is the wife of Foster Raynor Batchelder, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Batchelder is at the time of this writing (1918) the chairman of the Board of Selectmen of North Reading. Bessie, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McLane, resides at the home of her late parents.

The funeral services of Mr. McLane were held from the Union Congregational Church, at North Reading. Mr. McLane was truly one of those men who labor persistently and energetically, not

only to win success, but to make his life a continual source of benefit to his fellowman. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand was always ready to contribute to the alleviation of those in distress and in need. His popularity was gained by upright living and broadminded tolerance for the rights and opinions of others, with a sincere effort to be just to all. He was a man of strong domestic affections, and found his chief recreation and pleasure in the home circle. He proved to be a devoted husband and father, ever studying means to increase the happiness of his loved ones at home. Mr. McLane always proved himself in every sense to be a man among men, and was instinctively accorded a high place in their regard. He left behind him many who sincerely mourned his loss, even those whose contact with him was in the most casual manner, quickly developed a real affection for him, and this is, perhaps, the final test of any man's worth. On December 28, 1918, his wife, Alice M. (Long) McLane answered the call of the inevitable and passed away. She, like Mr. McLane, was endowed with fine characteristics and her death was mourned by those who knew her.

LEAROYD, Addison Putnam,

Leather Manufacturer, Public Official.

We should not forget those who, although unobtrusive in their everyday life, yet by their individuality and great force of character give tone to the communities in which they live. In an extended search it would be difficult to find one who would be a better example than the late Addison Putnam Learoyd, of Danvers, Massachusetts. No visionary dreams of impossibilities ever filled his mind, and he was practical in all his ideas, ever building up instead of tearing down as he journeyed through life, benefitting his fellow-men, and seeking to leave the world the better for his having been in it. He was a man of marked force and energy, and well-exemplified the fact that constant labor, well-applied, especially when joined with sterling personal qualities, must inevitably win the respect and deep esteem of his fellow-men. His methods in business were always clear and concise, and the system and ability which he displayed would have been equally as effectual if fate had decreed to place him in any other line of work. Mr. Learoyd was a rare man, for there was something in the record of his life more than just a record of business success, a record of something higher and better, of a generous nature and a sympathetic heart. He was the possessor of a loving, gentle and unselfish nature, firm convictions, high ideals, and a devout Christian faith and practice, and it was only natural that his death, which occurred at his home, No. 13 Oak street, Danvers, Massachusetts, January 24, 1907, meant the deprivation to the community-at-large of a prominent citizen and a noble, Christian man. In private life, Mr. Learoyd's amiable and generous disposition endeared him to a large number of faithful friends, and it is men like him who are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps to develop the success of all communities, and it is to be sincerely hoped that there are many more like him. Not every man leaves his memorial in the popular heart, but this was true of Mr. Learoyd, and all who knew him and were familiar with the circumstances of his career can testify to this. During his entire life he lived up to the best traditions of his race, and when his life was ended it was one without blemish or stain.

Addison Putnam Learoyd was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, February 11, 1838, a son of John A. and Sarah (Sylvester) Learoyd. His father, John A. Learoyd, was for many years prominently identified with the leather industry, for which this part of the State is noted. Addison P. Learoyd spent his boyhood days in Danvers, receiving a good education in the grammar and high schools. It was the early ambition of Mr. Learoyd to become a minister of the Gospel, and he became at an early age a great student of the Bible, which studies and interest he kept up throughout his entire life. He studied all through his life, was a very keen observer, and he was often called upon to address religious organizations, both in the church and in Sunday school work, and his talks were always interesting and instructive, they being especially well-prepared and delivered, and showing a thorough knowledge of the subject at hand. Mr. Learoyd, however, was not destined to reach his ambition to become a minister, and as a young man he became identified with his father in the leather industry. Beginning at the very bottom of this industry, by hardwork and close application to the various details of this business, he became thoroughly acquainted with all its many details, and after remaining with his father for some time he was induced to accept a position with a well-known leather concern located at Philadelphia. Here his practical knowledge made him a very valuable employee and he filled his responsible position to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and it was with keen regret that they accepted his resignation some time later. Returning to Danvers he engaged in the leather business on his own account, and he remained successfully engaged in that business until about a year before his death. During his long and active life in the leather industry, Mr. Learoyd became very well-known to the trade generally, and he was recognized as one of the foremost authorities as well as one of the most practical men in that line of business.

On February 11, 1861, Addison P. Learoyd was united in marriage with Helen A. Putnam, a daughter of the late Francis P. and Pamelia (Upton) Putnam, both members of old New England families. The mother of Francis P. Putnam was one of the most remarkable and lovable old ladies of her time, having lived to reach the remarkable age of almost one hundred and three years. Mr. and Mrs. Addison P. Learoyd became the parents of two children: 1. Jessie P., a teacher in the Normal School at Salem. 2. Albert Francis, resides on and manages his mother's farm; he married Jessie Sears, and they are the parents of four children: Kenneth, married Helen Wentworth; Earnest Sears, married Marion Poor, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Janet; Helen is the wife of George Roberts; Robert.

Addison P. Learoyd was a very public-spirited man and took a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his home town. A Republican in politics, he served his town as moderator, and having always taken a keen interest in educational matters he was made a member of the school commission. He was also town treasurer for many years, and also served two years in the State Legislature. He was a very active member of the Maple Street Congregational Church, and for many years taught in the Sunday school, and many of Danvers' most prominent professional and business men of today recall with pleasure the many delightful hours passed as a member of Mr. Learoyd's Sunday school class.

The home life of Mr. Learoyd was an

exceptionally happy one, and he did all in his power to make his loved ones happy and contented. It was at his own fireside that he experienced more real happiness than he could extract from any other form of occupation, and every hour which he felt free to dispose to his own pleasure was thus spent among those he loved best. Mr. Learoyd was in the best sense what is most aptly described in the typical American term, "Self-made." It was through his own efforts that he won his way to success, by dint of enterprise and courage linked to indefatigable industry. In all the relations of life, private as well as those in connection with his business, his conduct was ever above reproach, displaying at all times those more fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honesty, and those scarcely less compelling qualities of kindliness and sympathy. By all who came into contact with him he was held in admiration and affection, and it was in a large circle of associates and friends that his death was felt as a personal loss. The success which he made was entirely due to his own individual efforts, and the hard work and close application which he always paid to his business affairs. His reputation was second to none for honesty, justice and charity to the poor and unfortunate, and in his death the New England States lost one of her best citizens.

DODGE, Francis,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

Typical of the best New England character, the possession of which, with its strange blending of the well-nigh irreconcilable traits of conservative prudence and daring enterprise, has made the people of that region famous throughout the English-speaking world for the success which crowns their undertakings, was the late Francis Dodge, of Danvers, who died at his home, No. 98 High street, Danvers, Massachusetts, January 16, 1906, the day after his eighty-ninth birthday.

Francis Dodge was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 15, 1817, a son of Ebenezer and Johannah (Safford) Dodge, both of whom were representatives of old New England families.

The records of the College of Heraldry in England show that a coat-of-arms was granted to Peter Dodge, of Stockworth, County of Chester, in 1306, and later a patent to John Dodge, of Rotham, in the County of Kent, in 1546. It is declared that he was descended from Peter Dodge, of Stockworth. The name is found frequently in various sections of England, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were Dodges of honorable character and connection in the counties of Cheshire, Kent, Norfolk and Down.

On May 11, 1629, there sailed from the harbor of Yarmouth, England, the "Talbot," a vessel of three hundred tons, and the "Lion's Whelp," a neat and nimble ship of one hundred and twenty tons, and they arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 29 following. This marks the arrival of the first of the name Dodge in America.

William Dodge, eldest child of John and Marjorie Dodge, of Somersetshire, England, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629, Francis Dodge, of this memoir, being of the seventh generation from William Dodge, the immigrant ancestor.

Ebenezer Dodge, or as he was better known, Deacon Dodge, the father of Francis Dodge, was a native of Hamilton, Massachusetts, and was for many years a grain merchant in Salem, Massachusetts, and was a prominent figure in the First Baptist Church. He and his

wife both died in Salem and are buried in the Harmony Grove Cemetery there. They were the parents of three children: 1. Francis, of whom further. 2. Professor Ebenezer Dodge, now deceased, was a teacher in a well-known Baptist college in the State of New York. 3. Mrs. Susan Appleton, late of Portland, Maine, also deceased.

Francis Dodge spent his boyhood days in Salem, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools, and when quite young, like so many other boys of that day, he went to sea, but after two voyages that life became distasteful to him and he went to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he worked on a farm of his uncle. That was before the days of modern farm machinery and scientific farming, and the life was indeed a hard one, but his heart was in his work and so well did he improve his opportunities that when he was twenty-one years of age he was able to start on his own account. Coming to Danvers, he leased the farm on the hill where the Insane Asylum is now located. He managed this farm so well that in a short time he was able to buy it. Always being a progressive and farseeing man, he adopted the more modern methods and practical farm implements, from time to time, and his farm became one of the most profitable in this part of the county. Much against the advice of his father and others, he started a milk route to Salem, but he not only got through with his milk, but also sold the milk from the farm of his good friend, John Bates, a former iron worker, but who at that time had a farm, and whose daughter, Ellen Bates, he later made his wife. In addition to his successful milk business and general farming, Mr. Dodge raised on an average five hundred barrels of apples a year, for which he always found a ready market. When the Commonwealth of Massachusetts began looking around for a site for the proposed new asylum for the insane, Mr. Dodge's farm was decided upon by the committee as being an ideal spot for the institution, and accordingly Mr. Dodge was induced to sell his farm to the State and give up farm life after over fifty years of hard but successful toil on that land. Mr. Dodge was in his seventy-second year when he sold his farm to the State, an age when most men would have retired. He, however, moved to Danvers and started buying real estate in what is now a very desirable residential district. Here he continued to buy, from time to time, until he owned about all the lots and houses in his nighborhood. He did much to improve this section of Danvers.

Francis Dodge married (first) a Miss Brown, of Ipswich, a cousin, who died, leaving four children: 1. General Frank Dodge, who had a brilliant record in the Civil War, was retired as a brigadier-general not long before his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., at the age of sixty-seven years; his widow, Mary (Weston) Dodge, is now a resident of Washington. 2. Annie, deceased, was the wife of Frank Blakemore, deceased, of Iowa. 3. Ebenezer, died at the age of fifty-four years; he was in the government service at Washington, D. C. 4. Joseph, died at the age of fifty-two years; he was married, and had a farm in the West. Francis Dodge married (second) Mary Preston, who died leaving a daughter, Louisa Preston Dodge, of Hamilton, Massachusetts. Mr. Dodge married (third) Ellen M. Bates, a daughter of John and Martha (Page) Bates. The father of Mrs. Martha Bates was a member of the old Page family of Danvers. The Page House, one of the historic places of this section, and where the Dan-

vers Historical Society is now located, was the home of Mrs. Martha (Page) Bates' ancestors. Page street, Danvers, is named in their honor.

Besides his long and active farm life, Mr. Dodge found time for outside affairs. He was a strong Republican and served as selectman, road surveyor, and was elected to the State Legislature. Among his many political friends he numbered ex-Mayor Green ,of Boston. Mr. Dodge was very fond of young people and liked to associate with them. This trait, combined with his powerful build, no doubt had much to do towards keeping him from showing his age, for he was a man who could have easily been mistaken for a much younger man. He was a director in the bank, and was a self-made man, whose success may be said to be the result of hard work, combined with strict honesty.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Ellen M. Dodge has disposed of most of the Danvers property. She is a member of the Danvers Historical Society, where she has a large number of friends, many of whom date back to her girlhood days.

Francis Dodge was a man of the most unimpeachable integrity in all the relations of life, the possessor of a high, almost stern, moral sense, but what of severity was in it was for himself only, as he was tolerant of the faults of others and charitable in his judgments of all. He was absolutely unassuming, but most democratic in his relations with other men, so that none was so humble but that he felt at home in Mr. Dodge's presence. After his retirement from the farm Mr. Dodge acted as trustee of several estates, was trustee of the estate of the father of Mrs. Dodge, John Bates, also of the Page estate and others.

WORDIN, Nathaniel Eugene,

Specialist on Diseases of the Eye.

The Wordin family was established in New England, in the colony of Connecticut, in the closing decades of the seventeenth century or in the beginning of the eighteenth century. From the time of its founding until the present day the family has been a prominent one in the civil, social and religious affairs of the country in and around the cities of Stratford and Bridgeport, in Fairfield county, in the State of Connecticut, where the immigrant ancestor, Thomas Wordin, first settled. The name of Wordin is an ancient and honored one in the State of Connecticut, and in successive generations from the founder, scions of the family have attained distinction in the professions, industrial and business life, and in public affairs. The line of ancestry herein traced is that of the late Nathaniel Eugene Wordin, M.D., one of the foremost members of the medical profession in Connecticut for a period of thirty years. In the six generations descended from the progenitor of the family, the Wordin line has become connected through marriage with some of the most prominent and important families in the history of the State, among them the following: Seeley, Odell, Walker, Wheeler, Cooke, Trowbridge, Leete, Booth, Wilcoxson, Sherwood, Fitch, Burr, Warde, Sherman, Nichols, Curits, Poter, Wakeman, Howley, Thompson, Welles and Leavenworth.

(I) Thomas Wordin, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was a native of England. The exact date of his coming to America from the mother country is not known, the earliest mention of him in the early Colonial records of Connecticut being his marriage, on

January 18, 1728, to Jemima Beardsley, daughter of David and Ann (Seeley) Beardsley. She was a descendant of William Beardsley, the founder of the famous Beardsley line in America. Thomas Wordin took up his residence at Stratford, in Fairfield county, where he became the owner of an extensive property.

(II) Captain William Wordin, son of Thomas and Jemima (Beardsley) Wordin, was born in the town of North Stratford, now Trumbull, Connecticut, and baptized there August 18, 1734. His mother, Jemima Wordin, united with the Stratfield church August 8, 1731, and with the North Stratford church, on February 29, 1736. Captain William Wordin purchased a plot of land from Ezra Kirtland, and on this later built his homestead, which was located at what is now the intersection of State street and Park avenue. He was prominent in the affairs of the community, and served on the society's committee of the church, as well as on the school committee. In the Revolutionary War he supported the cause of the American colonies, and served with distinction in the local militia company, known as "the Householders," attaining the rank of captain. He married Anna Odell, of Fairfield, Connecticut, daughter of Samuel and Judith Ann (Wheeler) Odell. Captain William Wordin died in 1808, aged seventy-five years; his wife, who was born in 1737, died in 1805. Among their children was William, mentioned below.

(III) William (2) Wordin, son of Captain William (1) and Anna (Odell) Wordin, was born in North Stratford, Connecticut, in the year 1759. He later became a resident of Bridgeport, where he died April 15, 1814. He married Dorcas Cooke, daughter of John and Martha (Boothe) Cooke. She was born in 1763, and died on July 25, 1854, at the age of ninety-one years. Their children were: Daniel, died in New York; Abijah, Susanna, Anna, Thomas Cooke, mentioned below; Levi, William.

(IV) Thomas Cooke Wordin, son of William (2) and Dorcas (Cooke) Wordin, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1787, at the family homestead which was built by his grandfather at what is now the corner of State street and Park avenue. While still a boy he became a clerk in the drug store of Samuel Darling, at New Haven, Connecticut, and on coming of age entered the same business independently in Bridgeport, continuing actively engaged in this enterprise until the time of his death. He met with a large degree of success, achieving a reputation with the excellence of the products which he handled, and for the absolutely reliability and honesty of his business methods. In 1816 he erected a business block on State street, just west of the old post office, and here he established his business headquarters. Thomas Cooke Wordin was of the old school of New England business men, of the type which is fast dying out in the commercialism of the present day, and was known for the strict integrity and uprightness of all his business relations. He was one of the foremost merchants of the city of Bridgeport in his day, and was deeply interested in its growth and development. He at one time offered to the city two thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a public square west of Cortland street; the administration failed to take action on the offer.

Thomas Cooke Wordin married, in 1812, Ann Sherwood, daughter of Philemon and Hepzibah (Burr) Sherwood. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Nathaniel Sherwood, mentioned below. 2. Lucy S., married Edward S. Hawley. 3. Susan, married

Charles Kelsey. 4. Thomas, died in infancy. 5-6. Elmer and a twin brother, unnamed, both died in infancy. 7. Mary. 8. Ann B., married John W. Hincks. 9. Caroline, married W. W. Narramore. 10. Thomas Cooke, born October 21, 1826, married Betsey Ann Plumb. 11. Elizabeth. Thomas C. Wordin, Sr., died November 20, 1852.

(V) Nathaniel Sherwood Wordin, son of Thomas Cooke and Ann (Sherwood) Wordin, was born in the Wordin homestead, in the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, July 12, 1813. He attended the district school, and received his early training under the preceptorship of the Rev. Asa Bronson, pastor of the Stratfield Baptist Church. He later studied under the Rev. Nathaniel Freeman, pastor of the Congregational church, at the Easton Academy. Completing his education at the age of fifteen years, he entered his father's business establishment in the capacity of clerk, becoming a partner in the firm shortly after attaining his majority, and soon afterward succeeding the older man in the control of the affairs of the concern. He later obtained an interest in the Norwalk Flouring Mills, which his father had formerly purchased and remodelled for the grinding of spices. Mr. Wordin continued at the head of the drug business until 1850, when he withdrew, his younger brother assuming the management of the firm's affairs.

Mr. Wordin was active and prominent in the affairs of the city of Bridgeport, and took a leading part in local affairs. He was city treasurer from 1841 to 1845, and held office as city assessor from 1859 to 1862, and again from 1867 to 1868. He was a director of the Bridgeport Mutual Savings Bank and Building Association, and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and also of tht Bridgeport Savings Bank. The Bridgeport Musical Society, of which he was secretary, owes its organization largely to the efforts of Mr. Wordin. He was leader of the choir of the First Congregational Church for half a century, and it is said of him that "In more than fifty meetings during that time he did not fail of being present to call the assembly to order, while his penmanship in elegance and correctness for that length of time is probably unequaled in the country."

On May 29, 1839, Nathaniel Sherwood Wordin married Fannie Augusta, daughter of Dr. Frederick Leavenworth, of Waterbury, Connecticut. She was born in 1812, and died in 1892, aged eighty years. Mrs. Wordin was a descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Leavenworth, who emigrated from England and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1664. Their children were: 1. Frederick Augustus, died in infancy. 2. Helen Caroline, residing in Bridgeport. 3. Nathaniel Eugene, mentioned below. 4. Fannie Leavenworth, residing in Bridgeport. 5. Thomas Cooke, married Frances Cummins, now deceased, widow of Rev. Mr. Johnston.

(VI) Nathaniel Eugene Wordin, M.D., son of Nathaniel Sherwood and Fannie Augusta (Leavenworth) Wordin, was born at the Wordin homestead in the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 26, 1844. He received his elementary training in the public schools of Bridgeport, and at the age of sixteen years was sent to Petersburg, Virginia, to attend a school conducted there by his uncle, the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, a Presbyterian clergyman. With the opening months of the fateful year of 1861 came the outbreak of hostilities in the Civil War, while Mr. Wordin was still in the South. Hastily returning North, he encountered unforeseen difficulties, but eventually managed to secure passage on the steamer "Northern

Star," the last to run the Confederate blockade from Richmond. His extreme youth made immediate enlistment impossible, but in 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, despite his years serving with a coolness and calmness of judgment which rapidly brought him to the notice of his superior officers. He was detailed secretary and orderly to Colonel Chatfield, commander of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and shortly afterward sent South to join his regiment in the above-mentioned capacity. He later became clerk at headquarters, serving in that post until the end of the war, being mustered out of the service in 1865. During the latter part of the war the Sixth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers formed a part of the Tenth Army Corps, which saw service in some of the most important battles of the campaign in the Southeast. He was a member of the body which entered the city of Richmond with the Federal army. Mr. Wordin drew up the order of General Shepley putting the city under martial law, and had also the distinction of drawing up many of General Grant's orders concerning the disposition of troops, and other details of the campaigns of that famous commander.

Returning to the North at the restoration of peace, he resumed his studies, with the intention of preparing for the medical profession. He prepared for college at the Golden Hill Institute at Bridgeport, and after being graduated from that institution matriculated at Yale University, where he gained distinction as a brilliant student. He also took an active part in the interests of his class, and was made a member of the Linonia, Kappa Sigma Epsilon and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. He was graduated with honors in the class of 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the year following he attended the Yale Medical School, and for two years afterward pursued his studies at the Jefferson Medical School at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1873. He immediately began the practice of his profession in the city of Bridgeport, establishing himself at No 174 Fairfield avenue. He met with a remarkable degree of success in his work, attracting attention in the medical circles of the city and State, and gradually building up a reputation for skill and genius of a high order. His practice was extremely large, and in order to further his powers to their utmost capacity, he studied constantly. In 1879 he took a post-graduate course at Philadelphia, in the study of diseases of the eye, realizing the great field which this opened, and thereafter specializing to a certain extent on the subject. He became eventually one of the foremost specialists in New England on diseases of the eye, and drew his patients from all parts of that section of the United States.

Although his private practice was very large in size, Dr. Wordin gave a great part of his time to his professional work in the hospitals and other institutions of like nature. He was a valued and important member of the staff of the Bridgeport Hospital, one of the managers of the Fairfield County Temporary Home, and physician to the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum for a period of forty years. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Bulkeley a member of the State Board of Health, in which office he continued for nine years. He was a prominent figure in the clubs and organizations of the medical profession, and was a member of the Bridgeport Medical Society, of which he was secretary for two years, and president for three years. He was also

a member of the Fairfield County Medical Society and of the Connecticut State Medical Society, in the latter of which organizations he held the office of secretary for seventeen years and president for one year. During his service as secretary he compiled and edited for publication the reports of the society. He possessed literary talent of no mean order, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1892, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the State Medical Society, he prepared for publication a "Centennial Volume," of more than one thousand pages. He was a member of the National American Association, the American Public Health Association, and a charter member of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Wordin was, despite the numerous demands of his practice and affiliations with the medical profession, a prominent figure in the club and social life of the city of Bridgeport. He was a member of the Contemporary Club, the Sea Side Club, and the Fairfield County Historical Society. A veteran of the Civil War, he was a member of Elias Howe Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic. By virtue of his early Colonial ancestry, and the prominence of scions of the family in the American Revolution, he belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and the United Order of the Golden Cross. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, of which he was a deacon for several years, and in the work of which parish he took an active interest, particularly in Christian Endeavor. He also had a deep interest in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Nathaniel Eugene Wordin married Eliza Woodruff Barnes, daughter of Dr. Julius Steele Barnes, of Southington, Connecticut, December 25, 1879, in Wilmington, Delaware. They were the parents of one daughter, Laura Barnes Wordin, now deceased. Mrs. Wordin survives her husband, and resides at the family residence in Bridgeport. She is a prominent figure in society in the city.

Dr. Wordin died in Bridgeport, May 10, 1915 His death brought forth manifestations of grief and sorrow from all manner of men, those among whom he had worked, those whom he had aided, and those who had been his associates in professional and social life The public press of Bridgeport rendered deep felt tribute to him as a man and as a physician The "Bridgeport Telegram" said:

> The death of Dr. Wordin removes one of Bridgeport's foremost citizens, a man widely known for his kindly nature and his interest in the public welfare, beloved by all who knew him. Dr. Wordin was of that serene temperament which drew respect for his opinions from even those who differed from him. Like many of the old school physicians he gave much of his time and service to the alleviating of pain and suffering, with no hope of recompense.

A physician and surgeon of skill and ability of the highest order, he had not, however, developed his genius to the utter exclusion of other talents. He was a man of highly developed literary talent, liberal education, well read, and cultured. He was fond of travel, and in 1899, in the interests of his profession, he went to the Pacific Coast, three years later going to Mexico, where he spent a short time. A well-rounded man, of magnetic personality, his friends within and without the medical profession were very numerous, and his death brought a widespread and honest grief.

DECKER, Col. Smith Martin,

Merchant, Veteran of Civil War.

Arms—Argent a demi-buck gules, between his fore-legs an arrow erect in pale, or.

Crest—A mountain cat courant reguard.

In following the career of a man like the late Colonel Smith Martin Decker, we find the strongest evidence in favor of that view which has for its sponsor no less an authority than Thomas Carlyle, and which holds that ability is rather a potential power, ready to find its way into the realms of the actual against every obstacle, and express itself in any one of a thousand different forms which chance may happen to put in its way. Strong evidence for this theory is contained in the life story of Colonel Decker, who answered the call of his country in 1861, and fought gallantly to preserve the Union, and after the war was over returned to the peaceful avocation of a merchant. As the years pass by and "Mother Nature" gathers to her bosom the men who half a century ago formed the "long line of blue" that stood between union and disunion, the reverence felt for the old veterans increases as their number decreases.

"The young may die, but the old must die" is true in every walk in life, but as each Decoration Day sees new monuments on which flowers are to be laid, that truism seems particularly applicable to that notable organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. And today how true it is that the soldier is receiving his share of renown and praise. The death of Colonel Decker occurred at his home in Lawrence, Massachusetts, April 4, 1916, and it meant the loss of a citizen who had met with success in military affairs and commercial life.

Colonel Smith Martin Decker was born in Swanton, Vermont, October 15, 1843, the son of Jacob and Louisa (Fountain) Decker, both natives of Swanton, Vermont. The founders of the American branch of the Decker family came from Holland and were among the early settlers of New Holland, now New York, and a part of the family removed to what is now Vermont in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Colonel Decker received his education in the schools of Highgate and Swanton, Vermont, and in the second year of the Civil War Colonel Decker, then a boy, enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Militia, in September, 1862. His regiment was at first assigned to Brig.-Gen. Stoughton, in the Army of the Potomac, which was then engaged in picket duty along the upper Potomac valley. Having served until September, 1863, Colonel Decker was mustered out of service and returned to Swanton, Vermont. He then attended Franklin, Vermont, Academy for about a year, and then removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he found employment in the grocery and provision business. Answering the call of President Lincoln, he joined the Massachusetts Militia in 1864, enlisting in Company D, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He was commissioned first lieutenant, June 13, 1865, and captain, March 7, 1866. He was elected major, August, 1873, and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1875, and honorably discharged on account of the general reorganization of the militia, April 28, 1876. He was appointed provost marshal on the staff of the First Brigade, September 5, 1876, and made colonel of the Sixth Regiment, February 7, 1882. He resigned February 20, 1884, having served in the State Militia for twenty years.

At the close of the war Colonel Decker came to Lawrence and entered into partnership in the grocery business with Rufus Andrews, and three years later formed the partnership with Lorenzo D. Whittier, and this firm conducted a successful business at No. 68 Amesbury street, the partnership continuing for forty-three years, until failing health caused the retirement of Mr. Decker, and

the firm dissolved partnership on April 1, 1913. Colonel Decker was a charter member of Post No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic, and was well known in Masonic circles, affiliated with Grecian Lodge, Mount Sinai Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Bethany Commandery, and was past eminent commander of the Knights Templar.

Colonel Decker married (first) Eliza N. Wardwell, December 9, 1868; she died January 9, 1870. In 1876 he married (second) Clara E. Harriman, a native of Lawrence, and daughter of Richard and Sally H. (Knowles) Harriman, both natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Harriman was born in Eaton, New Hampshire, but located in Lawrence many years ago, and for a long time he was superintendent of the Lawrence Gas Works. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Decker has continued to reside in the Decker homestead on Haverhill street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The death of Colonel Decker, at the age of seventy-two years, was a real loss to the city of Lawrence, not alone because it cut short all his valuable activities in which he had been for nearly half a century actively engaged, but also because it removed from among his fellow-citizens a strong and winning personality, whose influence was a direct source for good. The soul of sincerity and honor, his purposes were always high-minded, and it was rare indeed that an appeal was made to him for any public movement of which his judgment approved to which he did not respond most liberally, and of those who came privately for aid few were sent away unsatisfied. Kind and tolerant of all, he was ever a delightful companion and a true friend, and it was said that to have known him was to love and admire him.

PARKER, John Henry,

Manufacturer.

John Henry Parker, for many years associated with the business of manufacturing shoes at Lynn, Massachusetts, and where his death occurred, December 23, 1912, was a native of this city and a son of Ebenezer and Abigail C. (Ingalls) Parker, who were both members of old and prominent families in this part of the State. The elder Mr. Parker was a farmer during his entire active life, but about fifteen years before his death retired from business.

John Henry Parker was born at his father's home on Bloomfield street, Lynn, Massachusetts, February 4, 1844, and as a small boy enjoyed a good grammar and high school education, attending the local institutions for this purpose. He was yet a mere lad, however, when he was obliged to seek some remunerative occupation, and accordingly secured employment in a local shoe factory, thus making the acquaintance of the trade with which he was thereafter consistently associated. He was alert and learned the detail of his craft readily, and soon became a master workman, having served his apprenticeship under some of the most noted shoe manufacturers of his day. He started in the humble position of a boy in the factory and worked through all the different branches until he had become thoroughly familiar with them all and was finally rewarded by an appointment as foreman in the shops of the I. M. Atwell Shoe Company, of Lynn. He was foreman in this factory for many years, until the great fire destroyed so many of the industrial plants of the city. By this time, however, Mr. Parker had become to a large extent independent, and being the owner of a considerable tract of land in the neighborhood, decided to devote his time to its cultivation in-

stead of returning to the shoe business. Accordingly, from that time to his death, he was actively engaged in gardening and farming, in which line he met with a substantial success. Mr. Parker was a staunch Democrat in politics and always maintained a keen interest in public affairs, but although he was a prominent citizen and a leader in his party he consistently refused to accept any office. He was conscientious in the performance of his duties as a citizen, however, and always threw his influence toward securing the best men as candidates for the various offices and in favor of the issues which he felt to be right. In his religious belief he was a Universalist and attended the First Church of that denomination at Lynn. Mr. Parker was also a well-known figure in the social and fraternal life of the community, and was a prominent member of the Improved Order of Red Men here. He was a man of unassuming and rather retiring nature, exceedingly fond of his home and family, and was well-known as an industrious and consistent worker who was beloved by his fellow employees and those who worked under him.

John Henry Parker was united in marriage, December 31, 1873, with Desdemona A. Lewis, like himself a native of Lynn, and a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Johnson) Lewis, both of whom were members of old and prominent families here. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker one son was born, Frank H., who was educated in the Lynn public schools and graduated from the High School here. He was employed on the "Lynn Item." He married Maude Evans, by whom he had one son, Sumner Ingalls, who died in October, 1911. Frank H. Parker died April 20, 1912, at the age of thirty-one years, thus cutting short a career which promised brilliantly for the future.

KIMBALL, Benjamin Leverett,

Manufacturer.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules; on a chief sable three crescents or, posed fesswise.

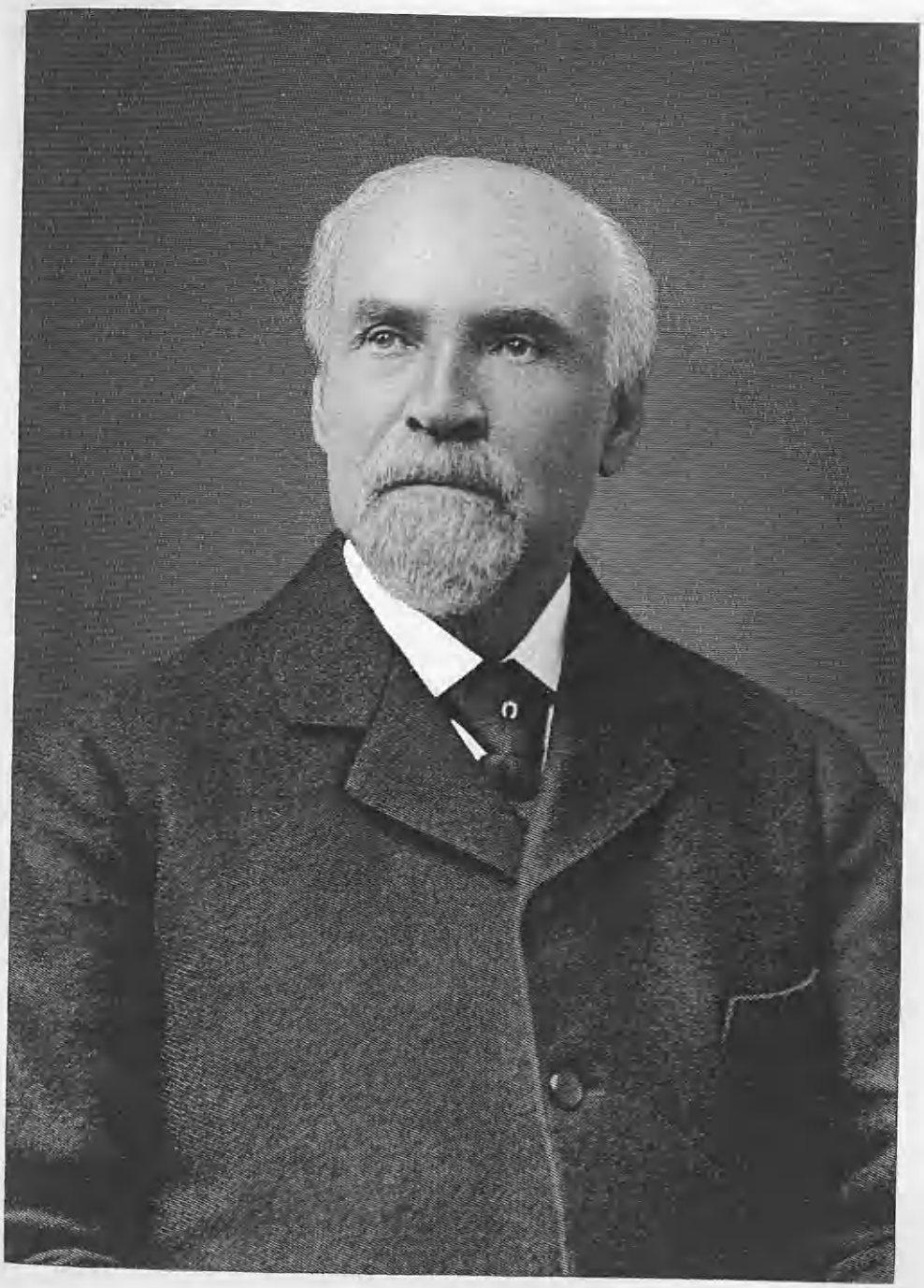
Crest—A lion rampant proper, holding in his dexter paw a dagger argent.

Motto—*Fortis non ferox.*

The title of an "upright man" is one of the most honorable that can be borne. It is a distinction won in life's great adventure and against temptations that exist in the business world. Not many come through unscathed and untainted, and it is an occasion for congratulation that New England shows a long list of successful business men who have honored their occupation by living good lives and honest trading.

The name of Benjamin Leverett Kimball is one that was well-known in the business annals of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, and his name is written prominently among the best and most successful men of his day. The death of Mr. Kimball occurred at his residence on Main street, in the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 14, 1905, in the seventy-second year of his life, and was mourned and deeply regretted by his host of friends and business associates in both the cities of Lynn and Haverhill. The loss of such a man is to be lamented, and his memory cherished, while his career, like that of many a son of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, should teach a lesson to the coming generations that success in life may be assured as the fruit of industrious habits, thoroughness of work, and the strictest integrity. The memorials which such men as Mr. Kimball leave behind them should be preserved in volumes such as this, for his life story will prove to be an inspiration to many a youth struggling to make a name for himself in the business world.

The members of the Kimball family



Benjamin Leverett Kimball

from the earliest times have borne an enviable reputation for energy, probity, industry and patriotism, and have contributed considerably to the prosperity of the Nation. The surname Kembold, Kembould and Kemball, as the records show in England, belongs to an old and highly-respected English family. The common ancestor of the Kimballs in America was Richard Kimball, who with his family embarked at Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634. He arrived at Boston and went to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became prominent and active in the new settlement. He was admitted a freeman, May 6, 1636, and died June 22, 1675.

Philip Kimball, the eighth lineal descendant of the immigrant, Richard Kimball, and the father of Benjamin Leverett Kimball, in whose memory we are writing, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, July 5, 1805. He was united in marriage with Sophia Bohannan, who was born in Lowell, Mass., July 25, 1806.

The birth of Benjamin Leverett Kimball occurred at Bradford, Massachusetts, on November 13, 1832, the second son of Philip and Sophia (Bohannan) Kimball. He obtained his education in the schools of Bradford, and upon finishing his studies he learned the trade of shoe making. His efforts met with success, and after working several years in various shoe factories in Haverhill he decided to go in business for himself in the city of Lynn, Massachusetts. There he engaged in the manufacture of women's shoes with his brother, Nelson W. Kimball, under the firm name of Kimball Brothers. The firm started in a very modest way in the old Woolbridge building on Mount Vernon street, and soon needing larger quarters removed their plant to the Dickinson block on Central avenue. In order to take care of their rapidly-increasing trade a larger factory was again found necessary, and they moved into the Alley building on Union street, where they remained until 1890, when Benjamin Leverett Kimball retired from business affairs, having been successfully engaged in the shoe manufacturing industry for over half a century.

In 1869 he was elected to the Common Council of Lynn, representing Ward Four in that body. There he erected a house on Newhall street where he lived until a few years before he died, when he moved to Haverhill, and there he erected the residence at No. 260 Main street, where his death occurred. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, and a great lover of horses.

Mr. Kimball was united in marriage, November 18, 1855, with Mary Elizabeth Pettengill, daughter of Eli and Esther (Allen) Pettengill, and grand-daughter of David Pettengill. They were the parents of three daughters: Sarah Jane, Maria, and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Kimball's maternal grandfather was Ethan Allen, an old sea captain, and her paternal ancestors, the Pettengills, came originally from England, and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball lived happily together for nearly half a century, and had Mr. Kimball lived a few months longer they would have celebrated their "Golden Wedding." Since the death of her husband Mrs. Kimball sold the homestead in Haverhill and is now residing in Bradford, Massachusetts, where both she and Mr. Kimball were born.

When Mr. Kimball retired from all active business pursuits, he carried into his retirement the well wishes of his numerous friends, acquaintances, and business associates. He was gentle and kindly in all his dealings with his fellowmen, and this naturally endeared him to a large circle of friends. He was a fine man, of unfailing good nature, always

optimistic, and ready to hear the cry of the afflicted and aid those in distress. His manners were most courteous, and yet he was firm and unyielding in all that he believed to be right. It was an extreme pleasure to know him and be ranked as one of his friends. The closeness and strength of the ties that bound the family together, and the charm of the home life of Mr. Kimball, were revealed in many ways. And the record of his life story may well be held up as an example to the ambitious who wish to achieve success in a strictly honest way.

TONGUE, Henry,

Real Estate Expert.

It is a matter by no means easy to express in concrete terms the actual worth, value and significance of a career, or give satisfactory account of the life of a man who has won for himself, through the general worth of his character, a high place in the regard of his fellow-men. The impression conveyed in the mere statement that one has achieved a great success in this or that line of endeavor is apt to be wholly inadequate, even if not misleading, since the true accomplishment of a man lies in his relations, man to man, with his associates, in the influence which his character has exerted for good upon theirs, and not in the wealth or station that he may have won nor even in the formal honors that the community has conferred upon him.

Naturally these latter things do all indicate the existence of certain abilities and talents which are very far from deserving contempt, nay, on the contrary, which the world has, and doubtless wisely, singled out for especial rewards and honors in the present epoch, but in the final analysis these are not conclusive of the true worth of an individual, while in all ages and places his influence upon others is the real test. It is therefore the task of the writer of biographies, if he would truly express the lives and character of those he deals with, to penetrate the exterior and draw up from beneath into the sight of the world those essential facts and qualities lying there, upon which the whole structure of personality and achievement rests as a pyramid upon its base. How true this is is amply illustrated in the life of the late Henry Tongue, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, whose name heads this biography, and whose death, which occurred at his home on Jackson street, Lawrence, in the sixty-fifth year of his life, on September 18, 1913, deprived the entire community of one who was at all times and in all places an influence for good. He won quite an unusual material success, and had his ambitions urged him would doubtless have won a wide public recognition. As a matter of fact it was not the outcome of these matters that gave him the position of esteem and admiration that he occupied in the hearts of his associates, but his sterling character for which all men felt an instinctive regard. Through his geniality and sociability Mr. Tongue acquired numerous friends and admirers from all walks of life, and he labored persistently and energetically, not only to win success, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow-men.

The birth of Henry Tongue occurred at Patricroft, Lancashire county, about five miles from Manchester, England. The date of his birth was January 30, 1848, and he was the son of Ellis and Rachael (Thornton) Tongue, both natives of England. The surname Tongue occurs among the earliest English family records, before the year 1200, and indicates that the family came with the Normans to England. It is recorded in his-

tory that in 1191 William and Peter Tongue made gallant records during the Crusade. Before the year 1300 the family was well and widely-known through England, and the shortened form of the name Tonge was the common spelling. The other forms, Toung, Tongeu, Tongee, are also found; the name Tongue was a place name before it became a surname. Richard Tongue, of Malden, County Essex, England, is given as the progenitor of this family by Wymann, the English historian. The grandfather of Henry Tongue served with distinction in the British Army, and his father, Ellis Tongue, was superintendent of a large cotton mill in Manchester, England.

Henry Tongue was educated in the schools of Patricroft, England, and after completing his education he engaged in the life insurance business in Manchester, England. In 1868 he came to America, and located in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he taught school. In 1872 he returned to his native land, but soon returned to the United States and located in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Here he followed various pursuits, and finally settled in the fire insurance and real estate business with Thomas Bevington as his associate. The firm soon established themselves firmly as one of the leading concerns in this line of business, and Mr. Tongue was considered an expert in his line. He never sought public office, but always took a deep interest in all civic matters. He was a member of the Grecian Lodge of Masons, and Bethany Commandery of Knights Templar. He was a member of the Unitarian church.

On April 17, 1889, he was united in marriage with Melinda Bradley, of Downington, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Thornton) Bradley, both natives of Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The home of Mr. Tongue at No. 297 Jackson street, Lawrence, where his wife has continued to reside since his death, was always a delightful home where his friends loved to gather. He was a delightful companion, and remembered and recounted with vivid power the many interesting experiences he had passed through during his long career as a business man. His personality was one that will not be quickly forgotten by those who called him friend. He was blessed by nature with gifts of a high order, which he did not hesitate to use, and simple and manly in his ways he trod the path of life with an ever-enlarging circle of friends and acquaintances whose respect and esteem for him increased with their intimacy and their knowledge of his character. One of the chief factors of his success was his remarkable power of making friends, attracting those who came in casual association with him by his pleasant personality and simple candor. The mind of Mr. Tongue was well-disciplined and evenly-balanced, his judgment was practical in the highest degree, and his never-tiring energy and enterprise presents a character which has always been greatly admired, and which is an example of those lives which the English race has furnished to the world.

UPTON, George Larabee,

Contractor, Builder.

The Upton family ancestry in England is traced back to the time of William the Conqueror, and the ancient manuscript of the De Uppton family of Cornwall is still in existence, though partly illegible, at the ancient seat of the family in Westmoreland. The English branch of the family traces an unbroken line of descent from John Uppeton de Uppeton, Cornwall. The family has spread widely through Wales, Scotland and Ireland, as well as England.

John Upton, who came to New England about 1652, was the immigrant ancestor. There is a tradition that he came from Scotland. He may have been one of the Scotch prisoners taken by Cromwell at Dunbarton, September 3, 1650, or at Worcester in 1651. The last-named battle was fought near the town of Upton, England, the seat of the ancient family. Cromwell took seventeen thousand Englishmen and Scotchmen prisoners in these two battles, and many of them were sent to the American colonies. There is a tradition that the name of his wife was Eleanor Stuart, and that she, too, was Scotch. He settled in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts. He seems to have refused to join the Puritan church, and that may indicate that he was Scotch and a Presbyterian. He did not take the freeman oath until it had been modified. He was admitted a freeman, April 18, 1691. The first record is of date December 26, 1658, when he bought land of Henry Bullock, some time of Hammersmith (the Lynn Iron Works, at Saugus). He paid four pounds for forty acres in Salem. He bought land of Daniel Rumboll, of Salem, April 6, 1662, adjoining his farm. His homestead was near the line of the present town of Danvers, half a mile from the present line of Lynnfield, one mile south of the Ipswich river, and two miles west of the Newburyport Turnpike. It is two miles and a half from the site of his later residence in North Reading. He bought and sold considerable land in the vicinity. Active, energetic and successful, he began with no capital and accumulated a handsome estate. Among his holdings was a tract of land in West Peabody which he purchased from the Indians, and this, at his death, was divided between his six children; a portion of it is still owned by his descendants. He died July 11, 1699, aged about seventy-seven. The will was dated November 16, 1697, and proved July 31, 1699.

George Larabee Upton, in whose memory this is written, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 7, 1836, and died there August 10, 1909. He was a son of Captain Edmund and Sallie Sloan (Larabee) Upton, old residents of Salem. Captain Edmund Upton was a son of Paul Upton, who was a very prominent resident of Salem, and for many years was superintendent of the poor house. Captain Edmund Upton was captain of his own vessel for many years, during the days of sailing vessels.

George L. Upton grew to manhood in Salem, attending the Salem public schools, and all through his life he was a student, learning a great deal from the reading of good books, associating with people of education and culture, and was always considered a man of education. As a boy it was his desire to go to sea, but as this did not meet with the approval of his parents he took up the carpenter trade, becoming very skilled in this line. He later entered into the contracting business and he erected many of the houses and buildings in Salem and vicinity, many of which are still standing. Mr. Upton was a member of Fraternity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and while a Republican, he never took much active part in political matters. He was very prominent in the Unitarian church in Salem. He was on the building committee when the church was erected, and through his knowledge of the building business, he was of great value to the other members of that committee. He was also very active in the Sunday school work of this church, and had served for many years as superintendent of the Sunday school. For a

period of more than fifty years he taught a class in this Sunday school and some of the former members of his class later became the most prominent men in this section of the State.

George L. Upton was married in Salem, Massachusetts, to Hannah Jane Walton, a native of Salem, a daughter of Josiah and Mary (Day) Walton. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Upton became the parents of the following children: 1. Edmund A., married Alice Morse, and they are the parents of one daughter, Edna, the wife of Hollis Harrison, and they have one son, Hollis Harrison, Jr. 2. Alice Rebecca, the wife of Joseph Wheelwright, and they have a daughter, Grace, the wife of Ralph Gordon, and the mother of three children: Alice M., Lawrence and William W. 3. Grace, became the wife of Arthur Root, and they are the parents of seven children: Harrold, Arthur, Helen, Marion, Eleanor, Clarence and Marjorie, twins. 4. George, who married Ethel Getchal, by whom he has one child, Grace Louise. 5. Sallie, who resides at home with her mother.

Mr. Upton was a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by strictly following the rules established by the unwritten laws of honor and integrity, both in private and public life. A typical self-made man, he was what he was through his own unaided efforts, and his merited tribute was the sincere respect and warm regard of all to whom he was known. His popularity was gained by upright living and broad-minded tolerance for the rights and opinions of others, and a sincere effort to be just to all.

ROUNDY, William Albert,

Wool Merchant.

The late William Albert Roundy is a notable example of the fact that a number of the best traits are inherited, and in addition to those he possessed by this right were many others which were equally as good. He rose far above the standard in business matters, and was keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, conducting operations of the most extended and important character. Certainly the memory of his upright life is a blessed benediction to those who were his associates, whom he numbered among the representative men of Boston. He seemed in the height of his usefulness when he passed away at the age of fifty-eight years. His death, which occurred in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 15, 1913, was a personal loss to the many with whom he had intimate relations in which his character was fully disclosed. Mr. Roundy's business judgment was excellent, his opinions were honest, and in his disposition he was always loyal, friendly and patient. His good nature was never known to fail, he made friends easily and avoided making enemies. He possessed fine natural abilities, and they were greatly strengthened by reading and training. Such a man as Mr. Roundy is always stronger than he appears to be in the community, especially in such a growing community as Boston. The volume of his business truly attested the success which attended it, and his career strikingly illustrates the possibilities of the typical, sturdy New England character. Many a recipient of his generosity and kindness will testify to the noble qualities of his heart. His death brought a vivid sense of loss to his many friends, for he was fortunate in the impress he had made upon their minds. To the matters of general welfare in the community in which he was born and spent his entire life, Mr. Roundy also gave both of his advice, his service and his means.

The birth of William Albert Roundy occurred in the North End of Boston,

Massachusetts, July 20, 1855, the son of William Henry and Mary E. (Glover) Roundy. Until after his marriage William Henry Roundy lived most of the time in Beverly, Massachusetts. Soon after his marriage he removed to Boston, where he was engaged for many years in the wholesale millinery business, as a member of the firm of Davis, Roundy & Cole, in which he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Roundy was superintendent of the Warren Avenue Baptist Sunday school for a long period. His wife was in charge of the infant class of the Sunday school of that church, and was so successful in this work that she became quite famous, locally. After her death her position was taken by her sister, so this department was for many years carried on under the leadership of one family. Charles Roundy, brother of William Henry Roundy, was assistant pastor of Tremont Temple, in which capacity he served in a most faithful manner. William Henry Roundy was united in marriage with Mary E. Glover, a daughter of John Glover, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Glover is an ancient name in England, and from what has been gathered of its origin is indisputably Saxon. In some of the oldest counties, as Warwickshire and Kent, it was, at a very ancient date, written Golofre, then Glove, and in the middle of the fourteenth century it was written as it is now, Glover. Families of Glover, of the Christian names of William and John, were recorded in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Warwickshire about the middle of the fourteenth century. To distinguish one family from another it became necessary to have some rule established by which to preserve to their children the remembrance of their origin and race and the titles to their estates. The Norman nobles first used surnames in England to avoid confusion, and the distinction of family origin and surnames were were taken by some from the places which they came, or from their office and their trade. John Glover, the eldest son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover, was born at Rainhall Paris, Prescot, Lancaster county, England, and died in Boston, in his fifty-fourth year. By his father's will he came into possession of large estates in England. Being the eldest son he inherited a double portion by right of primogeniture, and was named as an executor to carry out the provisions of that will. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, England, becoming in due course of time a captain of that company. He was also a member of a lodge of Free Masons, and in fellowship with them before his emigration to America. He was sometimes called the "Worshipful Mr. Glover." From this good man, John Glover, the father of Mrs. William Henry Roundy was descended.

William Albert Roundy, in whose memory we are writing, was educated in the public schools of Boston, his native city. After obtaining such educational training as he thought would be needed through life, he found employment in a wholesale wool house, where he learned the business in a most thorough manner. Finding this line of endeavor to his liking, Mr. Roundy decided to follow it as his life's work. During the latter part of his life, he was engaged in the wholesale wool business on his own account, at first admitting a partner, but later continuing the business alone. It is a pleasure to peruse the career of a successful self-made man such as was Mr. Roundy. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes environment, removes

one by one the obstacles in the pathway to success, and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow-men. Such is the record of Mr. Roundy, who was considered as one of the substantial and representative citizens of the city of Boston. He lived to see and take a prominent part in the later day growth of the community, and was a progressive man in the broadest sense of the word. He was ever willing to give his earnest support to any movement that promised to benefit his community in any manner.

On February 21, 1880, William Albert Roundy was united in marriage with Eldora Glidden, a daughter of Robert T. and Emma A. (Weymouth) Glidden. Robert T. Glidden was born in or near Freedom, Maine. In youth he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder, and while still a young man moved to Boston. He located in Dorchester, and engaged in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He was united in marriage with Emma A. Weymouth, a daughter of David Weymouth, of Albion, Maine, and they were the parents of four children, namely: 1. Emma M., who became the wife of E. T. Gray, deceased. 2. Annette, who became the wife of E. R. Howe, deceased. 3. Eldora, now the widow of William Albert Roundy. 4. Eddy M. Robert T. Glidden's father was known as Judge Glidden. He was a judge in Freedom, Maine, for many years. As a young man he went to sea, but being shipwrecked off the coast of England made up his mind that the life of a seaman was not the one for him to follow. He studied law and finally became a judge. Mrs. Glidden's mother was Mary (Goodhue) Glidden. The earliest date to which the Goodhue family has been traced in England is 1280 A. D. In the eighth year of Edward the First we find the names of William and Robert Goodhue, both of the County of Kent. The name is of Saxon origin. In November, 1635, William Goodhue, then a young man of about twenty-four years of age, came to America from Kent, England. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the colony then known as the Massachusetts Colony. He was chosen deacon of the first church in that town. By history he is declared to have been a man of more than average intelligence, of deep practical piety, and of the highest integrity and wisdom. For many years he served the town of Ipswich in various civil capacities, such as moderator, selectman and representative to the Colonial Legislature. He died at an advanced age in 1699. He took the freeman's oath in 1636. He owned a large house lot in Ipswich in 1635, and afterward became the owner of other land by grant and by purchase.

William Albert Roundy attended All Saints' Episcopal Church of Ashmont, Massachusetts, of which church Mrs. Roundy is also a member. His funeral services were held at his residence in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and were largely attended by friends and relatives. He was indeed a consistent man in all that he ever undertook, and his career in all the relations of life was utterly without pretense. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and Boston could boast of no better man nor more enterprising citizen.

McINTYRE, John Francis,

Business Man.

Although he was born in Ireland, John Francis McIntyre was a member of the

old Clan McIntire from the Scottish Highlands. They played their part in the numerous tribal wars of the early days, and were soldiers who did much in consolidating the conquests of those regions which are now colonies of the British Empire. They were a Spartan race and their stern and hardy virtues are to be seen today in their descendants. There is little of weakness in a stock where one of every five in the population is fighting for civilization, as is said to be the case with the Scotch nation at the present time. In such facts as this there is the explanation of the place taken by that little people in the eyes of the world, not in the present generation alone, but during a history which reaches back to the mists of antiquity.

Of this old stock John Francis McIntyre was born, in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1852. He was a son of John McIntire, who was a farmer in Ireland and came to this country, living, however, only a year afterwards. His wife was Margaret (Gilson) McIntire, a native of the same county. Their children were: Bernard, Patrick, John Francis, of the present mention, Mary A., Rose, James, Cornelius.

John Francis McIntyre, after reaching manhood, changed the spelling of his name from McIntire, the old one used by the family from antiquity. He was only about fifteen years old when his parents came to this country, they purchasing a farm in Abington, Massachusetts. When the time came for the young McIntyre to leave home and seek his fortune in the outer world he secured employment in a shoe shop, and continued to follow this business until about the year 1890. He had saved some capital and he determined to establish himself in the grocery business, and soon the enterprise showed the results of the thrift, industry and foresight which he had learned in accumulating his necessary start. A fair degree of prosperity was the achievement of the work to which he gave himself for the remainder of his life. Business and home duties absorbed the greatest interest of Mr McIntyre, but he was interested in fraternal work and association and was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He married Catherine A. Cashman, daughter of James Cashman, of what is now Hanover, Massachusetts. They had three children: John Francis, Jr., of Boston; Catherine Maria, now a teacher in Brockton, Massachusetts; Helen Cashman, who holds a position as a private secretary in Boston.

James Cashman, father of Mrs. McIntyre, was born in Dunmore county, Ireland. Here he grew up and was married, and after three children were born to them the couple came to this country in 1850. He was a farmer by occupation and located at South Scituate, now known as Norwell, Massachusetts, and lived there until his death, September 28, 1879. His wife, Catherine, was the daughter of John Lang, a native of the same region as himself. They had ten children, of whom nine grew up: Hannah, Julia, John, Dennis, Catherine A., James T., Mary, William, Ellen C., Luke J. The father of James Cashman was Dennis Cashman, who married Joanna Herhily, of the same place.

LYONS, Patrick,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

In the career of Patrick Lyons one sees a typical instance of what may be accomplished in this land of opportunity by a purposeful and industrious youth whose chief capital is in the possession of a brain of great, though it may be an undeveloped, power, of a will hardened by

plain living into a sinewy strength, and in a character which had an instinctive leaning towards a choice of the best. With such an equipment the Irish lad made his way to the top of business achievement, and on the road never neglected a chance to give a helping hand to any one in difficulty. He never forgot his own early days of struggle, and it is due probably in part to that sympathetic quality in his nature that his personality was so effective and so compelling.

Patrick Lyons was born in County Kerry, Ireland, February 5, 1837, and died September 9, 1905. He went to the schools directed by the Christian Brothers, and was then bound out to learn the shoemaker's trade. The old apprenticeship system was then in vogue with all its abuses and the bitter hardship to which it subjected the unformed boy. The young apprentice lived with his employer and was often the butt of a ceaseless tyranny, and was still more frequently underfed. Notwithstanding the fact that his father had paid the usual fee for his maintenance, young Lyons was insufficiently fed and that at a time when the growing lad demands the best and the amplest supply of food. The recollection of these hard days made Mr. Lyons always very careful in his treatment of his employees, and he was almost over-punctilious in his consideration for them. He came to America while a very young man and located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he had an uncle living. He remained there, however, for only a short time and then came to Boston. This was at the time of the Civil War, and he secured employment with a dealer in leather. He removed to Marblehead soon afterwards and followed his trade in that place. He was one of the first to work at the bench when the present factory system began to displace the old method of taking the materials home and doing the work there. He was a man who, while able to do the daily routine to satisfaction, was always using his brains at the same time. He was ambitious to become established in the business for himself, and his watchful, intelligent eye saw the opportunity for a factory devoted entirely to the manufacture of children's shoes. He had always been industrious and thrifty in his personal expenditures, and was often ridiculed by his less serious companions for his unwillingness to throw away in careless levity the money that had been so hardly earned He saved his money for the uses he had planned, and he lived to employ those men who had laughed at him for what they considered and called penuriousness. He was equipped with something besides money when he started into the business arena. He had great shrewdness and capacity for organization and great judgment in the buying of raw materials. From the outset he met prospering winds, and he was too good a captain to neglect every advantage of favoring winds or tides. To change the metaphor, his enterprises grew rapidly and without check from the first. For many years he employed about one hundred hands, and it was his habit by a certain kindly scruple to keep the shop running even when in some years of business depression he made barely enough to pay his employees. He always felt and expressed himself strongly that the employer had certain marked obligations toward those who looked to him for work. In works of fiction such a line of conduct would probably have led to his immunity when labor troubles began to lower on the horizon. But the veracious chronicles of real life are somewhat different, and after all this consideration for their welfare Mr. Lyons found little appreciation from the rank

and file of his workers. Such results cannot but be saddening to a man who has been moved to help by a sincere sympathy for his fellows. Mr. Lyons had accumulated a modest fortune and rather than keep up a struggle against grossly unfair demands, he closed down the business and retired. He had always been an indefatigable worker and his rest was one that was well-earned. While on a visit abroad not long after this he died. Mr. Lyons was not very deeply interested in public affairs, his interests centering chiefly in his family and in the comfort and well-being of his working-people. He was one of those whose daily life is an open book wherein whoever would might read his honest and sympathetic wish to do his own duty and to help any one else who wished to do his. In the home circle, his geniality and kindliness made him idolized by those who knew him best, and brought to light the ideal character of the real man.

Mr. Lyons married Margaret A., daughter of William McGurn. The original and proper Celtic spelling of the name is Magauran. She was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and was brought to Boston by her parents while she was still an infant. Her father during the Civil War was employed in work on the Sanitary Commission of the City of Boston. He had been engaged in the express business with a stand at the old Boston & Providence Station in Park Square. Here he conducted an extensive business, employing a large number of men and horses. It was his custom when the wounded soldiers were being brought in after a battle to harness up a number of his wagons and go to meet the early morning trains from which he would transfer free of charge the wounded soldiers to the rooms of the Sanitary Commission then situated on Beach street. In those days there was not the complete and flexible organization for the care of the soldiers that exists today. Much was done, therefore, by the private initiative of the generous and patriotic whose kindly instincts were touched by the sufferings of the soldiers. Mr. McGurn received a handsome commissioner's badge when he was appointed to the Sanitary Commission, and this is still preserved as a cherished memento. He married Ann, daughter of Francis Clarke, of the same county in Ireland, and they had three children: Rose, deceased; Margaret A., who married Patrick Lyons, of the present mention; and Thomas Francis, deceased.

WEIDT, Edward Theodore,

Head of Important Industry.

Edward Theodore Weidt was one of the most conspicuous figures in the wholesale tobacco business in New York City during the generation just past, and his death, which occurred September 21, 1918, at his home in Brooklyn, New York, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community.

Mr. Weidt's education was begun at the public schools of New York, where his birth occurred August 6, 1878, but the circumstances of his family were such that it became necessary for him, at the age of fourteen years, to engage in some remunerative occupation, and accordingly, he secured a position in a firm of prominent attorneys in New York. The lad, however, was of an intensely ambitious nature and he did not abandon his studies because it was necessary for him to go to work. On the contrary he attended a night business school in this city, where he distinguished himself as a most industrious and intelligent student and further prepared himself for his busi-

ness career. This studious quality remained with Mr. Weidt throughout the remainder of his life; and he was always a wide reader in many different branches of human thought. Mr. Weidt remained five years with the law firm where he had found his first employment, but in the meantime was preparing to engage in an independent line of business. This he was finally able to accomplish in 1897, when he engaged in the wholesale tobacco business, with which he was thereafter permanently associated until the time of his death. He became the manager, later, of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company of Greater New York, and in this capacity amply proved his unusual executive and financial ability. He was very successful indeed in his enterprise and built up a very large and prosperous business, which eventually grew to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. He was possessed of remarkably sound judgment and his business foresight seemed infallible. He never made any mistakes, apparently, and the career of his great company was undisturbed by fluctuations and continued consistently until it had reached its present huge proportions. The interests of the company were ever uttermost in the mind of Mr. Weidt, and he devoted his entire time and attention to the management of the great interests in his care. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Weidt took a very active part in the public life of Brooklyn, where he made his home and was there prominently identified with the Republican party. He was district Republican leader for many years, and a member of the Queens Republican Club and the Foxhall Republican Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Weidt was a representative citizen of the highest type and ever kept at heart the welfare of the great community of which he was so active and valued a member. The same qualities of good judgment and clear thinking which displayed themselves so markedly in the management of his business affairs was also shown in his general relations of life, and he enjoyed a well-deserved popularity among all his associates, even those who most casually came in contact with him. He was possessed of an exceedingly kindly nature and was devoted to children, who returned his affection spontaneously, and his honesty and loyalty to his friends was proverbial and induced a similar fidelity on their part to him. He was a man who lived his religion in a degree unusual among the difficulties and distractions of modern life, and of him it may be said in the highest sense of the term that he was a gentleman. With his death a great career has ended. Mr. Weldt was a very prominent Free Mason and was a member of Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn; Chapter No. 138, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was keenly interested in the work of his order and did much to promote its welfare and prosperity in the community.

Edward Theodore Weidt was united in marriage, April 23, 1898, in New York City, with Josephine Heppa, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Walter) Heppa. Mrs. Weidt was born in Germany, September 25, 1880, and came to this country as a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Weidt the following children were born: Anna, born March 23, 1900; Matilda, born March 29, 1901; Edward, born May 15, 1904; William, born May 8, 1910; Theodore, born January 8, 1914; and Arthur, born October 13, 1916.

Mr. Weidt was a splendid specimen of

the strong and simple character, so typical of America, the union of the idealist and the practical man of affairs, so valuable in any community where he appears. This combination of characteristics was admirably exemplified in his business life. He was known to be entirely practical in the conduct of the large interests that were entrusted to his care, and never to contemplate anything which was incompatible with the material success of the operations, yet merely to win for himself and associates was by no means his sole object, but rather to make what he did a model of worthy achievement. His charities and philanthropies were large and varied, more so, indeed, than even his connection with public benevolence would have suggested. Toward the community as a whole he was ever moved to some generous and public-spirited deed, and that in spite of an instinctive shrinking from publicity He was, indeed, devoted to the society of his friends, and found his chief pleasure in the intimate intercourse of the household and home. He possessed all the domestic virtues, and was an unusually devoted husband and father.

BOYDEN, Charles Joseph,

Advertising Expert.

Patronymics in England, as marking distinct branches of heredity surnames, began to come into general use about the latter part of the thirteenth century. With reference to their origin family names may be said to fall into five general classes: Baptizmal or personal names; local surnames; official surnames; occupative surnames; nicknames. The name of Boyden belongs to the first of these classes, and signifies the Son of Baldwin. It is of very early date, being found on the "Hundred Rolls" in 1273 and thereafter, and as in the case of all ancient names in a variety of forms and spellings. Of the name Baldwin from which it is derived, Bardsley says: "As a personal name (it is) so popular in the surname period that it has left its mark deeply indented on all our modern directories. . . . Baldwin occurs in Domesday. An aunt of the Conqueror married Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and William himself espoused Matilda, daughter of the fifth Baldwin of that earldom. No wonder Flanders was called 'Baldwin's Land'!"

(I) Thomas Boyden, the first of the name to come to America, sailed from Ipswich, Suffolkshire, England, in the good ship "Francis," during the month of April, 1634. According to the list of passengers for that voyage he was at that time twenty-one years of age. Who were his parents or where he was born research has thus far failed to disclose. We find him a resident of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1635, in which year he was admitted to the church there. He married Frances ————, and the birth of their first son, Thomas, was recorded in Watertown, September 26, 1639. He transferred his membership to the First Church there, and was admitted a freeman, May 23, 1647. As a resident of Boston in 1650 he signed a deed of land in Watertown. His first wife, Frances, from whom the line here under consideration descends, died in Boston, March 17, 1658. In 1659 he was chosen to be one of the highway surveyors of Boston, but in 1662 he was resident at Medfield. Thomas Boyden was one of the original proprietors of the town of Groton, where he owned seven acres of land as one of the founders of the town. His land holdings there at one time totalled ninety-two acres. Just when he removed to Groton is not known, but he was a resi-

dent there in 1666. He subscribed "one bushel of wheat to the new brick college" (Harvard) in 1678, being one of a number of citizens who made similar contributions to aid in the completion of one of the buildings. The last record that we find of Thomas Boyden is dated 1682, when he was chosen a tithingman at Medfield. There were six children born to Thomas Boyden and his wife Frances, of whom the fifth was Captain Jonathan Boyden, mentioned below.

(II) Captain Jonathan Boyden, fifth child of Thomas and Frances Boyden, was born February 20, 1652, at Boston, and died May 30, 1732. On September 26, 1673, he married Mary Clark, born March 12, 1649, daughter of Joseph and Alice Clark, the former one of the earliest settler of Dedham, and also one of the thirteen original settlers of Medfield. He was prominent in the affairs of the later town and became a communicant of the church there prior to 1697. In 1712 he was captain, and in 1715 a member of the General Council.

(III) Jonathan (2) Boyden, eldest son of Captain Jonathan (1) and Mary (Clark) Boyden, was born at Medfield, July 30, 1674, and died there, March 3, 1719. He married, November 17, 1698, Rachel Fisher, daughter of John and Hannah (Adams) Fisher, born March 24, 1680, and died March 31, 1712. Mr. Boyden built a house on the road to Walpole, about 1700, the site being near the junction of the present High and Plain streets. He was married a second time, but it was from his first wife that this branch of the Boyden family is descended

(IV) Joshua Boyden, son of Jonathan (2) and Rachel (Fisher) Boyden, was born August 20, 1709, at Medfield, the fifth of a family of children born to his parents. After the early death of his father he probably made his home with his grandfather, Captain Boyden, whose home finally came into his possession. In 1735 he was living on what is now Pound street, near South street. By trade he was a house carpenter, and he appears to have enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, who appointed him sealer of weights and measures in 1742, and he served on the Board of Selectmen in 1755, 1757 and 1758. In 1762 he deeded the homestead to his son Asa and removed to "Rutland District," settling at that part known as Barre, and later transferred his membership to the church there. He married (third) Mrs. Rachel Bullard, of Wrentham.

(V) Elisha Boyden, son of Joshua and Rachel (Bullard) Boyden, was born July 31, 1761. He is recorded to have been a Revolutionary soldier, but not a great deal is known concerning him. It is known, however, that he married Dorcas Brown, and that they were the parents of one child, Joseph, mentioned below.

(VI) Joseph Brown Boyden, the only child of Elisha and Dorcas (Brown) Boyden, was born August 6, 1807, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, April 30, 1868. He married, March 1, 1841, Octavia Throop, daughter of Elisha B. and Sally Clapp, born January 10, 1818, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, January 31, 1879. They were the parents of the following children: Charles Otis, mentioned below; George Goodwin, born August 4, 1844; Arthur Franklin, born November 26, 1850.

(VII) Charles Otis Boyden, eldest child of Joseph Brown and Octavia Throop (Clapp) Boyden, was born October 11, 1842, at Haydenville, Massachusetts, and died at San Bernadino, California, February 24, 1898. He was educated in the schools of his native place and there spent the early part of his life, although he also stayed some time at

Westhampton, Massachusetts, where his mother's family lived. The Clapp family is a very old one, the ancestry of which can be traced to the earliest period of our Colonial history, and it is connected with many of the most distinguished of the New England houses On May 31, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Charles Otis Boyden enlisted at Springfield in the Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the front. He was wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and the minie ball received at that time he carried with him until his death. He also fought at the battle of Fair Oaks. He spent two months in Libby prison, and was discharged from the army for disability in November, 1862. He was sent to California in the hope that the climate would prove helpful to him. He was under the age limit when he enlisted without his parents' consent, and they endeavored to have him released, but were not successful. He was afterwards a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Boyden was also a prominent Free Mason and was a member of the various Masonic bodies in his locality up to and including the Commandery of Knights Templar. He married, December 6, 1864, at Boston, Sarah Jane Kennington, born in that city, July 26, 1847, daughter of John and Alice (Duke) Kennington. They were the parents of the following children: Alice Octavia, died in infancy; Charles Joseph, mentioned below; Florence Duke, born May 17, 1871, and became the wife of Harry B. Ingraham, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Alice Kennington, died in infancy; Lillian May, born May 31, 1876, and became the wife of William G. Seymour; Arthur Henry, M.D., born September 29, 1879. Mrs Boyden survives her husband and at present makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Seymour.

(VIII) Charles Joseph Boyden, eldest son of Charles Otis and Sarah Jane (Kennington) Boyden, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 1, 1868, and died April 30, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, and after completing his studies secured and held for a time a number of positions in various lines of work, striving in a manner very typical of young manhood to find the occupation which appealed to him and for which he was best fitted. Finally he decided upon the advertising business and removed to Boston, where he became identified with the Eastern Advertising Company, of which he eventually became the superintendent. Mr. Boyden's gifts were of a character to especially adapt him for the line of endeavor he had chosen, and he worked himself up from a humble beginning to a position of prominence in the advertising world, in which he was recognized as one of the leaders of the business. In his youth Mr. Boyden was a member of the State Militia in Worcester, and his tastes were for all kinds of outdoor life and the healthful and wholesome pastimes of hunting, fishing and boating. Mr. Boyden was at one time commodore of the Savin Hill Yacht Club, and treasurer of the Halcyon Rod and Gun Club.

Mr. Boyden was united in marriage, June 23, 1904, with Alice Frances Magee, daughter of William and Alice (Duffy) Magee, of Boston. They became the parents of four children, as follows: Charles William, born April 23, 1905; Alice, born July 6, 1906; Arthur Joseph, born March 24, 1908; Mary Kennington, born February 1, 1911.

(The Magee Lines).

The name Magee is a variant of the older form of McGee, one of the oldest in Ireland, where it is found at the very beginning of the history of that country.

Nor is the family which bears it less ancient, but rather more so, since it may be traced in Continental Europe before Ireland became its residence. That this is so implies that it was a family of great consequence, since in that early time only the great had any record of their pedigrees kept. The McGees, then, were descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through his eighth son, Heremon. The Milesians themselves came originally from Scythia, where their ancestors reigned as kings in a very early period. Their migrations brought them into Spain where Mileag Easpine, or Gallam, became king of the country of Galicia. The name itself is supposed to have been derived from an ancestor of this first monarch, one Goadhal. Later, during their control of Galicia, a great famine spread over the land, which caused such intense and general suffering that an expedition was sent forth under one Ith, the uncle of Milesius, whose vessel made its way along the coast of Spain and France and finally reached Ireland, where eventually it came to the northern part of the green island. A landing was effected at Magh Ithe, near Laggan, in the present County Donegal. At first they were received by the natives as friends, but on their way back to the ships a suspicion was awakened in their guests that they had come to spy out the land with a view to its subjugation, and one of them mortally wounded Ith. His son Lugaidh succeeded him in the command of the expedition, and, returning to Spain, reported so favorably of the land that a new expedition of thirty ships was fitted out. They started for Ireland with a strong force, including the eight sons of Milesius and their widowed mother, Scota, but on the voyage several of their vessels were lost, together with their crews, among whom were two of the sons of Ith. But in spite of this depletion of their forces the expedition kept on its way, and finally Heremon, the son from whom the McGees are descended, landed at the mouth of the Boyne. Heremon overcame the native population and later joined his brother Heber, who had landed on the southern coast, and the two divided between them the country. A dispute eventually arose between the two brothers over a question of possession, and as was common in those days and ever since, for that matter, the two brothers resorted to the arbitrament of arms. In the combat Heber was slain and Heremon became the first absolute monarch of Ireland. From that time on the record is familiar to readers of Irish history. Heremon parceled out the country to his sons and nephews, and after reigning for fifteen years died and was buried at Argas Ross, in the present County of Kilkenny, B. C., 1683. Heremon's wife was Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, the son of Ith. She chose the famous hill of Druim Caein for the royal residence, whence its name Tara—the Mound of Tea.

In America, as well as in Ireland, the name McGee has been borne by many men who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life. Two brothers of the name, Captains Bernard and James McGee, were officers in the American Navy during the Revolution, and in 1810 the latter was president of the Irish Charitable Society of Boston. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, journalist, poet, historian, orator, statesman, one of the most versatile geniuses that Ireland has ever produced, was, although a mere youth, a leader of that brilliant band of patriots who led the '48 movement in Ireland. Upon the failure of this bold attempt he was obliged to flee the country, and came to the United States, whence he after-

wards made his way to Canada. In that country his exceptional gifts and attainments won for him a place in the cabinet of the new Dominion, and he was the original author of the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces. His brother, Colonel James E. McGee, was an officer in Meagher's Irish Brigade during our Civil War, where he distinguished himself for bravery. He also was an author of note.

William Magee, the father of Mrs. Boyden of this sketch, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and grew to manhood there. He came to this country in the sixties and became associated with an upholstery firm with which he remained for a quarter of a century. He rose in its employ from a humble position to that of foreman. At the close of this long period of service he retired from active business He married Alice Duffy, in Ireland, before coming to America, and immediately after brought her here. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born at Boston: Owen, Francis, Mary Elizabeth, William, Alice Frances, who became Mrs. Charles Joseph Boyden; Anna V., Margaret F., George J., Gertrude A., and Esther J.

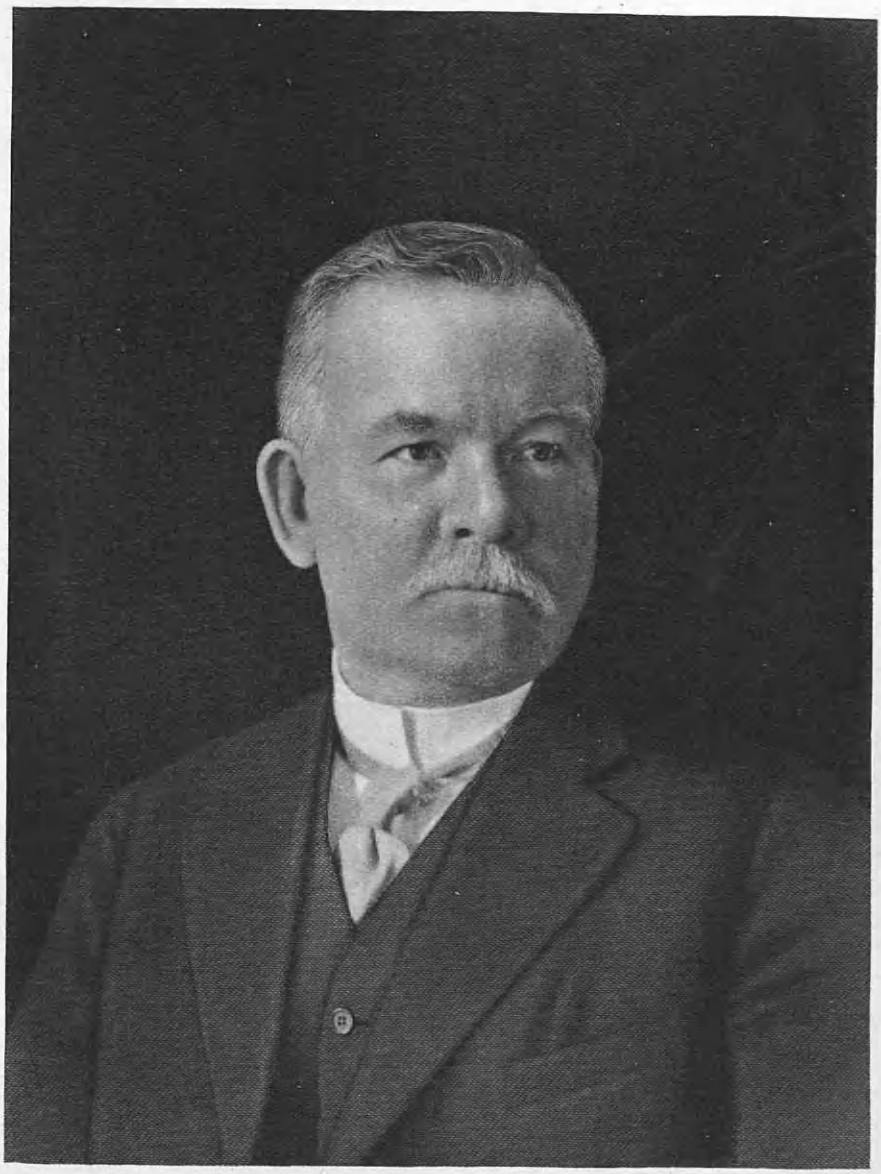
WALSH, James J.,

Physician, Author, Lecturer.

Dr. James J. Walsh was born at Archbald, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1865, son of Martin J. and Bridget Golden Walsh. He received his earliest schooling in one of the little country schools where all the grades were represented in one room, and at the age of twelve went to the parochial school of the Sisters of Mercy in Wilkes-Barre in preparation for boarding school. He did his high school work at St. John's College, Fordham, (now Fordham University), and completed his college work there in 1884, receiving his degree of A.B. at the age of nineteen. He did graduate work the following year at Fordham and received his Master's Degree in Arts. The Doctorate in Philosophy was conferred on him for work done at Frederick and Woodstock College, Maryland, during the subsequent years.

He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and spent the next three years in Europe, the first in France, at the Saltpetrière and the Pasteur Institute, a semester in Vienna, and two semesters in the University of Berlin, where with his brother, Dr. Joseph Walsh, he had a place in Virchow's laboratory. On his return to the United States in the fall of 1898 he became assistant editor of the "Medical News." He had been foreign correspondent for several medical journals in America during his years of study in Europe, and reported the International Medical Congress at Moscow for the "New York Medical Record." He secured a number of clinical articles for the "International Clinics," some of which attracted wide attention. His career as a writer in medicine was thus begun.

His work as a teacher began as an assistant in the clinic of Professor Katzenbach in 1899, at the New York Polyclinic. He became an instructor in medicine the following year, and Adjunct Professor in 1904. This position he resigned to become the Acting Dean and Professor of Neurology at the recently founded Medical School of Fordham University, in 1907. The rapid growth of the Medical School, its attendance practically doubling every year for the next six years, gave evidence of the appreciation of the work that was being done in the organization of the new school. He devoted his attention more and more to



Jas J Walsh.

the two special departments of the History of Medicine and the influence of the mind on the body. He established the first regular lectures on the History of Medicine for medical students given in this country, and organized a special course in Physiological Psychology, to enable the medical students to understand and make use of mental influences to as great an extent as possible in the practice of medicine. He became Professor of Physiological Psychology at the Cathedral College, New York City, in 1907, and has continued that work ever since, furnishing an introduction for young ecclesiastics to modern analytical psychology.

During his deanship at Fordham, an Extension Course in Neurology and Psychiatry was organized for one of the summer sessions. This brought together a group of distinguished modern investigators in neurology and in psychiatry whom American neurologists found of great interest. Professor Head and Professor Holmes of London, Jung from Zurich, Knauer, Kraeplin's assistant from Munich, Achucarro, assistant to Ramon y Cajal of Madrid, brought the prestige of their various schools with them and attracted to the lectures more than a hundred American specialists from various parts of the country. Owing to lack of sympathy with the work of maintaining medical school standards on the part of the University faculty, Dr. Walsh's resignation as Dean of the Medical School occurred just after this.

In the meantime Dr. Walsh had been for years the medical and scientific editor of the "Independent" (New York), a contributing editor to the "Journal of the American Medical Association," and to the "New York Medical Journal," and for some years medical editor of the "New York Herald." Shortly after his return from Europe, he became a collaborating editor of "International Clinics," and in many ways deeply influenced medical thought in the country. His duties as an editor brought him for many years to regular attendance at the meetings of the various medical societies, state and national, until he became a familiar figure.

Dr. Walsh established the Fordham University Press and proceeded to publish a series of works on the history of medicine and related subjects. The first volume, "Makers of Modern Medicine," went into its third edition, breaking the records in such matters. The second volume of the series was "The Popes and Science," containing the documentary evidence that the Popes by their encouragement of anatomy, of astronomy and of hospitals and dissection as well as observatory work, had been the constant patrons of science. The Papal physicians are the most distinguished list of men connected by any band in the history of medicine. Of this book, Pagel, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, declared that it was "the most serious contribution to the history of medicine that has ever come out of America." This was followed by "Old Time Makers of Medicine," the story of the medical sciences during the Middle Ages. The description of the wonderful advances made in surgery, of the practical use of anaesthetics and the anticipation of antisepsis, made this, in the words of the "London Lancet," "a fascinating volume." Then came the volumes on "Education, How Old the New," and "Modern Progress and History," in which Dr. Walsh showed how many features of modern life supposed to be very recent and novel, from the gold filling of teeth and bridge work among the Etruscans seven centuries before Christ, through Galen's recommendation of fresh air and good food, especially milk and eggs, for tuber-

culosis, and mediaeval anaesthesia and antisepsis, are very old and not at all new.

A special phase of medicine hitherto neglected in English was developed in Dr. Walsh's "Pastoral Medicine" (Longmans), written in collaboration with Dr. Austin O'Malley. This volume was meant as a book of reference with regard to medical matters for clergymen, superiors of religious orders, superintendents of hospitals and asylums and nurses who have to apply medical information to moral questions. The book has continued to be called for in recurring reprints for some fifteen years, so that it evidently came to fill a longfelt want. It has been used as a text-book in many theological seminaries, both Protestant and Catholic, throughout the country, and has sold extensively in all the English-speaking countries.

As a trustee of the Champlain Assembly Summer School, on Lake Champlain, which afterwards became the Catholic Summer School of America, Dr. Walsh gave a series of lectures on mediaeval history into which he had been tempted by the discovery of the marvelous progress made in medicine and surgery in the old mediaeval universities. These lectures were published by the Catholic Summer School Press, of which Dr. Walsh was the founder, in two volumes—"The Thirteenth, Greatest of Centuries," and "The Century of Columbus." The first of these, in spite of the challenge of its title, perhaps because of it, attracted wide attention and went into edition after edition until over 50,000 have been sold. Professor Osler, delivering the Linacre lecture at the University of Cambridge, ventured to say that the book was not only charming, but that it made out a good justification of its thesis. "The Century of Columbus" made it much easier to understand just how the great Italian navigator came to discover America when he did, for he lived at a time when more great men were accomplishing supremely great work than at almost any other time in history.

Other volumes written by Dr. Walsh have been: "Makers of Electricity," written in collaboration with Brother Potamian, F.F.C., Sc.D., London (Professor of Physics at Manhattan College), and "Catholic Churchmen in Science" (3 volumes), a series of sketches of the work of a score of Catholic clergymen who during the last seven centuries have done work in science that has made their names forever famous. Among the lives are those of Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon; Guy De Chauliac, the father of modern surgery; Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, the first to apply exact methods to medicine; Copernicus, who was a physician as well as an astronomer and the canon of a cathedral; Linacre, the great English physician who turned from medicine to the Church towards the end of his life; Spallanzani, a cleric precursor of Pasteur; Abbot Mendel, whose work revolutionized biology in our own day; and Abbe Brueil and Father Obermaier, who have rescued the cave man, our earliest known ancestor, from the imputation of being only a step removed from the beasts, by showing that he was an artist, the inventor of painting in oils, and manifestly a man to whom the sense of beauty had a deep appeal.

Shortly before the World War, Dr. Walsh's book on Psychotherapy, a text-book of the use of mental influence in healing, was published by Appleton, and declared by a well-known English medical authority to be "the best medical work written in English since Hilton's 'Rest and Pain'." Indulging in no rhapsodies over the marvels of mental influence, but telling the simple story of

how quacks and charlatans have used the mind for healing purposes unconsciously, and how a great deal of that important chapter in the history of medicine, "The Cures That Have Failed," is really the story of psychotherapy down the ages, Dr. Walsh has shown how suggestion has its application in every form of ailment, not only the functional nervous affections, but also organic disease, in modifying symptoms, relieving conditions and encouraging the patient.

Dr. Walsh's attention in recent years has been turned almost entirely to the treatment of the important social problems of our time. With the feeling that the next war, unless social abuses are corrected, will ocur within the nations instead of between them, he has taken up the work of the medical directorship of the Fordham University School of Sociology, with the ideas so well expressed in Virchow's phrase, that "physicians above all must be the attorneys of the poor." His lectures not only at the School itself but for the Forums in New England and elsewhere through the country, have emphasized the need of applying the principles of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God to the solution of our social evils, if we are to have anything like the opportunity for the pursuit of happiness for the generality of men a generation from now. Dr. Walsh's contributions to medical periodical literature are many and various. Among them the most important are the following:

"Some Notes on Bacteriology of Mumps," with P. M. Mecray, M.D., N. Y. Med. Record, Sept. 26, 1896.

"Rheumatism and the Prevention of the Heart Complications," Journal A. M. A., Dec. 15, 1911.

"Persistent Slow Pulse," Med. News, Nov. 10, 1910.

"Rheumatism vs. Muscular and Joint Pains," Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, Aug., 1903.

"Winged Insects and Their Larvae as Parasites of Man," International Clinics, Jan., 1902.

"Insect Pests of Human Beings," Inter. Clinics, vol. 4, Series 11, 1902.

"Subcortical Cyst and Fibroma due to Trauma Producing Jacksonian Epilepsy Cured by Operation"; with Max Schlapp, M.D., Jour. of Nervous and Mental Disease," Dec., 1914.

"Some So-called Rheumatisms," Med. News, Feb. 18, 1915.

"Pulmonary Tuberculosis as an Infectious Disease, its Early Diagnosis," Med. News, April 9, 1904.

"The Eye and the Hand in the Diagnosis of Heart Disease," Inter. Clinics, vol. I., Series 15, 1905.

"The Popes and the History of Anatomy," Med. Library and Historical Jour., Jan., 1914.

"Graves' Disease and Parathyroid Therapy," Amer. Med., May 20, 1905.

"The Irish School of Medicine," Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, Sept., 1906.

"The Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Inter. Clinics, 1907.

"The Supposed Warfare between Medical Science and Theology," Messenger, July, 1906.

"The Wisdom of Our Grandfathers," N. Y. State Jour. of Med., Feb., 1917.

"First Pictures of Surgical Operations Extant," Jour. A. M. A., Nov. 9, 1907.

"Insanity, Responsibility and Punishment for Crime," Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences, Aug., 1909.

"St. Luke the Physician," N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 22, 1910.

"Prescriptions Old and New," N. Y. Med. Jour., June 17, 1911.

"The Fee Book of an Irish Physician of the Seventeenth Century," N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 24, 1912.

"Women in the Medical World," N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 28, 1912.

"Insomnia as a Dread," International Clinics, vol. 11, Series 26.

"Constipation and Natural Food," International Clinics, vol. 11, Series 27.

"The Mayas and Their Monuments," Studies, (Dublin, Sept., 1916).

"Functional Tremors; Some Shell Shock Lessons," International Clinics, vol. 4, Series 28.

"What Surgery Owes to Military Surgery; A Great Pioneer in Clinical Surgery," International Clinics, vol. 3, Series 28.

Dr. Walsh is a life member of the National Arts Club, the New York Historical Society, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He is a trustee of the Catholic Summer School of America, of the College of New Rochelle, and of St. Joseph's College, Brooklyn. He is director of Fordham University School of Sociology, and of the Catholic Institute for the Blind. He is a Fellow of the A.A.A.S., of the A.M.A., and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the New York State and County Medical Societies, and an honorary member of the New Orleans Medical Society, the Monroe (Michigan) Medical Society, the Cuyahoga (Ohio) Medical Society, and the New York Celtic Medical Society. He is a member of the French, Italian and German Societies for the History of Medicine, and one of the organizers of the first meeting of the section on the History of Medicine at the last International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

Dr. Walsh is Neurologist to the Central and Neurological Hospital, New York City; Consulting Physician at Gabriel's Sanatorium, Adirondacks; Consulting Neurologist to the United Hospital, Portchester; St. Agnes' Hospital for Crippled Children, White Plains; the Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, N. Y.; and the Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, Long Island.

Dr. Walsh was married, August 14, 1915, to Miss Julia Huelat, a graduate of Barnard College, and has one child, James Joseph, born September 8, 1917.

ROSSI-DIEHL, Conrad,

Artist and Scholar.

The "Revolution of 1848" in Germany was the cause of the immigration of this family to the hospitable shores of America. Conrad Diehl, grandfather of Conrad Rossi-Diehl, married a Miss Hartneck, and they lived and died in that province. Conrad Ludwig Diehl, father of Conrad Rossi-Diehl, was born in 1811, was a governmental notary, and a man of unalloyed integral stamina. He became commissary general in the Revolution of 1848, and for his activities he was condemned to death, his estates were confiscated, and he sought a refuge in America. He married Theresa Rossi, who with her six children accompanied her husband in his flight for freedom. He settled on a farm in Illinois, where the gentle bred mother succumbed in 1852 to the ravages of malaria. The bereaved husband was obliged to distribute his four younger children among relations abroad. The two other children, both boys, remained in America.

Of these the one we have to deal with is Conrad Rossi-Diehl, born at Guecklinger Hof, a family estate in the Rhenish province of Bavaria, July 16, 1842. His preliminary education was obtained at the public schools, but he was compelled to relinquish his studies before even reaching the grammar department. Young Conrad had inherited the synthetic gift of poetic imagery from his mother, and of analytic temperament from his father. Thus equipped he was able to take the initiative in thought and action when thrown upon his own resources. While he was serving his apprenticeship he received the helping hand in his education from competent masters, which by such is never denied to the younger generation who strive onward and upward. Karl Schmolze, a refugee historical painter, was the first to lend aid to the young seeker of knowledge. His father destined him to become a lawyer, but finally consented that he should adopt a career as a professional artist. His success was, however, wholly due to his own

personal endeavors, and he graduated himself as a Professor of Art in a state university.

The early boyhood of Conrad Rossi-Diehl was spent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his first active duties were as an errand boy in an engineer's office, at the munificent salary of one dollar a week. He afterwards was apprenticed to a lithographer, and becoming acquainted with John Sartain, then president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, he was persuaded to join the evening class for drawing from the antique. Here again he was to become self-educated, as he was thrown on his own resources, there being no instructor in charge of the class.

Conrad Rossi-Diehl joined his father in 1856 at Chicago, where he worked at his trade, and studied under the friendly guidance of Karl Merck, a portrait painter. He also became a fresco painter, and was employed in designing and painting the heads and figures for a mansion in Springfield, Illinois. It was about this time he painted a transparency, larger than any picture he had ever seen, allegorically representing Columbia and Germania joining hands, for a Fourth of July celebration. This work was somewhat crude, though it attracted so much attention that his father, now a justice of peace in Chicago, decided to send him to Europe to study art. The young artist's ideal was Kaulbach, and he went to the studio of that famous historical painter in Munich. This noted artist first tried to dissuade him from entering upon art as a profession, but within three months took him under his immediate charge, although he had not had a pupil for more than ten years. When he entered the composition class he became a pupil of Philip Foltz, the real backbone of the Munich Academy in its halycon days. It was here that he painted his first original composition—the trial scene in Hamlet—which won high praise from the Muenchener Kunst-Anzeiger. This picture received an enthusiastic reception when first exhibited in the Darby Gallery in New York City and afterward in Chicago, where the young artist made it a free gift to the city as a nucleus of a public collection. This picture attracted the attention of George P. A. Healy, the noted portrait painter, and through his efforts a fund was raised to enable Conrad Rossi-Diehl to complete his studies in Paris, where, to acquaint himself with French methods, he entered the atalier of Leon Gerome. Here he produced his life-size picture of Macbeth, representing him taking the fatal step from a hero to a craven. This picture, on its exhibition in New York City, received columns of comment in the daily press. It was afterwards exhibited in Chicago, and at the time of the great fire, the author of the picture rushed to the Academy building, cut it from its frame, and carried it through the burning city to a place of safety. He afterwards presented it to the city of St. Louis on the formation of an Art Society, which later organized an art school.

Conrad Rossi-Diehl commenced his career as an educator in 1868 as Professor of the Antique and Life departments of the Chicago Academy of Design. Here he remained three years, and the following year he founded and became director of the St. Louis Art School. On the opening of this school several of his pupils from the Chicago Academy of Design joined him. Through the influence of Dr. William T. Harris, then superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, later chief of the National Bureau of Education, the artist's attainments, in 1874, were utilized as supervisor of drawing, using his own system of form-study and art work in the public schools. This

position he resigned in 1879 to become the head of the art department of the Missouri State University, where he remained until May, 1885.

Seeking a larger field of operation, Conrad Rossi-Diehl came to New York City in the spring of 1886, where two years were spent in an apprenticeship at the Hebrew Technical Institute, in the capacity of a free hand drawing teacher, in order to prepare and perfect a free hand form-constructive drawing course that might fully meet all technical requirements. This endeavor called into existence a weekly illustrated journal, entitled "The Reflector," to which he contributed editorials, leading articles, and a series of cartoons. The first number was published on May 22, 1886, but the publication collapsed from inanition on November 6 of the year of its initial number. He then became a co-worker with John Ward Stimson in building up the Artist Artisan Institute. During this period he conducted his class work in form-construction, ornamentation, anatomy and perspectives, a noon-spell class in illustrations; also during a portion of this time he was a member of the board of directors of the Williamsport & Elmira Railroad.

Conrad Rossi-Diehl has always been dependent on his own personal resources in the publication of his works—"Art and Education," a reprint from "The Western," St. Louis, Missouri, appeared in 1872; "Publishing Nuisance" was issued in 1872; "Art as the First Condition in the Formation of Society," another reprint from "The Western," 1873; "Manual of Linear Drawing," Books I and II, 1875, 1876; "Working Plates," forty in number, for use of teachers in the St. Louis public schools, 1876; "Lectures on Art in Its Relation to Education and the Industries," 1880; "Prevailing Errors in Art Education," 1882; "Scanning the Field of Human Activity," 1884; "Plea for the Establishment of an Art School and a Technical Institute in the Missouri State University," 1885; "An Anatomy for Artists and Students," 1887; "A Grammar of Design or Form Composition," Part I, published by the Guild of National Art, 1891; "The Art of the Savage," "A Savage Ornament," calls for a civilized analysis, "Constructive Art Work," appeared in the New York "Times," September 4, 11, 25, 1891; a fourth article, entitled "Various Schools of Art," was suppressed after a proof was struck off. He has unpublished manuscripts on art, education and social subjects.

It was on October 27, 1873, that Conrad Rossi-Diehl received his first patent right on an improvement on "Perspective Apparatus." The component parts of this invention consisted of a cleated stand and an upright frame, on which threads were strung to form a square net. This was attached to a desk and the object to be drawn was placed behind the net. The sheet of paper on which the drawing was to be produced was squared accordingly, thus the true perspective of the object was obtained. The drawing of any object was thus secured in accordance with the usual method of vanishing front perspective. This device was never put upon the market; the sole object of patenting it was to forestall any possible priority claim on the invention. His second patent was obtained December 26, 1899, on an "Educational Model," which dealt with a sphere separable into parts, disclosing the main features of the Technical Form-sequence.

The life work of Conrad Rossi-Diehl has been his devotion to art. He has never sought for public or private patronage, nor for a prize, nor placed any of his works on sale, nor have any of his

The American Historical Society. Engr. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Vincent B. Thomas

elaborated studies, educational models or charts ever left his possession. His first noted painting was the play-scene from Shakespeare's Hamlet, painted at Munich in 1865; for his second subject he again had recourse to the great English dramatist, taking from Macbeth the scene, "I have done the deed," which he commenced in Paris, France, in 1867. The next year, at Chicago, Illinois, "Affection —an Idyll" was painted. These were followed by "St. Francis Renouncing His Patrimony"; "The Harvest Rite of the Arizona Indians," which formed a part of the Smithsonian Institute exhibit at the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia; "Joy and Tragedy," epitomizing in the form of arabesques, from Schiller's "Hymn to Joy," and Goethe's life tragedy "Faust," was designed at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1872.

Conrad Rossi-Diehl while a student at Munich drafted "The Stamp Act Demonstration" and "The Conquest of Mexico"; large color studies were afterwards executed, the former epitomized the entire movement which led up to the American Revolution, the latter typifying the mode of warfare, the architecture and costumes of the ancient archaeological period at the time of the conquest of that country by the Spaniards. "The Venus of Milo," a proposed restoration, was painted in 1877. "The Temptation and Paradise Lost," large cartoons, supplemented by "Responsibility," an allegorical color study, in 1881-82. "Love and Labor," depicting a happy American household, was executed in 1890.

Amongst other paintings of Conrad Rossi-Diehl we make mention of "War," an allegory; a male figure is presented rushing through the air with brandished sword and flaming torch, with a serpent coiled about his loins. This cartoon was drawn at Munich in 1865. "I am the Resurrection and the Life," a floating figure of Christ, whose sole support is the simple folds of His mantle. This cartoon was drawn at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1872, and modelled in statuette form in New York in 1892. A design for a typical American cottage was drawn at Columbia, Missouri, in 1882. The "Fight on the Teocalli," presents Cortez hurling two Casiques into a yawning abyss. The first draft of this color study was made in Munich, and "Refugees Taking a Rest in a Forest," commenced in Paris, and both were executed in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1885. "Ruy Blas," as impersonated by Coquelin, was painted in New York, and was reproduced in "Brush and Quill," September, 1891. The plays of Shakespeare were again the subjects selected. Macbeth's encounter with the witches, for which the first draft was made in Paris, lacks the finished definition of a few details, while "King Lear on the Heath" was completed at Glen Ridge, New Jersey, in 1909. A second Hamlet impersonating his soliloquy "To be or not to be," also "The Crown of Thorns," an allegory depicting the eternal world tragedy, an art message from the nineteenth to the twentieth century, are still in an unfinished state, and with this the professional historical painter is willing to rest on his oars.

Conrad Rossi-Diehl is an independent citizen of America, a Rationalist, and a faithful adherent of the Roman Catholic church.

THOMAS, Vincent Benjamin,

Manufacturer.

Vincent Benjamin Thomas, late of New York City and Hartsdale, Westchester county, New York, where his death occurred November 12, 1918, at his charming country home in Greenacres, was a native of Brooklyn, New

York, where his birth occurred September 26, 1868. Mr. Thomas was descended on the paternal side from an old Welsh family, his grandfather, Benjamin Thomas, having been born at Amylesy, Wales. Benjamin Thomas came to America with his parents, as a child, in the year 1825, and the family settled first at Remsen, Oneida county, New York. They later removed to Utica, where Benjamin Thomas married Eleanor Cadwalader Jones, September 17, 1842. He then removed with his wife to Morrisville, New York, and from there to Prospect, New York, where he became a pioneer tanner in the Adirondacks. They were the parents of two sons: Thomas Benjamin, and Robert G., born at Morrisville, New York. Thomas Benjamin Thomas, the father of Vincent Benjamin Thomas, was born August 15, 1843, at Utica, New York, and died in Brooklyn, April 30, 1886. He was prominently engaged in the banking business in New York City, and was a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and was very well-known in social circles here. Mr. Thomas married Susan Millington Vincent, daughter of Dr. Emer Salcin and Julia (Barney) Vincent. On the maternal side, Mr. Thomas is descended from an ancient French Huguenot family, which came from France and settled in Canada as early as 1630. It was very prominent in that colony, and Cape Vincent was named after the family. On the same side of the house he is descended from the ancient Barney family, distinguished in Colonial and Revolutionary American history. He was a direct descendant of Major Jonathan Barney of Continental days, who, with his two sons, served with the Continental troops of Rhode Island. Major Jonathan Barney was born in 1755, and died at Newport, New York, in December, 1814. His daughter, the grandmother of Mr. Thomas, married Dr. Emer Salcin Vincent, of Prospect, New York, and their daughter, Susan, became the wife of Thomas B. Thomas. The Barneys had originally settled at Barneyville, Rhode Island, where they were engaged extensively in business as shipbuilders during the early days. Later Major Barney served in Captain Lyman's company of Colonel William R. Lee's regiment in the Revolution.

The early life of Vincent Benjamin Thomas was passed in his native city of Brooklyn, and it was there that he received his education, attending the local public schools of the city for that purpose. After graduation from these institutions he began his business career in the humble capacity of messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He did not remain thus employed for a great time, however, but entered the coffee brokerage business, in association with the Packard-Thomas Company, and later with W. J. Labaree & Company, remaining with these leading concerns for a number of years. It had been his ambition, however, to engage independently in business, and he found himself able to do this, after a period of employment by these two concerns. Accordingly, Mr. Thomas opened an establishment at No. 106 Wall street, New York City. Here Mr. Thomas remained successfully engaged in this business for approximately six years. In the meantime, however, his attention turned to the subject of the perfume and cosmetic business, having studied diligently the matter of the chemistry of these lines of industry. In the year 1907, in association with several other gentlemen, he organized the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Corporation, for the manufacture of cosmetics, toilet preparations and perfume. The business met with a highly gratifying success from the outset, and a few years after its organiza-

Lillian Sefton Thomas.

tion Mr. Thomas purchased the entire control of the corporation. The great development of the corporation under his management is unquestionably due to his clear judgment and business foresight, which were most practically vindicated in the growth of the company to its present great proportion. Mr. Thomas, up to the day of his death, remained in active control of the company's affairs and held the position of president thereof. His prominence in the industrial world brought Mr. Thomas into intimate association with many of the important figures in the business and financial life of the community, and he enjoyed a wide friendship among men of affairs in New York and elsewhere. His associates universally regarded him as a man of broad mind and high standards of business ethics, and he earned and kept the confidence of all those who came in contact with him, even the most casually. In addition to his large business activities Mr. Thomas took a keen interest in the general life of the community, and was associated with a number of important organizations, social, fraternal and otherwise. He was particularly prominent in the Masonic order, having taken the thirty-third degree of Free Masonry, and was a member of the Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. Besides these Masonic bodies, Mr. Thomas was a member of the New York Athletic Club of New York City, and of the Scarsdale Country Club of Westchester county, New York. At the time of his death Mr. Thomas was a member of the Hitchcock Memorial Church of Greenacres, Scarsdale, New York, where his country home was situated. He was also a member of the executive committee of the National Perfume Manufacturers' Association. The position held by Mr. Thomas in the business world of this city was a remarkable one in virtue of his personality and character, quite as much as the large interests which he controlled. He was naturally a leader of men, and in whatever environment he found himself, had taken a strong interest for the good upon all who were associated with him. He was a man of very strong charitable instincts and did much to alleviate the condition of the poor in his neighborhood, and he was public-spirited to a degree not often found among practical men of affairs.

Vincent Benjamin Thomas was united in marriage, February 23, 1905, at Washington, D. C., with Lillian Sefton, of that city, where her birth occurred, December 8, 1879, a daughter of William Charles and Mary (Ryan) Sefton. William C. Sefton was born in the small village of Sefton, near Liverpool, England, and married Mary Ryan, a native of Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Sefton came to this country as a young man, and for a number of years prior to his death, which occured January 29, 1911, he was connected with the Federal Government at the National Capitol. His wife died in Washington, April 21, 1907. The childhood and early youth of Lillian (Sefton) Thomas was spent at Washington, D. C. As a young girl she developed a most beautiful voice, which was trained, and for a number of years she enjoyed a wide popularity as a church and concert speaker in her home city. She was a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. John W. Bishoff. She had enjoyed great success on the professional stage for about two years, when her marriage with Mr. Thomas occurred. Mrs. Thomas, who survives her husband,

is a woman of great practical ability and talent and for many years was her husband's most effective lieutenant in the conduct of his business. From the very beginning of the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Company, Mrs. Thomas took an active part in the management of its affairs, and her husband had frequently remarked that he never undertook any important business move without first seeking the advice and counsel of his wife. She became intimately acquainted in the affairs of the concern, and a few weeks after the death of Mr. Thomas was elected president and treasurer of the company. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas as follows: Twin sons, William Sefton Thomas and Thomas Benjamin Thomas, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Mary Sefton Thomas, born April 29, 1913.

GIBNEY, Virgil Pendleton,

Orthopedic Surgeon.

Virgil Pendleton Gibney, A.M., LL.D., M.D., eminent specialist in Orthopedic Surgery, New York City, has had an enviable career. For over a quarter of a century Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and twice president of the American Orthopedic Association, Dr. Gibney early attained a national reputation in his chosen field of practice. As surgeon-in-chief to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled and other institutions, Dr. Gibney's hospital record stands as an example of service, that not alone for length of years but as well for unselfish devotion speaks for itself. The success he has attained is due to no extraneous influences that count so largely in the rise of some, but is owing to the qualities of his mental constitution which would not allow of his remaining in the rank and file. His habits of long and intensive hard work and study, his great and versatile executive ability and rare professional talents, have all contributed to give him the eminence among his colleagues which he enjoys. Still active and energetic, with an intellect keen as of yore, Dr. Gibney was early accepted for the volunteer medical service corps in the European war.

Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, who held the chair of Orthopedic Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from the time the office was endowed up to June, 1917, was born in Jessamine county, near Lexington, Kentucky, September 29, 1847, the son of Dr. Robert Alexander and Amanda (Weagley) Gibney. Dr. Gibney, Sr., was a descendant of a north of Ireland ancestry, graduated from the Transylvania University, medical department, and for many years successfully practiced his profession in the State of Kentucky; his death occurred at Lexington, Kentucky. His wife was descended from an old and honored Maryland family.

Dr. Gibney prepared for college in the country schools and in an academy in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; pursued his studies in Georgetown College for one year; then entered the College of Arts, Kentucky University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869; attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871; obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Kentucky University in 1872, and in 1899 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the same institution. He was not fortunate enough to be able to take a quiz and grind, but taking advantage of his opportunities in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, he kept track of cases, wrote them up and

secured final results. By dint of hard work in this hospital as interne, for thirteen years he kept a complete history of cases, made a systematic study of orthopedic science, and is perhaps more familiar with the natural history of the diseases of joints and deformities than any other physician in the country.

In 1884 he engaged in private practice, which steadily increased as the years went by, and in 1903 the territory from which his patients came extended from Maine to the Northwest States and from Nova Scotia to Florida. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, which position he has filled up to the present time. He received the appointment of Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Nursery and Child's General Hospital, and fills a similar position in the Montefiore Home. In 1882 he was one of the organizers of the New York Polyclinic, holding the position of Professor of Orthopedic Surgery for ten years, and occupied the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City for twenty-three years.

Dr. Gibney is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Orthopedic Association, being its first president, and after twenty-five years served a second term; the New York State Medical Society; the Clinical Congress of American College of Surgeons; a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Society of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Practitioners' Society, of which he is a charter member. He is a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Garden City Golf Club and an ex-president of the Brooklawn Country Club.

Dr. Gibney has contributed many valuable medical articles which have been presented before societies and published in the medical journals and periodicals of the day. Among them being:

"The Strumous Element in the Etiology of Joint-Disease, from an Analysis of Eight Hundred and Sixty Cases" (N. Y. Med. Jour., July and August, 1877).

"Caries of the Ankle in Children" (Am. Jour. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Vol. 12, No. 2, April 1880).

"Peri-nephritis" (Chi. Med. Jour. and Exam., June, 1880).

"The Hip and Its Diseases" (Bermingham & Company, 1884).

"The Treatment of Lateral Curvature by Posture and Exercise" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1888, Vol. 48, 288-291).

"Chronic Joint Diseases and Constitutional Treatment" (N Y. Med. Rec., 1888, Vol. 34, 472).

"Immobilization in Articular Diseases" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1888, Vol. 48, 457-459).

"Haematoma of Hip" (Medical News, 1888).

"Acute Epiphysitis of the Hip" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1887, Vol. 31, 264; disc. 277).

"A Case of Dissecting Aneurism About the Hip Dependent Upon Rupture of the Internal Pubic Artery" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1887, Vol. 32, 241-243).

"The Orthopedic Treatment of Tuberculous Disease of the Knee in Children" (Archives of Pediatrics, Philadelphia, 1889, Vol. 6, 384-390).

"The Orthopedic Treatment of Tuberculosis Disease of the Knee in Children" (Transactions of the Med. Soc. of N. Y., Phila., 1889, 267-276).

"The 'Boat-belly' of Tuberculosis Meniogitis," a Clinical Report (Archives of Pediatrics, Phila., 1889, Vol. 6, 548-550; 1 pl.).

"Remarks on the Management of Hip Disease" (Can. Prac., Toronto, 1889, Vol. 14, 365-368).

"The Immediate Correction of Deformities Resulting from Disease of the Hip" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889, Vol. 49, 116-120).

"Muscular Deformities of Nervous Origin and Their Treatment" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889, Vol. 49, 468-471).

"Reproduction of the Entire Patella After Necrosis and Removal by Operation; Functions of the Joint Fully Restored" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1889, Vol. 35, 417).

"Spondylolisthesis of Traumatic Origin" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1889, Vol. 35, 347).

"Immobilization in Articular Diseases" (Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, 1887-88; Boston, 1889, Vol. 1, 227-241).

"The Typhoid Spine" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1889, Vol. 1, 596-598).

"The Treatment of Drop-wrist and Allied Paralysis, with Presentation of a Case" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1889, Vol. 36, 482).

"A Contribution to the Study of Flat-foot" (Amer. Sur., St. Louis, 1890, Vol. 11, 41-43.

"The Operative Treatment of Talipes Calcaneus Paralyticus" (Bos. Med. and Sur. Jour., 1890, Vol. 122, 205-208).

"A Case of Osteitis Deformans, or Paget's Disease" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1890, Vol. 37, 452).

"Artificial Feet in a Case of Arrested Development" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1890).

"Report of Two Cases of Death in Young Children During the Administration of Chloroform" (with H. M. Sherman), (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1890, Vol. 37, 289).

"The Typhoid Spine" (Transactions of the Amer. Orthopedic Asso., Philadelphia, 1889, Vol. 2, 19-30).

"Cases of Cuneiform Osteotomy for Relief of Double Congenital-equino-varus" (Amer. Sur., St. Louis, 1890, Vol. 11, 334-337).

"A Contribution to the Therapeutics of Spastic Paralysis" (N. Y. Jour. of Nerv. and Men. Dis., 1890, Vol. 17, 520-523).

"The Prognosis of Lateral Curvature in Young Girls" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1890, Vol. 37, 204-206).

"Talipes, or Club-foot" (Revue D'Orthopedie, July 1, 1890, Paris).

"Supplemental Treatment of the Paralysis of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis" (Med. News, Philadelphia, 1891, Vol. 59, 422-425).

"An Early Diagnosis the Best Treatment in Pott's Disease of the Spine" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1891, Vol. 40, 474).

"Orthopedic Surgery; Its Definition and Scope" (N Y. Med. Jour., 1891, Vol. 54, 507-509).

"Muscular Deformities of Nervous Origin and Their Treatment" (Toledo, November, 1891).

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Hip-Joint Disease" (Bos. Med. and Sur. Jour., 1891, Vol. 125, 613-616).

"Pott's Disease of the Spine" (Inter. Clin. Jour., Philadelphia, 1891, Vol. 3, 146-152).

"The Complications and Sequelae of Tuberculous Lesions Involving the Joints, with a Discussion on the Most Efficient Management" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1892, Vol. 41, 344-347).

"Talipes Calcaneus Paralyticus; Extreme; Shortening of Tendo-Achillis by V-shaped Incision After Willets" (Archives of Pediatrics, Philadelphia, 1892, Vol 9, 284).

"Ankle-Joint Disease in Children" (Inter. Med. Mag., Philadelphia, 1892, Vol. 1, 715-719).

"The Surgical Treatment of Acute Arthritis of the Hip in Infants" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1892, Vol. 42, 505).

"Lorenz Operation for Congenital Dislocation of Hip" (Archives of Pediatrics, New York, 1892, Vol 9, 911-913).

"Excision of the Hip for Extensive Disease" (Archives of Pediatrics, New York, 1893, Vol. 10, 39-41).

"Sub-Cutaneous Osteotomy of Femur for Correction of Deformity at Hip" (Archives of Pediatrics, New York, 1893, Vol. 10, 41).

"The Modern Treatment of Sprained Ankle" (N. Y. Poly., 1893, Vol. 1, 3-6).

"The Treatment of the Suppurative Stage of Osteitis of Hip," Supplemented by Analysis of Ninety Cases in Hospital Practice (Amer. Lancet, Detroit, 1893, N. S., Vol. 17, 121-124).

"Final Results in Tuberculous Osteitis of the Knee in Children Commonly Known as White Swelling" (Amer. Jour. Med. Soc., Philadelphia, 1893, N. S., Vol. 106, 403-413).

"The Treatment of Deformities After Paralysis" (Inter. Med. Mag., Philadelphia, 1893, Vol. 2, 932-935).

"The Ischiatic Crutch; Its Place in the Treatment of Hip Disease" (Amer. Med. and Sur. Bull., November 15, 1894).

"Multiple Congenital Deformities with Arrest of Development, More Especially a Description of the Hand Resembling a Walrus Fin" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1893, Vol. 44, 835-838).

"A Case of Myositis Ossificans with Multiple Exostosis" (N. Y. Poly., 1893, Vol. 3, 161).

"The Non-operative Treatment of Metatarsalgia" (N. Y. Jour. of Ner. and Men. Dis., 1894, Vol. 21, 589-596).

"The Correction of Deformity of Hip Disease; Its Value During the Progress of the Disease; Its Importance on the Subsidence of all Diseases; One Hundred Cases Analyzed" (Inter. Med. Mag., Philadelphia, 1894-95, Vol. 3, 710-719, 2 pl.).

"Operative Procedures in Congenital and Acquired Dislocation of the Hip in Children" (Amer. Sur., Philadelphia, 1894, Vol. 20, 621-641).

"Chronic and Sub-acute Rheumatoid Arthritis of Knee, Usually Monarticular" (Den. Med. Times, 1894-95, Vol. 14, 245-252).

"Sprained Ankle; A Treatment that Involves no Loss of Time, Requires no Crutches, and is not Attended with an Ultimate Impairment of Function" (N. Y. Med. Jour., 1895, Vol. 61, 193-197).

"Orthopedic Surgery" (System Sur., Dennis, Philadelphia, 1895, Vol. 2, 265-365).

"The Management of Irritable Spine" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1896, Vol. 49, 654-656; discussion, 662-664).

"The Treatment by Super-heated Dry Air of Stiff and Painful Joints, Including Rheumatism and Tuberculosis, at Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled" (N Y. Med. Rec., 1897, Vol. 51, 109-111).

"Orthopedic Operations at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled from Oct. 1, 1895, to Oct. 1, 1896" (Annals of Sur., Philadelphia, 1897, Vol. 11, 315-331).

"Compression Paraplegia in Pott's Disease of the Spine Based Upon an Analysis of Seventy-four Cases" (N. Y. Jour. of Ner. and Men. Dis., 1897, Vol. 24, 195-209).

"Excision of the Head of the Astragalus in Inveterate Club-foot" (Den Med. Times, 1897-98, Vol. 17, 37-39).

"The Treatment of Convalescent Club-foot" (Can. Jour. of Med. and Sur., Toronto, 1898, Vol. 4, 131-136).

"Clinical Experience in the Management of Tuberculosis Sinuses and Abscesses and Foci," (Vir. Mag., Semi-monthly, Richmond, 1898-1899, Vol. 3, 375-379).

"A Contribution to the Study of Hip Disease; On the Ultimate Results of the Mechanical and Operative Treatment, with an Analysis of One Hundred and Fifty Cases Observed in the Ruptured and Crippled" (W. J. H. Waterman and W. G. Reynolds), (Annals of Sur., Philadelphia, 1898, Vol 28, 435-454).

"Supra-malleolar Osteotomy for Obstinate Club-foot" (Amer. Sur., Philadelphia, 1898, Vol. 28, 517).

"Metatarsalgia, Its Treatment by Specially Constructed Boots" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1899, Vol. 15, 151-154).

"Three Cases Illustrating the Diagnosis of Coxa Vara" (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1899, Vol. 15, 438).

"Mechanical and Surgical Problems in the Paralysis of Children," read before the Hartford Medical Society, April 2, 1900 (St. Louis Courier of Medicine, May, 1900).

"Certain Aspects of Bone and Joint Disease of Interest to the General Practitioner" (Med. News, October 28, 1899).

"The Treatment of Rheumatic and Allied Diseases Complicated by Deformity," Feb. 1, 1901.

"American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery," George M. Gould-Saunders, Philadelphia, (W. H. W. G.) 1896-97-98; (W. J. H. W.) 1899-1900-1901.

"Diagnosis and Management of Some of the More Common Lesions of the Adult Knee" (Phila. Med. Jour., May 10, 1902).

"Excision of the Knee for Vicious Deformity and Tuberculous Disease in the Adult," 1902.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1883, Dr. Gibney married (first) Charlotte L. Chapin, and one child was born to them, Robert A. Gibney. Mrs. Gibney died in 1888. At Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1893, he married (second) Julia A. Trubee, a descendant of honored New England ancestry. Their children are: Marian Pindell, and Susan Alvord Gibney. The family reside at No. 16 Park avenue, New York.

PHELPS, John Jay,

Capitalist.

The Phelps family is one of the ancient families of England, and some authorities claim the name is derived from the Greek, meaning a lover of horses, while others claim it is derived from the Danish word Hvalp, or the Swedish word Valp, a whelp. Still other authorities claim that the name originated in Italy in the form of "Welf," which was changed by the Germans to "Guelphs" or "Gulphs." In the sixteenth century the family emigrated to England, where the name was transposed to Phelps, spelled in various ways.

In English history the first of the name to gain any distinction was John Phelps, who, with Andrew Broughton, was clerk of the court which tried and condemned Charles the First. On the restoration of Charles the Second to the throne of England, John Phelps fled to Vevey, Switzer-

land, where he died, like his associates, an exile in the cause of human freedom.

(I) The American descendants of the family are from the branch of the family that originally lived at Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, England, where they are found on record for several generations. The first of whom there is any authentic record was James Phelps, born about 1520 at Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, England. On May 10, 1588, a commission was issued to his widow, Joan Phelps, to administer his estate. His eight children were baptized in Tewksbury Abbey Church, as follows: William, Thomas, George, Alice, Edward, Kenelm, Richard and Robert.

(II) William Phelps, the first child of James and Joan Phelps, was born at Tewksbury, and lived and died there. His estate was administered by his widow, Dorothy Phelps, September 28, 1611. There were eight of his children baptized in Tewksbury Abbey Church, namely: Mary, Mary (2), Thomas, Dorothy, William, James, Elizabeth and George.

(III) William (2) Phelps, the son of William (1) and Dorothy Phelps, was baptized August 19, 1599, and lived in Tewksbury, also for a short time in one of the southern counties of England. Accompanied by his wife and six children and by his younger brother, George, he sailed in the "Mary and Jane," commanded by Captain Squeb, March 20, 1630, from Plymouth, England, for America. Arriving in Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, he settled at Dorchester, they being the first settlers and founders of that town. He took an active part in town affairs, his name in the records being spelled Felps, Phelifs, and Phelps. He was a member of the jury that tried Austin Brotcher and rendered a verdict of manslaughter, this being the first trial in Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was constable of Dorchester in 1631, and served on the committees that established the boundary lines between Boston and Roxbury, and Boston and Dorchester. He represented Dorchester in the General Court of 1635, in which year his wife died, and the following year he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. At this time Windsor was supposed to be under the control of the Massachusetts Colony, and William Phelps was one of the seven men appointed to govern the new colony, which was named Dorchester, but in 1637 the name was changed to Windsor. A constitution was adopted in 1638 for the colony of Connecticut, and Mr. Phelps was given the office of magistrate; he was also deputy in 1657 and was one of the makers of the famous "Blue Laws" of Connecticut. He was one of the most highly-respected men of the colony, and was accorded the title of "Mister" in recognition of his honesty and uprightness, both in private and public life. He was an earnest supporter of authority, both of the church and State. He married for his second wife Mary Dover, an English woman, who was one of the passengers of the "Mary and Jane." By this marriage there were two children, both born in Windsor, Connecticut. William Phelps died at Windsor, Connecticut, July 14, 1672.

(IV) Joseph Phelps, the youngest son and child of William (2) Phelps by his first marriage, was born in England about 1629. He accompanied his father to America, also to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was admitted a freeman in 1664, and three years afterwards received grants of land in Simsbury, Connecticut, where he settled. The property of the settlers in Simsbury was devastated by the Indians, and the people were removed to neighboring communities. In 1677 Joseph Phelps' name appears, with nine others, signed to a petition, which was

partially granted, asking the General Assembly to assist them for losses sustained through the Indians. Joseph Phelps married, September 20, 1660, Hannah, daughter of John Newton; she died at Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1675, and was the mother of all his children. His second wife was Mary, widow of Thomas Salmon.

(V) Joseph (2) Phelps, the eldest son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Newton) Phelps, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, August 20, 1667. He was a leading citizen of Simsbury, Connecticut, held the office of justice of peace, and was for twenty-eight years a member of the General Assembly. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanford) Collier; (second) Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Spencer) Case; (third) Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Case.

(VI) Lieutenant David Phelps, the youngest son and child in a family of four children of Joseph (2) and Mary (Case) Phelps, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1710, where he died December 9, 1760. He became a freeman in 1734, represented his town in the General Assembly, and was a lieutenant in the militia, serving in the French and Indian War. He married, April 25, 1731, Abigail Pettibone, a native of Canton, Connecticut.

(VII) Captain David (2) Phelps, the second son of Lieutenant David (1) and Abigail (Pettibone) Phelps, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, March 26, 1733-34. He served in the Revolution; his name in found in the State archives; in 1776 he was in Woodward's brigade as lieutenant in the Second Company, also as a lieutenant on the payroll in the Danbury and the New Haven alarms. He held an appointment in the Continental army as captain. He died April 17, 1811.

(VIII) Alexander Phelps, the youngest son of Captain David (2) and Abigail (Griswold) Phelps, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, February 26, 1769. He lived all his life in his native town, and he died a day before his eighty-third birthday. He married, December 12, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Mary Eno. She was born August 9, 1773, and died in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1865. Their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters.

(IX) John Jay Phelps, the sixth son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Eno) Phelps, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, October 25, 1810. At the early age of thirteen years he left his native town, that his ancestors had been prominently identified with for one hundred and fifty years, to seek his fortune. Before he was of age he owned and edited, in partnership with George D. Prentice, who afterwards became noted as editor of the Louisville "Courier," the "New England Weekly Review," published at Hartford, Connecticut. Soon after this he became identified with the business interests of New York City, and rose to affluence in those days when Moses Taylor, Commodore Garrison, William E. Dodge and others, whose names are historical in commerce, were his friends and competitors. He became interested in the manufacture of glass at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, in 1827, also in the coal fields of the Lackawanna Valley. He formed a partnership with his cousin, Amos R. Eno, under the firm name of Eno & Phelps, which continued in the wholesale mercantile business for ten years, when the senior partner disposed of his interests to his partner. Mr. Eno built the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which he operated for a number of years. Mr. Phelps, before he was forty years of age, commenced dealing largely in New York real estate. He built a block on the site

of the old Grace Church, together with Mr. Eno, one on the site of the old Park Theatre, and was one of the first to use freestone for building purposes, thus adding greatly to the architectural beauty of the city. It was owing to his consummate judgment that the coal regions of Pennsylvania, in which he had invested largely, were connected with the tide water of New York City by a railroad.

Mr. Phelps was the progenitor, organizer, and for several years was president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. He resigned the office of president in 1853, but for ten years afterwards was a member of the board of directors of that railroad. He was also a director of the Erie Railroad; the Mercantile, Second National and State banks; of the Camden & Amboy Railroad; Manhattan Gas Company; Bleeker Street Savings Institute; also many other trusts, both public and private.

John Jay Phelps reaped wealth through wise and fair dealing with his fellowmen. He is remembered as a financier of great shrewdness; he had a faculty for planning and executing projects that produced wealth, and were noted for their originality and vastness. The great men of his day were not merely planners, they were executors, willing to become responsible, with their money and reputation, for the projects they advocated, so John Jay Phelps became an investor, not what we, in our day, call with falling inflection a "speculator."

Mr. Phelps married, at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1835, Rachel Badgerley, daughter of Colonel G. Phinney. Their children were: 1. Ellen Ada, born March 28, 1838, married the Rev. David Stuart Dodge. 2. William Walter, see below. 3. Francis Alexander, born April 1, 1841, died April 5, 1848. The death of John Jay Phelps occurred May 12, 1869, and he was buried at his birthplace.

(X) William Walter Phelps, the eldest son of John Jay and Rachel Badgerley (Phinney) Phelps, was born in New York City, August 24, 1839. At Yale College he became one of the most popular of the undergraduates, because he united the habits of the scholar, with a sturdy interest in the social demands of the institution. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1860, and his active workings for his *alma mater* caused him to be chosen, when he was only thirty years of age, a fellow of Yale. His graduation from Columbia College of Law was in 1863, and he commenced the practice of his profession in New York City, where he built up a large and lucrative clientage, among whom were Moses Taylor, George Bliss and William E. Dodge, besides several railroads and other large corporations, in some of the latter of which he became interested. It was in 1869 that Mr. Phelps relinquished his practice of law and decided to make New Jersey his residential State. He moved to Teaneck, Bergen county, and purchased a farm which included a thousand acres, reaching from the Hudson river to the town of Hackensack. His manner of life among his neighbors was unassuming, cordial and democratic. He soon assumed a place in the political world of his adopted State, and in 1870, by his personal efforts, a Republican member of Congress was elected in the Fifth District, which had been Democratic for a long period of time. At the earnest solicitation of the members of his political party, in 1872 he consented to be a candidate for Congress. He was then only about thirty-three years of age, and certainly no man in the State ever made so substantial a fame in so short a time. A man is known and respected in Congress for the committees to which

he is assigned. As a member of the committee on banking and commerce, his youthful face was a contrast to men much older than he was; his skill as a financial lawyer was displayed in the committee room by the clearness of his reports. His speech in which he defined "value" was one of the clearest and ablest expositions in political economy that has ever been produced. The speech was of great influence everywhere, and commendation and praise were received, not only from practical politicians, but from students of financial and political economy throughout the entire country. The Democratic tidal wave of 1874 swept everything before it, and the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey was not exempted from its effects. After the adjournment of Congress he was so ill from the effects of overwork that he was compelled to seek health in Europe.

Returning home with restored health, and strong in the wish to see the country restored to harmony and prosperity by the wisdom and higher judgment of its statesmen, his name was mentioned as one of that number. His financial position made him a proposed candidate for secretary of the treasury, and his conservative views in regard to Southern policies were thought to be valuable.

President Garfield, in 1881, appointed Mr. Phelps minister to Austria, where he showed his diplomacy in the way to bring commendation; but when President Arthur was elected, he resigned his position. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions in 1880-84, and was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses (March 4, 1883-March 3, 1889), and declined a renomination. President Harrison appointed him one of the commissioners to represent the United States at the International Congress on the Samoan question which met in Berlin, Germany. His brilliant achievements in the terms of the treaty were duly appreciated, and the president personally handed him an appointment as minister to Germany, where he lived up to his reputation as a diplomat. While in Germany, in connection with Charles A. Phelps, of Massachusetts, he caused to be erected at Vevey, Switzerland, a black marble monument to the memory of his ancestor, John Phelps, the exile from England in the cause of human freedom. Resigning his diplomatic position in 1893, Mr. Phelps returned to New Jersey, where he was appointed a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State. He was at one time one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, also for a long time a trustee of Yale College, and a leader in what was termed the "Young Yale" movement, which gave the alumni a share in governing that institution.

Mr. Phelps married, June 26, 1860, Ellen, daughter of Joseph Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. She was born in New York City, August 4, 1838. Their children are: 1. John Jay, see below. 2. Sheffield, born July 24, 1864, married Claudia Lea, died December 9, 1902. 3. Marian, born September 10, 1868, now the wife of Theodore L. Peters. William Walter Phelps died at Teaneck, New Jersey, June 17, 1894.

(XI) John Jay (2) Phelps, the eldest son of William Walter and Ellen (Sheffield) Phelps, was born in Paris, France, September 27, 1861. He was brought home to America in his infancy, attended the Academy at Hackensack, New Jersey; the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Ossining, New York, and the Siglars Preparatory School at Newburgh, New York. He entered Yale College in September, 1879, graduating with the degree of B.A. in 1883. After his

graduation the next two years were spent with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York City. Mr. Phelps, being an enthusiastic seaman, made a pleasure trip of over two years in his sailing yacht "Brunhilde" around the world. The Federal Government issued a master's commission to him and special papers introducing him to foreign governments. This was the first venture of this kind attempted, and his progress attracted wide attention wherever he went.

Upon his return to this country he settled at Teaneck, Bergen county, New Jersey, upon a beautiful part of his father's estate, which he called "Red Towers." He became interested in the affairs of the locality and was elected and served two terms on the County Board of Freeholders. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted as an ensign in the United States Navy and served until the war's end as acting lieutenant and signal officer. When the United States declared war on Germany in April, 1917, Captain Phelps offered to build, equip, and man a submarine chaser. This offer was accepted by the Government, and he immediately placed an order for the boat. He successfully passed his examination and was ordered to take command and report to Rear Admiral Usher, as soon as the boat was ready for commission. He was mustered in as ensign, March 17, 1917, and mustered out in December, 1918. He was on the "Perfecto," S. P., 86, was advanced to the "Calumet," S. P., 723, in October, 1917, and served until May 1, 1918. He was made commander of Division No. 1, Squadron 11, Naval Force, and so served until he was mustered out. He patroled the Atlantic Coast.

Captain Phelps is a man of genial nature, ardently fond of out-of-door life. He is a famous whip, and holds the record of the longest trip with a four-in-hand, having travelled 1,550 miles in one expedition. He is not content with social life, but gives a large share of his attention to business enterprises which have his personal supervision. He is president of The Estate of William Walter Phelps, Inc.; vice-president of the Hackensack National Bank; a director of the Hackensack Trust Company, United States Trust Company, Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, and trustee of Texas Land Syndicate, Number Three.

He is a member and trustee of the United States Spanish War Veterans; a member of the Founders and Patriots of America; New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; Hackensack Hospital Association; Military Order of Foreign Wars; New England Society; Navy League of the United States; American Forestry Association; Sons of the Revolution; American and National Geographical Societies; American Museum of Natural History; New York Zoological Society; New Jersey Audubon Society; National Security League; Hackensack Golf Club; Pine Orchard Club (Connecticut); Union League, University, Yale and New York Yacht clubs of New York City; Seawanhaka Yacht, New Haven Yacht, Sachem's Head Yacht, Bogota Boat, Oritani Field, Hamilton, Teaneck, New Jersey Auto and Motor clubs, American Auto Association, Graduates, and New Haven Auto clubs.

Captain Phelps married, in New York City, April 26, 1888, Rose Janet Hutchinson, daughter of Joslyn and Janet Hutchinson, of New York City. They have two children: 1. Dorothy, born at Lake George, New York, September 18, 1890; married Dr. Davenport West. 2. Rose, born at Teaneck, New Jersey, May 8, 1895.

Captain Phelps inherited great wealth, which carried with it great responsibilities, but has always followed what he

suggests to Young Americans to attain success, "Perseverance, patience, and the use of The Golden Rule."

MAY, Charles Henry, M.D.,

Eminent Eye Specialist.

Charles Henry May, M.D., of New York City, director and visiting surgeon, eye department, Bellevue Hospital, Ophthalmic surgeon, Mt. Sinai Hospital, consulting ophthalmic surgeon to French, Italian and Monmouth hospitals, and holding other important hospital connections, is a recognized authority of international reputation in the field of his specialty, and the author of a standard work on diseases of the eye that has passed through nine editions and as many translations. Representing the best ideals of the profession, Dr. May belongs to the progressive and scholarly type of physicians, whose learning and skill have given so high a prestige to the profession in the metropolis, a medical faculty second to none in the world.

Charles Henry May was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 7, 1861, a son of Henry and Henrietta M. May. He received his preparatory education in private and public schools of New York City, and the College of the City of New York, 1875-7. In 1877 he entered the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated, in 1879, at the head of his class, receiving the gold medal for general proficiency. The same year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgons, New York, graduating in 1883 with degree of Doctor of Medicine, and was awarded both first Harsen prizes of $500 and $150, with medal. His medical career has been briefly as follows: Became a substitute interne at Roosevelt Hospital for nine months; interne at Mt. Sinai Hospital, eighteen months; engaged in general practice for two years; studied diseases of the eye abroad, 1887, at Halle, Berlin, and Vienna; lecturer on diseases of the eye, New York Polyclinic, 1887-1890; instructor of Ophthalmology and chief of clinic, Columbia, 1890-1903; former visiting Ophthalmic surgeon to City Hospital; lecturer on Ophthalmology at New York Polyclinic; clinical assistant at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; assistant surgeon, New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; chief of clinic, eye department, Vanderbilt Clinic, 1890-1903; instructor Ophthalmology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1890-1903; Ophthalmic surgeon to Mt. Sinai Hospital, 1893; member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the American Ophthalmological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Editors' Association, A. M. A., New York State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. May is a prolific writer on medical topics, a complete bibliography of his contributions to medical science and literature being as follows: Associate editor, "Annals of Ophthalmology"; contributor to the "New National Encyclopedia"; author of a manual of diseases of the eye, which has been adopted as a text book at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and many of the large medical colleges of the United States and has passed through the ninth edition, a work that has been received with no less favor in Europe than in the United States, of which there was a German translation, 1903; an Italian translation, 1905; a British edition, 1905; a French translation, 1907; a Dutch translation, 1907; a Spanish translation, 1909; a Japanese translation, 1909, and a Chinese translation, 1917. Dr. May is also the author of the following miscellaneous articles: "The Constitutional Factor in

Diseases and Errors of the Eye," Virginia Medical Monthly, March, 1891; "The Early Eye Symptoms in Chronic Alcoholism," American Journal of Inebrity, April, 1891; "The Prevention and Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorem," Medical Record, February 16, 1895; "Mixed Forms of Trachoma and Spring Catarrh," Annals of Ophthalmology, January, 1896; "Treatment of Contusions of the Lids," Medical Record, April 10, 1897; "Restoration of the Conjunctival Cul-de-Sac by Means of Thiersch Skin Grafts," Archives of Ophthalmology, March, 1899; "Transplantation of a Large Wolff Graft Forming a New Lining of the Orbit," Archives of Ophthalmology, September, 1901. Dr. May is also the inventor of the May Ophthalmoscope, which appeared in 1900, and the May Electric Ophthalmoscope more recently. For several years Dr. May was accustomed to spend his summers in foreign travels for recreation and incidental visits to European eye clinics and hospitals, and in these wanderings and in literary pursuits he found his chief respite and relaxation from his professional labors; since 1914 he spends his summers at his country home, "Willowbrook," Perch's Point, Marblehead, Massachusetts.

In 1893 Dr. May was married to Rosalie Allen, of New York, and they reside at No. 698 Madison avenue.

FLYNN, Maurice,

Manufacturer.

One can see in the story of the life of Maurice Flynn that Celtic ambition and energy and that Celtic imagination and audacity which is characteristic of the Irish stock. This contribution of the old Irish spirit to the American genius is one that has been so significant that an investigation has been made and it has been proved by statistics that the average of the production of men of ability in America has been greater in those having Irish blood than in any other race stock in the country.

The Flynn or Flinn family is one of the earliest of the Irish clans. The name was originally MacFlancha, the root of the word being Flann, from the word "flainn," blood, and thus the name means in reality "the descendants of the red complexioned man" (O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees"). Besides MacFlancha, the surnames Flanagan, Flinn, Flynn, Glenn, Machlin, and Magloin are all derived from the same root. The O'Flynn of Munster have anglicized the name from O'Flainn. The Flinns were the Lords of Tuirtre, or Northern Clanaboy. Fiachra Tort, who was a brother of Roghan, who is No. 86 on the "Mac Uais Pedigree," was the ancestor of O'Flainn of Tuirtre. Their arms are:

Arms—Argent a dexter arm couped between two swords in pale all purpure.

O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees," states that according to the Four Masters the prefix "O" was confined to the use of the noblest Milesian families.

Of this ancient line in which was entwined so much history and romance, Maurice Flynn was born in Tralee, in 1848, the son of John Flynn and his wife Margaret (Lane) Flynn. John Flynn was a farmer in the old country, but he gave up the active pursuit of this occupation on coming to this country, and lived in retirement. Fired by the stories of the advantages to be found in the United States, John Flynn came over to this country and brought with him his son Maurice, who was then fourteen years of age. The family located in Lynn, Massachusetts, and here Maurice Flynn learned the trade of shoemaker. He was ambitious and an exceedingly careful and

conscientious workman, and soon made his way to the front ranks of the experts, whose services were in great demand. His ambition was, however, to be the head of his own establishment, and he therefore practised a rigid self-denial and economy until he had saved up the necessary capital. He worked as a journeyman shoemaker, acquiring the minutest details of the work and gaining at the same time by observation an experience of business methods which he made of fruitful service in later years. He worked in this way until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then established himself in business as a manufacturer of women's, nurses' and children's shoes. This first beginning was very small, and he was his own salesman, selling his product chiefly to the retailer. But this enterprise developed and soon he was employing a large number of workmen and of salesmen. With the growth of the establishment, Mr. Flynn began to sell to the jobbers as well as to the retail dealers. The excellence and high quality of his product gained him an enviable reputation, and he sold extensively in the West and the South, where the public was very fastidious. A man of high business principle, he built his ideals into the daily product of his benches and made it a matter of conscience that the quality of no other shoe should exceed his. A constant personal supervision of the turnout of his shops was with him a matter of obligation, and the growth of the business was an indication of the wisdom from a financial point of view of a man putting his best self in the work he undertakes to do. The sturdy honesty and reliability of the man were to be seen in the type of shoe which he offered, and in a measure were a reflection of his own personality. When he retired from active business, in 1900, he was employing two hundred and fifty operatives, most of them being skilled workmen. In his youthful days Mr. Flynn was a member of Company D, of the Lynn Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, and the development of his business and the many cares which this entailed kept him from the public arena. He was an essentially domestic man, finding his greatest happiness in the family circle of which he was the light and center.

Mr. Flynn married, May 23, 1879, Kate Frances Mahon, daughter of John and Ann (Logan) Mahon. They had seven children: Josephine A., manager of the Milton Hill House, Milton, Massachusetts; Mary, deceased; Maurice Edward, of New York City, and John C., of Swampscott, Massachusetts, both of whom, in January, 1919, entered partnership in the shoe business, under the name of M. E. and J. C. Flynn, Lynn, Massachusetts; Anna D., secretary; Kathryn; and Helen, wife of Edward R. Fritsche, of Kansas City, Missouri. After a useful life of sixty-five years, Mr. Flynn died, in 1913, mourned and regretted by a wide circle of friends.

John Mahon, Mrs. Flynn's father, was born in Wexford, Ireland, and was a member of the ancient family which was famous as a fighting clan in the earliest days, and in recent times has given a marshal to France. According to the genealogists, the Mahon family, also known under the variations, MacMahon, Mahony and O'Mahony, is descended from Turlogh Mor, one hundred and seventy-eighth monarch of Ireland, whose eldest son was Mathghabhuin (Mahon), which means the "bear of the plains." The armorial bearings of this branch of the family are the same as those of the French family of MacMahon. These are:

Arms—Argent three lions passant, reguardant in pale gules armed and langued azure.

Crest—A dexter arm in armour embowed purpure garnished or holding in the hand a sword both purpure, pommel and hilt gold.

Motto—*Sic nos sic sacra tuemur* (Thus do we guard ourselves, thus our sacred things).

The MacMahons of France are derived from that Irish branch which was descended from Turlogh (Terence) MacMahon, who died in 1472. Patrick MacMahon, of Torrodile, in County Limerick, having espoused the cause of King James II., settled in France after the Treaty of Limerick, in 1691. His son, John MacMahon, of Autun, in France, was created Count of Equilly. In order that his children might have a proof of the "proud fact of their Irish descent," he applied in 1729 to the British government, accompanying his application with the necessary facts, to have his genealogy, together with the records, authenticated and verified. This was done and countersigned by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This John MacMahon, Count of Equilly, was the grandfather of Marshal MacMahon of France, Duke of Magenta, and President of the French Republic. He was born in 1808.

Of this proud and distinguished family was John Mahon, although his people were no longer the owners of the estates which they held in the early days. Many years of trouble had brought Ireland into a pitiful condition for the poor, and many sought their fortunes across the Atlantic or across the Irish sea. In early youth John Mahon went over to England and settled, all of his children with the exception of the two youngest being born there. He was a shoemaker, having spent seven hard years in the old apprenticeship system. Many accounts were brought him of the fortunes that awaited those who had the hardihood to cross over to the United States. He came, then, in the early fifties, and settled at first in Boston, and later in Woburn, Massachusetts, and still later in what is now Wakefield. From the last place he went finally to Lynn, in all these places following the same trade and gaining much valuable experience. In the early sixties he realized an ambition of many years and set up in business for himself, later taking his sons into partnership under the firm name of John Mahon & Sons. They manufactured women's shoes, and did a very prosperous business. His wife, who was born in England, was the daughter of John Logan, of Wexford, Ireland.

The Logans are another ancient Irish family who trace their descent from Lochan, the son of Daimbin, the clan being known also as the O'Lochan ("lochan" in Irish meaning a pool). This name was anglicized, at the time when many Irish names were thus changed, to Logan, Logue, and Pool. The arms are:

Arms—Or, three passion nails in point piercing a man's heart gules.

Motto—*Hoc virtus majorum.*

A distinguished member of the family in America was James Logan, the statesman and secretary to William Penn. He became chief justice of the State of Pennsylvania, provincial secretary, and for two years as president of the council was governor of the Province. After his retirement from public life he devoted himself to literary work, some of his books being printed by his friend Benjamin Franklin.

CHABOT, Theodore Jean,

Man of Great Enterprise.

Theodore Jean Chabot, one of the conspicuous figures in the business life of New York City during the generation just passed, and a man of the most varied talents and abilities, who was identified with many different departments of the city's affairs up to the time of his death,

November 27, 1918, was a native of Quebec, Canada, where his birth occurred, October 17, 1854. He was a son of John and Henriette (Boulanger) Chabot, natives of Quebec, and both members of an ancient French family in which he could trace his ancestry as far back as the year 1600.

The childhood of Mr. Chabot was passed in his native region, and as a lad he attended the local and parochial schools for his education. Being of a strongly religious temperament, the youth at one time contemplated entering the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, to which faith his ancestors had always been adherents, and actually took up studies leading to that end and pursued them a considerable way. Eventually, however, he concluded that his call to the religious life was not sufficiently strong, and considered a career in the world instead. He began this career in a very humble capacity, however, being hired as a clerk in a small local dry goods establishment, where he received the munificent remuneration of fifty dollars a year and his board. He remained with this concern for four years and then, as he believed that greater opportunities awaited him in the great republic to the south of his native land, he finally gave up his position and came to the United States. It was in 1872 that he came to this country and settled in Boston, in which city he secured a similar position as that already held by him, save that it was with the well-known Boston firm of Shepherd, Norwell & Company, and consequently offered much greater opportunities for advancement. Of these the bright and alert young man took full advantage and soon found himself in line for promotion. He did not remain indefinitely with that concern, however, but in 1876, four years later, came to New York City, and from that time to the close of his life made his home here. He still continued in the dry goods business, but this time as a member of the firm of Lyons & Chabot, with an establishment at the corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth street. This was in the year 1888, and under the skillful management of Mr. Chabot and his partner the enterprise grew steadily and with considerable speed, until in 1896, with the store removed to the corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth street, they were conducting one of the first department stores in New York City, and the largest in the Bronx. In the year 1900 Mr. Lyons died and Mr. Chabot was left in complete ownership and management of the great concern. He continued actively to conduct the business for another eleven years and then, in 1911, sold it and retired from active life. In addition to his work in developing this business, Mr. Chabot was also connected with a number of other interests here and did much to develop the general prosperity of this section of the community. He was one of those who organized the Bronx National Bank and served as its vice-president for several years, and he was also active in founding the North Side Savings Bank, a very important factor in the financial life of this section. Of the latter institution he was vice-president from the time of its organization until his death, and he held the same office in the Greater New York Fire Insurance Company, which he also assisted to organize. Another concern with which he was associated for a number of years was the Consumers' Ice Company, of the board of directors of which he was a member. He was a member of the Bronx Board of Trade, the New York Zoological Society and the National Geographic Society and the Schnorr and Bronson Catholic clubs. In his religious belief Mr. Chabot was a most

devout Catholic and attended a church of this denomination in New York City.

Theodore Jean Chabot was united in marriage, April 21, 1903, at St. Jerome's Church, New York City, with Jennie MacKenzie, born July 12, 1881, in New York City, a daughter of John and Annie (Harrison) MacKenzie, old and highly-respected residents of this city. John MacKenzie was born at Inverness, Scotland, November 27, 1841, and died December 16, 1918. His wife was born in New York City, February 28, 1862. To Mr. and Mrs. Chabot two children were born, as follows: Alfred Theodore, born March 11, 1905; and Glady Eleanor, born June 7, 1906.

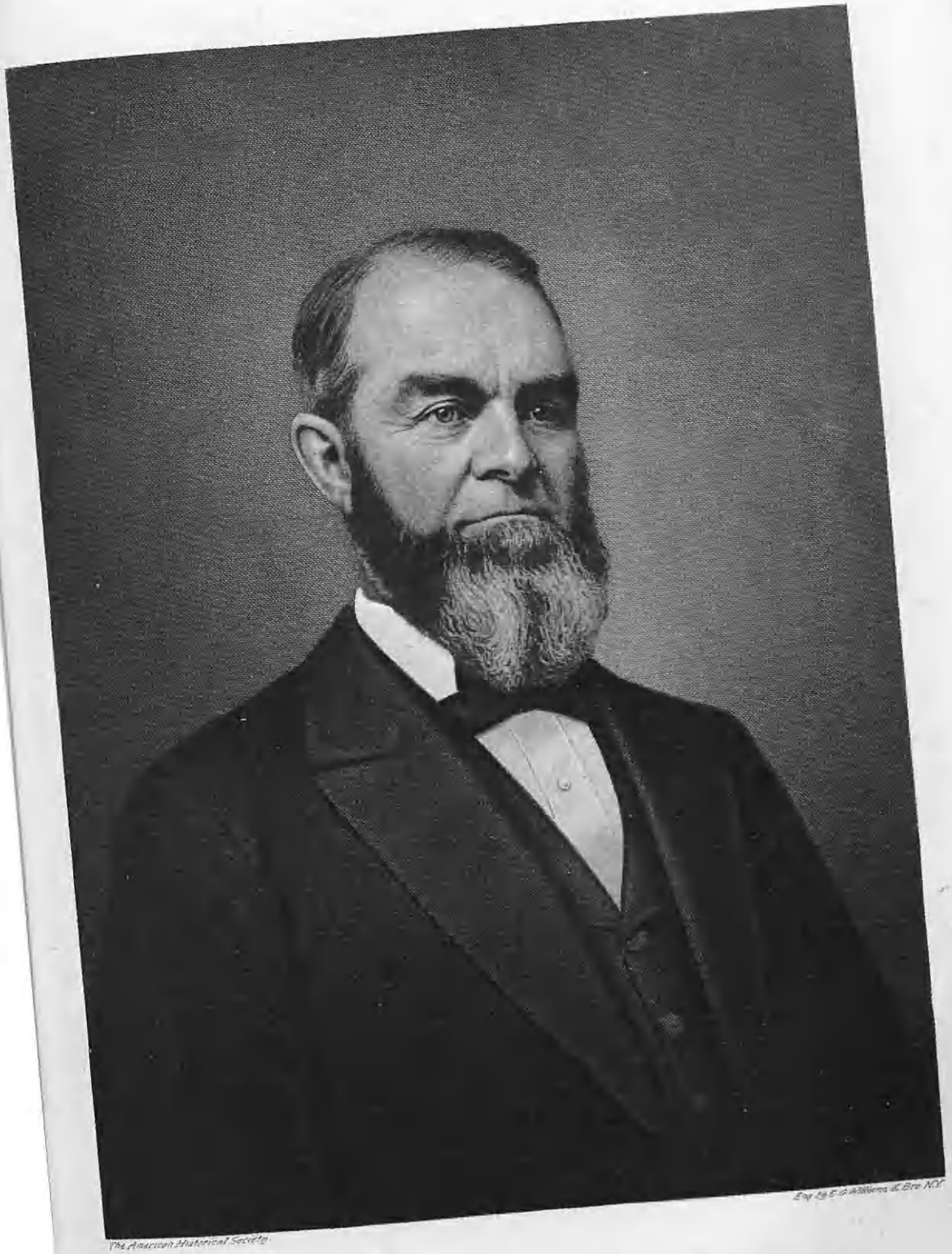
Mr. Chabot was a man of unusual grasp of practical affairs and was apparently almost infallible in his business judgments, possessing at the same time an extraordinary executive and organizing ability, which made him invaluable in the management of the many large concerns with which he was connected. But although he could grasp the larger aspects of affairs he was none the less conspicuously capable in handling detail, and his capacity for labor was enormous. But it was not alone in the realm of business that Mr. Chabot proved himself remarkable. On the contrary, there was practically no relation of life in which he was not all that he should be, while of the basic virtues of courage and honor he had an unusually great share. It may be said, indeed, that he, more than most men, actually practiced the Golden Rule in his relations with his fellows, while his charitable and philanthropic activities were great, although known to very few save those who were the direct beneficiaries. He was strongly domestic by instinct and feeling, and loved his family and home with the deepest affection. But while his chief happiness lay in the familiar intercourse of home and household, he also enjoyed a host of warm friends who counted him the most charming of companions. His influence in the section of the city where he lived and carried on his business was very great and always exerted for the cause of right and decency, and he won the respect of all who came in contact with him, whether casually or otherwise.

LEACH, James Cushing,

Legislator, Manufacturer.

Antiquarians trace the origin of the Leach family of today in England and America to John LeLeche, surgeon to King Edward III. of England, a figure of prominence in court circles in the reign of that monarch. An interesting tradition attaches to the history of the early progenitor and to the origin of the arms of the family. It is said that when the kings of France and Scotland were prisoners of Edward, the three were dined together at the home of John LeLeche. On leaving, King Edward presented to his host three crowns, and later, when as a further mark of the royal esteem a large estate was granted LeLeche, these emblems (three crowns) were embodied in his arms. Extended mention of John LeLeche is made in the "Memorials of London" by Riley.

The term leech, as an old English synonym for physician, is derived from a Teutonic root meaning "to heal." When the adoption of surnames spread throughout England, Leech and Leach sprang into common use, so large was the class which followed the calling from which the name was taken. The name appears in the Hundred Rolls with frequency under the form LeLeche. At a later date the French particle "Le" was dropped and the name assumed the form in use today in England and America. The Leach coat-of-arms is as follows:



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

James L. Leach

Arms—Ermine on a chief indented gules three ducal coronets or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter forearm grasping a serpent, all proper.

The family in America dates from the first decade of New England Colonial history, from the year 1629, when Lawrence Leach, founder of the family, settled in Salem, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was an Englishman of parts, from every evidence a man of family and standing in his English home, well fitted to assume the position of prominence in the early settlement of Bridgewater, which he later held. Well authenticated tradition states that he was a descendant from John LeLeche, head of the English house. Lawrence Leach became the founder in New England of a family which since the middle of the seventeenth century has been prominent in American life and affairs.

(I) Lawrence Leach, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in England, in the year 1589. He came from England as one of the "planters" with the Rev. Francis Higginson, in 1629, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1630 he was proposed as freeman, and from that time until his death figured prominently in official life in the town. In 1636 he was a member of the first church of Salem, and in the same year received a grant of a hundred acres from the town. This plantation he developed to capacity, later establishing in connection with it mills which drew patronage from all the adjacent towns. These mills were located in what is now the town of Beverly, and were of such importance in the early life of the colony that surrounding settlements caused public roads to be opened to them. Lawrence Leach was active in public affairs, and held several important offices in Salem. In 1630 he was one of the twelve jurymen who at Boston served on the trial of the first capital offence case that was heard in Massachusetts. For many years he represented Salem in the Massachusetts General Court. It is said that more than ten thousand of his descendants are now living in America, although no definite genealogical effort has been made to trace them. When he came to New England he was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and their sons, John, Richard and Robert, Clement remaining in England. Their son Giles was born in Salem. Robert Leach became one of the founders of Manchester, Massachusetts, and one of its largest landed proprietors.

(II) Giles Leach, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth Leach, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He became one of the founders of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was one of the fifty-six proprietors of the town. He settled at Weymouth in 1656, but before 1665 was in Bridgewater, where he became a leader in public affairs, and the owner of a considerable landed property. From Giles Leach descended one of the foremost of Bridgewater's distinguished sons, the late Rev. Daniel Leach, D.D., who was graduated from Brown University in 1830, later preparing for the divine ministry at Andover, and also under Bishop Griswold; he later became prominently identified with educational affairs both in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and for nearly a quarter century was superintendent of the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island.

From Lawrence Giles, the founder, descended the journalist, Hon. De Witt Clinton Leach, who in 1850 was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan, and appeared before it urging the granting of the right of suffrage to the colored race. Other notable descendants of the progenitor were the late Rev. Joseph S. Leach, of New Jersey, clergyman and editor, and his sons, Hon. Josiah

G. Leach and Frank W. Leach, Esqs., who also attained prominence. Descending from Lawrence Leach through a distinguished line of forebears who had figured largely in the history of Bridgewater and Southeastern Massachusetts was the late Hon. James Cushing Leach, business leader, financier, and public man of note, whose death occurred in Bridgewater, October 3, 1895.

(III) John Leach, son of Giles and Ann (Nokes) Leach, was born probably in Bridgewater or Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married Alice ———, and they were the parents of several children, among whom was Nehemiah, mentioned below. John Leach died in 1744.

(IV) Nehemiah Leach, son of John and Alice Leach, was born in 1709. He married (first) Mercy Staples; (second) ——— Bryant, of Plympton, Massachusetts, who died in 1775. He died in 1769.

(V) James Leach, son of Nehemiah and ——— (Bryant) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1737, and was a lifelong resident and prominent citizen of the town. He married, in 1765, Hazadiah Keith, daughter of Robert Keith.

(VI) Alpheus Leach, son of James and Hazadiah (Keith) Leach, was born August 2, 1765, in Bridgewater, and was a prosperous farmer and landowner there throughout his life. He married, in 1787, Cassandra Keith, who was born January 21, 1767, daughter of William Keith. Among their children was Alpheus (2), mentioned below.

(VII) Alpheus (2) Leach, son of Alpheus (1) and Cassandra (Keith) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 3, 1796. He married Elizabeth Cushing Mitchell, daughter of Bradford and Meriba (Keen) Mitchell. Their children were: 1. Lucretia Mitchell, who became the wife of Miller S. Oldham, of Pembroke, Massachusetts. 2. James Cushing, mentioned below. 3. Alice, who married Linus Snow. 4. Warren S., who resided in Raynham, Massachusetts.

(VIII) James Cushing Leach, son of Alpheus (2) and Elizabeth Cushing (Mitchell) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 11, 1831. He spent his early youth and manhood on his father's farm, following the custom of the youth of New England of that period, attending the local schools during the winter months and helping with the work of the farm during the summer. A lover of Nature always, he developed in early life a passionate regard for rural scenes and traditions which he carried through his life, and which kept him in Bridgewater, although he was well fitted to have gained notable success in larger centers. At the age of seventeen years he apprenticed himself to Ambrose Keith, a prominent builder of Bridgewater, under whom he worked as a journeyman for several years. He subsequently entered the employ of Joseph E. Carver, a cotton-gin manufacturer of Bridgewater, with whom he remained until he had amassed sufficient capital to establish himself independently in business. In 1870 he began business as a manufacturer of oilproof paper for use in shoes and boots, and in addition dealt in various kinds of shoe findings. The venture proved highly successful from the very outset, and in the course of his lifetime Mr. Leach developed it from an enterprise of comparative unimportance to one of the largest of its kind in Massachusetts.

Mr. Leach rose gradually into a place of prominence in the business and financial world of Southwestern Massachusetts. Widely recognized through the success of the enterprise with which he was connected, as a business genius, and above all a Christian gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, he was sought for responsible executive posts. For many

Phebe Conant Leach

The American Historical Society

years he was trustee and member of the investment committee of the Bridgewater Savings Bank. He was also a director of the Brockton National Bank, and member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for a long period. The welfare and advancement of Bridgewater, the home of his ancestors for seven generations, was always at his heart, and he was the earnest advocate of every movement instituted to advance this end. He was a generous patron of educational institutions, and for many years was a trustee of the Bridgewater Academy.

Mr. Leach was a Republican in political affiliation, and in 1892 was elected to represent Bridgewater in the General Assembly of Massachusetts. He was re-elected in the following year. In 1894, so ably had he served, he was nominated for the office of State Senator, served one year and was renominated, but died before the election. Political intrigue was foreign to his nature, and public office not in accord with his inclination, yet he served ably and well through three terms of the Legislature. He was a member of several important legislative committees, among them that on banking. In 1877 he was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Rice and continued to hold the office until his death. Mr. Leach was also a well-known figure in social and fraternal circles in Bridgewater. He was a member of Fellowship Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Bridgewater; of Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar, of Brockton. He was a liberal donor to charitable and philanthropic causes, and was deeply interested in religious societies and church organizations. He was a member of the Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater, and gave freely to its support. Mr. Leach was a well-known and eminently respected figure in practically every department of the life of Bridgewater, one of its first citizens, honored and loved by the entire community. He was not only the successful business man, but the kind and thoughtful friend, the generous benefactor. He occupied a place in the hearts and minds of all Bridgewater which his death, on October 3, 1895, left sadly vacant.

On April 29, 1860, Mr. Leach married Phebe Conant, daughter of Marcus and Hannah (Leach) Conant, of Bridgewater, descendant of several of the foremost families of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Leach coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Ermine, a rose gules, on a chief indented of the last three crowns or.

Crest—On a wreath of the colors an arm erect proper, grasping a snake vert.

Motto—*Virtus est venerabilis* (Virtue is venerable).

Mrs. Leach was born in Bridgewater, where she was educated and grew to young womanhood. She was graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School, and on completing her studies taught in the schools of Bridgewater, Taunton and Raynham, Massachusetts, until her marriage. She presided at the handsome Leach residence on Pleasant street in Bridgewater as hostess at the leading social functions of the town, and was an active figure in social life until the death of her husband, since which time she has retired largely to private life. Mrs. Leach still makes her home at the Leach residence, which was built by Mr. Leach in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Leach were the parents of three children, all of whom died in infancy: Harriet Allen, Jason, Albert Marcus.

(The Conant Line).

The surname Conant was primarily of Celtic origin, taking its rise from the name Conan or Conon, which is found at

a very early period among the various races of Celtic origin, including the Britons, Welsh, Irish, Gaels, and Bretons. The name in very nearly its present form has existed in England for more than six hundred years, and no less than thirty-two forms of spelling it have been found in ancient and modern records. It is derived from the Celtic Conan, meaning chief or leader; this later became a personal name and as such lingered until near the close of the fifteenth century. The surname, which took its form from the baptizmal name, came into use shortly after the custom of using surnames was introduced into England. The Conant coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, ten billets or; four, three, two and one.

Crest—On a mount vert a stag proper sustaining with his dexter foot an escutcheon of the arms.

Motto—*Conanti dabitur.*

The Conant family in America dates from the early years of the Colonial period, and in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island the family has attained a high degree of prominence and distinction.

(I) John Conant, with whom the authentic genealogy of the family begins, lived in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, but was probably born about 1520 at Gittisham, the adjoining town. He was a taxpayer at East Budleigh in 1571. In 1577 he was warden of the church there. On March 30, 1596, he was buried in East Budleigh. John Conant is thought to have been a son of John Conant, who died at Gittisham, in September, 1559.

(II) Richard Conant, son of John Conant, was born in the parish of East Budleigh, about 1548. In 1588 he was assessed for lands there and he was church warden in 1606-16. He married, February 4, 1578, Agnes Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, Sr., of Collyton. Richard and Agnes, his wife, were buried on the same day, September 22, 1630. Both are spoken of in the "Life of John Conant," as "persons of exemplary piety." His will was proved at Exeter, October 13, 1631. Of their eight children, two came to America, namely: 1. Roger, mentioned below. 2. Christopher, who was baptized June 13, 1588; he was a grocer in London, where he married, September 14, 1619, Anne Wilton; he came to Plymouth, New England, in 1623, in the ship "Anne," but no records of him exist after the date 1630.

(III) Roger Conant, son of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant, was baptized April 9, 1592, at All Saints' Church, in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England. He was the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. One of his brothers was educated at Oxford University, and he too received an excellent education. On January 20, 1619-20, Christopher Conant, grocer, and Roger Conant, salter, both of the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, signed the composition bond of their brother, John, for the "first fruits" of the rectory of Lymington. He married, November, 1618, and had probably been seven years an apprentice salter in London, living there until he came to America in 1623. He was first at Plymouth, but, owing to differences in religious belief, he followed Rev. John Lyford and others to Nantasket (Hull). It was probably while at Nantasket that he made use of Governor's Island, which for some time was called Conant's Island. In 1632 it was granted to Governor John Winthrop, however. In 1624-25 Conant was chosen by the Dorchester Company to govern their colony at Cape Ann, and Lyford was chosen minister at the same time. After a year at the Cape, he removed with those colonists who did not return to England, and settled in Naum-

keag, later called Salem. Conant's house was the first built in Salem. It was removed from Cape Ann and became the parsonage, then an inn, and the frame, which is said to have been brought from England originally, is still in use, forming a part of the stable on the north side of the church near Washington street, Salem. The exact location of Roger Conant's house, which was first built in Salem, cannot be ascertained. After the patent for the territory had been received, John Endicott, one of the patentees, was sent over with fifty colonists and superceded Conant as governor, after he had held that office for three years. Although he is not universally recognized as the first governor of Massachusetts, Roger Conant is fairly entitled to that honor, for the colony of which he was head was the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Territory. After some friction, Conant and the old settlers made their peace with Endicott and the newcomers. Roger Conant became a freeman, May 18, 1631, having previously supported the Established Church under Lyford. He was frequently called to places of honor and trust. He was justice of the quarterly court at Salem for three years; was selectman, 1637-41, and 1651-54 inclusive, also 1657-58. In 1667 he was one of the original members of the Beverly church. He had large grants of land and bought and sold extensively in Salem, Beverly and the vicinity. He died November 10, 1679. His will is dated March 1, 1677, and proved November 25, 1679. He married, November 11, 1618, in the parish of Blackfriars, London, Sarah Horton.

(IV) Lot Conant, son of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant, was born about 1624, in Nantasket, or at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and settled as early as 1657 at Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was a selectman in 1662, and a householder in 1674. His father gave him a farm and homestead at Beverly, November 20, 1666, and about this time he moved there and built a house near the dwelling of his father. He was one of those dismissed from the church at Salem to form the Beverly church, July 4, 1667. Many of his deeds are on record. He died September 29, 1674, and his will is dated September 24 of that year. He married Elizabeth Walton, daughter of Rev. William Walton, who took degrees at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was settled over the parish of Seton, Devonshire, England, where his daughter was baptized, October 27, 1629. He was pastor of the church at Marblehead until his death, in 1668. Elizabeth, widow of Lot Conant, married (second), on January 10, 1681-82, Andrew Mansfield, of Lynn, son of Robert and Elizabeth Mansfield.

(V) William Conant, son of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 19, 1666-67, and baptized July 30, of that year. He married Mary Woodbury, daughter of John Woodbury, of Beverly, and both were admitted to the church there, September 5, 1703. They were dismissed to the church at Bridgewater, January 12, 1706-07. In 1706 William Conant purchased land of Nathaniel Allen on the north bank of the Satucket river, in East Bridgewater. On this he built a house the same year, which he occupied until his death, and which stood until 1811, when it was taken down. His will was proved in 1754.

(VI) David Conant, son of William and Mary (Woodbury) Conant, was born in Beverly, December 11, 1698, and removed to Bridgewater with his parents while yet a child. He occupied the house built by his father until 1780, when it passed into the Whitman family, and he removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he died April 3, 1789. David Conant married

Sarah Hayward, who was born in 1705, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Aldrich) Hayward, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Hayward, who came from England and settled at Duxbury, later becoming one of the original settlers and proprietors of Bridgewater.

(VII) David (2) Conant, son of David (1) and Sarah (Hayward) Conant, was born April 6, 1726, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a lifelong resident of the town, living in a house which he built near his father's in South Bridgewater. He died in 1760. David (2) Conant married, in 1748, Rhoda Latham, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Harden) Latham.

(VIII) Elias Conant, son of David (2) and Rhoda (Latham) Conant, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1749, and was a resident of the town throughout his life, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen. He served for a short period during the American Revolution, as a member of Captain Allen's company, Colonel Cary's regiment. Elias Conant married, in 1774, Joanna, who was born in 1755, daughter of Phineas Conant.

(IX) Martin Conant, son of Elias and Joanna (Conant) Conant, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 26, 1787. He married, in 1805, in Bridgewater, Lucy Mehurin, who was born there July 9, 1785. Mr. Conant removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and shoemaker, and where he died April 8, 1877. His wife died June 1, 1873, in Lyme. Among their children was Marcus, mentioned below.

(X) Marcus Conant, son of Martin and Lucy (Mehurin) Conant, was born in the town of Lyme, New Hampshire, September 12, 1806. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and on completing his studies learned the trade of wheelwright. Completing his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one years, he went to Bridgewater, the home of his ancestors for so many generations, and here he followed the carpenter's and millwright's trades. He subsequently became interested in cotton-gin manufacturing, and for a period of years was connected with the firm of Carver, Washburn & Company, and later with Bates, Hyde & Company, and Joseph Carver. He was well known and highly respected throughout the community.

On May 18, 1835, Mr. Conant married Hannah Leach, who was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, daughter of Hosea and Hannah (Keith) Leach, and a descendant of the founder, Lawrence Leach, through Giles (II), John (III), Jesse (IV), Giles (V), and Hosea (VI). They were the parents of two children: 1. Phebe, who married James Cushing Leach, of Bridgewater. (See Leach VIII.) 2. Joanna, who married Alfred Hall, deceased, of Raynham, Massachusetts, and now resides in Bridgewater; their children are: William Morton and Francis Marcus; both are well-known lawyers of New York City.

Mr. Conant spent the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Leach, in Bridgewater, where he died at the age of ninety-five years, and was buried in Mount Prospect Cemetery, in that town.

COSGRIFF, Andrew,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

Arms—A chevron between three garbs gules.
Crest—A tiger's head erased, affrontée proper.

In reviewing the career, however brilliant, of a man whose success in life has been wholly or partially due to conditions over which his influence has not been a determining power, the mission of the biographer fails in its vital effect. The success is undeniable, and he records it, but it is uninspiring, and it fails to in-

Marcus Conant.

Hannah Leach Conant

The American Historical Society

spire because it lacks the element of the clean fight and competition against odds, which to the true American is the breath of life. But the delineation of the arduous steps which make up the career of a self-made man accomplishes a dual purpose—inasmuch as it renders the recognition due to achievement, and at the same time provides incentive and material guidance to those ambitious to achieve the same success. The desire to achieve is supplied by the awakening through contrast, of the consciousness of ability to succeed as other men have done. "As other men have done," therein lies the keynote of the purpose of biography.

The success in business and in every phase of public life of the late Andrew Cosgriff, former president of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and a prominent figure in the financial and industrial organizations of the west bank of the Hudson river in the State of New York for several decades, was essentially one due to the creative power of his own ambition and initiative, and is an example of the substantial success which is possible to those who have the ability and courage to grasp opportunity. Captain Cosgriff began life under a serious handicap, an orphan at the age of six years, barred from the chance of an adequate education by the fact that he had to support himself practically, by giving his services in return for a home with relatives. The close of his life found him a business man of large interests, prominent in public life, and an industrial leader.

Captain Andrew Cosgriff, son of Philip and Annie (Martin) Cosgriff, was born in the city of New York, May 29, 1831.

Martin Arms—Azure a Cross Calvary on three grieces argent, between in dexter chief, the sun in splendor or, and in the sinister chief a decresent of the second.

Crest—An estoile or.

Motto—*Auxilium meum a Domino.*

Up to the age of six years he received the elementary education of the public schools of the city. At that time he became an orphan, and having no relations in New York went to Cattaraugus county, New York. Until he reached the age of nineteen years he remained there with his adopted parents, Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and his wife. Judge Chamberlain for a portion of the period filled the office of judge in Cattaraugus county, and Andrew Cosgriff assisted him in his work, acquiring an excellent education in this manner. He also attended the public schools for a time, and studied under Dr. Saunders, the family physician. He later took charge of Judge Chamberlain's property. While living in Cattaraugus county, he took up the study of mechanical engineering, and upon reaching his twenty-first year went to New York, where he secured his first employment in this line of work with the Hudson River railroad, with which he remained for twelve years. At the end of this time he became connected with the Harlem railroad, as superintendent of engineers, a position of considerable responsibility, which he held for four years.

At the outbreak of hostilities in the Civil War, Captain Cosgriff enlisted in the engineering department of the United States Navy, as a master machinist. For four and a half years following he was in the thick of the terrific fighting in the brilliant campaigns of Admiral Farragut in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. For the greater portion of this time he was in charge of the Ship Island repair shop, and afterwards was made head of the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service of the United States government, and immediately became interested in mining, with which he was subsequently connected for over thirty years. He found in mining a field which

gave him ample opportunity for the exercise of his ability, and offered great possibility of advancement. He had a rare genius for the science of engineering, and despite the fact that he lacked the college or technical training now considered so essential to any appreciable advancement in that field, he soon became an expert, gaining his first experience in the oil region of Pennsylvania. When the mining fever was at its height in the West, he was employed as a mechanical engineer, and went to California in that capacity, later returning to the East, where he engaged in the same work in Virginia. In 1868 he was offered the position of superintendent in the Tilly Foster iron mine, in Putnam county, New York, which he accepted and held for twenty-one years. In 1889 he sustained a slight injury in the mines, and in consequence gave up mining.

Though at the time of his retirement from the Tilly Foster mine, Mr. Cosgriff was sixty-seven years of age, an age at which most men retire permanently from business activity, he was unable to reconcile himself to the enforced leisure and inactivity of the life which was the sequel to his years in the business world. Shortly afterward he entered into partnership with Messrs. Conklin and Foss, in the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company which at that time was conducting an extensive and profitable business. The geological formation of the land strata on the west bank of the Hudson River and for a considerable distance inland, offers a very fertile field for those engaged in the trap rock industry. Four years later the partnership was dissolved, and Captain Cosgriff organized and founded the Cosgriff Trap Rock Company, of which he became vice-president and general manager. At the death of Messrs. Hedges and Smith, the company was sold to the Clinton Point Stone Company, in order to close the estates of the aforementioned gentlemen. In 1894, Captain Cosgriff, with General I. M. Hedges, became one of the owners of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. Captain Cosgriff remained the head of the company until it was sold to the Rockland Light and Power Company; General Hedges was its secretary and treasurer. For several years this enterprise was one of the most important of its kind in the region in which it was situated, and was a factor of prime importance in the civic growth of the city of Haverstraw.

Despite the prominence of the part which he played in the industrial and business life of the community, Captain Cosgriff never held public office, nor was connected with politics, though a Republican in principles. He was, however, deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and gave freely of his time and resources to any movement which bid fair to materially benefit civic life. He was also active in bettering working conditions, and accomplished much in that line of endeavor. He was a man thoroughly honored and respected by the wide circle of his business associates, and loved by friends whose name was legion. He had the broad culture and tolerance of the widely-travelled man, and possessed the faculty of winning the friendship of men in every class of life. He was a born leader, of magnetic personality, and forceful nature, and throughout his life handled men successfully and well in the various ventures which were under his management.

On August 22, 1858, Captain Cosgriff married Jane Lewis, daughter of Abram and Catherine Morris, and widow of Henry Lewis. Her parents were old and honored residents of Hudson, Columbia county, New York, and were members of a very old family of that vicinity.

Morris Arms—Gules a lion rampant, or, charged on the breast with a plate.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or, holding between the paws a plate.

Mrs. Cosgriff was born May 4, 1824, and died in Haverstraw, January 24, 1902. The children of Captain and Mrs. Cosgriff were: 1. Annie, who married John M. Sloane, mentioned below. 2. Lucy J., who resides with her sister, Mrs. Sloane, at the Cosgriff home on Hudson avenue, Haverstraw, New York.

Captain Cosgriff died at his home in Haverstraw, New York, January 29, 1916. His death was in the truest sense of the word a public bereavement, in that it removed a man whose entire life had been one of the utmost benefit to his fellow-citizens, and whose resources and time in his latter years had been unselfishly devoted to the bettering of the community in which he lived, and which he loved. His achievements in the industrial world are monuments to his ability as a business man. A man of broad sympathies, deep understanding, and deep love for mankind, active, with a sincere hatred for the waster, and always offering a helping hand to the worker, he will long be remembered among those who knew him.

SLOANE, John MacLean,

Civil War Veteran, Pharmacist.

Arms—Gules, a sword in pale, point downwards, argent, pommel and hilt or, between two boars' heads couped at the neck of the third, on a chief ermine a lion passant of the first between two mascles sable.

Loyalty to the land of his birth, love and honor for its traditions and patriotism play a large part in the life of every man of honor. In no nation do we find this love of country stronger than in the Irish. Perhaps oppression has knit them together in the strong and invincible bond of common suffering, and is the reason we find among them the intense loyalty which is their chief characteristic. Proud of their nationality, the land of their birth, learning loyalty, imbibing in their childhood a love of liberty, independence and democracy, they make a type of citizen whose loyalty to the land of their adoption has been tried and proved in America. The great body of Irish-Americans form an arm of our population whose valor and progressive versatility has given to us some of the strongest men in our professional, business and public life today.

The son of Irish parents, and the descendant of a family which has been established in Ireland for several centuries, the scion of a line of fighting blood which has given many fighters of note to Ireland, was the late John MacLean Sloane. He was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, April 8, 1849, the son of John and Letitia Elizabeth (Hodge) Sloane. The accident of birth which made the place of his nativity the English province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, later in life caused Mr. Sloane a small amount of chagrin not unmixed with amusement at his own protest against the fate which decreed that he should first see the light of day on soil other than Irish. Being taken by his parents to New York City, at the age of three months, he grew to manhood there. His education was received under the well-known Episcopal educator, Dr. Muhlenberg. Although under the legal age of enlistment, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he was decidedly above the average height, and had no difficulty in enlisting for service. He enlisted in the United States Navy, his height of six feet and his strong build creating the impression that he was at least nineteen years of age. He served valiantly throughout the war, taking part in some

of the famous sea engagements of the conflict. He was mustered out of the service on July 12, 1865, and returning to his home in New York City, shortly afterward visited Ireland, where he pursued a course in pharmacy for about a year, when he returned to New York. With the zest for military service in his blood he enlisted in the United States Army, Company D, Cavalry, and served for a period of five years during that most exciting era in the West, fighting the savage Indian tribes which menaced the lives of settlers. He was several times promoted, and on quitting the service held the rank of second lieutenant.

Mr. Sloane then returned to New York, and entered the New York College of Pharmacy, pursuing the course which he had started in Ireland. Graduating from the college he entered seriously upon the business in which he was engaged for the remainder of his life. He removed to Brewster, New York, in 1880, where he became associated with W. T. Ganung in the drug business. He soon became familiar with the details of the business, and the practical management of the affairs of the concern, and was placed in charge of it. He continued actively engaged in the drug business in Brewster, New York, until the time of his death.

Mr. Sloane was prominent and active in public affairs in Brewster, and was a member of the Republican party there. He served for a considerable period in the office of justice of the peace in Brewster. He was a member of Manhattan Lodge, New York, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights Templar. He belonged also to the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious affiliation was with St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brewster, of which he was a vestryman. John MacLean Sloane died at his home in Brewster, New York, May 22, 1894.

Mr. Sloane married, January 9, 1889, at Tilly Foster, New York, Annie Cosgriff, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Morris-Lewis) Cosgriff. Mrs. Sloane, with her two daughters, resides with her sister at the Cosgriff home in Haverstraw. (See Cosgriff.) Their children are: 1. Sarah H., born January 21, 1890, died April 22, 1914. 2. Margaret MacLean. 3. Esther Morris.

MANCHESTER, Thomas,

Business Man.

At the old homestead farm the present home of Thomas, Job and Mary E. Manchester, their birthplace and long time home, the original eighty-five acres remain intact. The old homestead is the abode of Thomas Manchester, nearby, but on the old farm is the residence occupied by Job and Mary E. Manchester, they, the only three living children of John W. and Rebecca Wait (Read) Manchester. These homes and grounds are enclosed and further made beautiful by 880 feet of stone wall, three feet in height, capped with New Hampshire granite. An old-fashioned well, dug by some ancestor of the long ago, is kept in good repair, and many are the thirsty passersby who stop to enjoy its cool, refreshing water. An elm tree, planted by Rev. Job Manchester, stands by the well, and on a corner of the old farm is the Coventry Central Six Principle Baptist Church, better known as the "Knotty Oak" Church, the land upon which it stands having been donated by Joseph Manchester, father of Rev. Job Manchester. In 1908 was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the house in which Thomas Manchester resides. In all that section there are no men better known than Thomas and Job Manchester, who share the ownership of the old farm.

They, with their unmarried sister, Mary E. Manchester, are the last of their line, neither of the brothers having children.

Their ancestor was Matthew Manchester, born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, October 27, 1720, married Freelove Gorton, born in Cranston, Rhode Island, in 1725, and they were the parents of nineteen children, including a son, Joseph (1) the eleventh child.

Joseph (1) Manchester was born September 15, 1755 (a twin with Gideon), died August 12, 1839. He married (first) December 21, 1777, Mary Arnold, born at Warwick, Rhode Island, October 30, 1753, died April 6, 1817, the mother of eight children, one of those children, Joseph (2) Manchester, the third son and sixth child, the grandfather of Thomas and Job Manchester, of Anthony. Joseph (1) Manchester donated a corner of the Manchester farm upon which the Coventry Central Six Principle Church was built. This was a branch of the Maple Root Church, which was a part of the old Warwick Church. The Coventry Central Six Principle Church became an independent congregation in 1857.

Joseph (2) Manchester, son of Joseph (1) and his first wife, Mary Arnold Manchester, was born July 8, 1788, died October 4, 1863. He married (first) Julia Ann Havens, born in Warwick, January 7, 1800, died March 29, 1843. He married (second) Elizabeth Cruff, born in Warwick, December 19, 1798, died September 24, 1877. Children: John W., of further mention; Mary E., born October 15, 1822, died September 9, 1843; a daughter, who died in infancy, and William H., born October 8, 1826, died October 11, 1861.

John W. Manchester, eldest son of Joseph (2) and his first wife, Julia Ann (Havens) Manchester, was born June 13, 1820, died March 24, 1870. He was the first station agent at Washington depot, and remained in that position for fourteen years. He married, January 23, 1845, Rebecca W. Read, born in Coventry, January 10, 1827, died April 28, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Manchester were the parents of four sons and a daughter: Thomas, of further mention; John Henry, born July 4, 1847, died June 30, 1848; Matthew, born September 27, 1848, died August 18, 1849; Job, of further mention; Mary E., born November 29, 1852, now residing with her brother Job on the old homestead at Anthony.

Thomas Manchester, eldest son of John W. and Rebecca W. (Read) Manchester, was born at the Manchester homestead, at Coventry, Rhode Island, February 7, 1846, and has there resided practically all his life. He attended the public schools of Anthony, Rhode Island, and completed his education with two years (1866-67) at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Providence. He learned the machinist's trade in the Sisson Machine Shops, receiving a weekly wage of four dollars, and in 1866, when nearing his twenty-first year, married, and for eighteen months lived away from the home farm, working at his trade. Upon the death of John W. Manchester, in March, 1870, his widow was appointed administratrix, the sons, Thomas and Job, becoming the farm managers. Thomas then returned to the homestead to live, both he and Job putting forth every effort to aid their mother to continue successfully the farming business. They both drew small wages; the main object in those earlier days being to build the farm up to the highest state of fertility and productiveness. John W. Manchester had, prior to his death, established an ice and dairy business in Anthony, which grew to large proportions. The ice was shipped from Providence in comparatively small quantities when the business was first established. As the ice business grew, under the father and sons, a large ice harvesting and storage

plant was erected on Middle Dam Pond, the herd of cattle was largely increased, and the milk and ice routes were extended to the towns nearby, Quidnick, Arctic, Riverpoint, Clyde, Phenix, Anthony and Washington, which were served by the many teams kept constantly on the road to meet the demand for milk and ice. This was the business Thomas and Job Manchester inherited from their father. They continued it in all its branches, but paid greater attention to the upbuilding of the farm and farm property, removing a great quantity of stone, clearing it properly, and through modern methods of fertilization, produced year after year greater crops than the old farm had ever known. While nothing practical has been sacrificed, the old homestead has been made into a place of beauty; house, barn, grounds, and all surroundings show the love and care bestowed by the appreciative owners. The ice business was sold in 1908, and since that year the brothers have devoted themselves to the dairy and the care of the homestead which they love.

Thomas Manchester is an authority on local history, keeping a daily diary of Anthony happenings, these books dating consecutively since 1866. He is post associate of McGregor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Phenix, Rhode Island; member of Anthony Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; and a liberal donor to the needs of the church which is located at the corner of the farm, erected through the generosity of his forebears. His public spirit extends to all good causes, one of these, the village public library, has received his support on numerous occasions, and when destroyed by fire he furnished another building, and donated to the fund to re-establish the library. In political faith he is a Republican.

Thomas Manchester married, December 4, 1866, Susan Matteson, daughter of Ezra and Ann Matteson. On December 4, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Manchester celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, in their beautiful house. Ere another year had begun, the gentle wife departed, June 22, 1917.

MANCHESTER, Job,

Ex-Senator, Business Man.

At his home in the village of Anthony, Kent county, Rhode Island, upon a part of the old Manchester homestead, where he was born, lives and still labors, Job Manchester, ex-State Senator and successful business man, reviews a long and useful life. He was born November 11, 1849, youngest son and fourth child of John W. and Rebecca W. (Read) Manchester. He was educated in the public schools of Anthony, and from boyhood was his father's assistant in the farm work and in business. Finally, upon the death of his father, John W. Manchester, in March, 1870, he succeeded with his brother, Thomas, to the management of the dairy and ice business with which he has been connected since boyhood. This grew to large proportions and included the management of the homestead with its herd of cattle, a dairy business, with Anthony and surrounding villages to be supplied, also an ice plant on Middle Dam pond, and the distribution of ice to the same localities. The Manchester brothers continued the ice business until 1908, then sold out, but continued the cultivation of the farm and conduct of the dairy business, which dates its existence from April 26, 1866. Mr. Manchester has erected a beautiful residence on a part of the old homestead, adjacent to the home of Thomas Manchester.

Mr. Manchester has always taken an active part in public affairs, and for twelve years served Kent county, as cattle

commissioner. He has been treasurer of the Coventry Fire District since 1892; for many years he has been a member of the Republican Committee of Coventry; has been moderator of District No. 3 for many years. He represented his district in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, 1900-02, then was elected State Senator, and served two years in that body. He was formerly a member and past chancellor commander of Hope Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias; is past grand, Anthony Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past master of Manchester Lodge, No. 12, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of the Masonic Veteran Association. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Manchester married, February 7, 1884, Lydia L. Foster.

NEWCOMB, Nathaniel,

Manufacturer.

The name Newcomb is unquestionably of Saxon origin and is said to have sprung from the two words "new," with its modern significance, and "combe," which meant a low situation, a vale between two hills. Hallowell says that the name means, "Strangers newly arrived," and it probably bears with it something of the sense of the fine old Anglo-Saxon traditions of hospitality, both given and received.

Arms—Argent a lion's head erased sable, langued gules, between three crescents of the last.

Crest—A lion's gamb erased and erect sable, armed gules.

The origin of the name Newcomb is sufficient guarantee of its great age, but in addition to this we have the Boston records of the family as far back as Hugh Newcome, of Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, who flourished in the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion (1189-92). His name is undoubtedly the same as Newcomb, and with the usual looseness of the spelling of those days, we find it in many forms as: Newcom, Newcome, Newcombe, Newcum, Newkum, Newkom, Newckum, Nucom, Nucomb, Nuccombe, and several others, as well as the original form. The line which descended from Hugh Newcome had its seat at Saltfleetby for about seven hundred years, and the family records of baptisms, marriages and the like begin about 1558 and are written in Latin. The form of the name in these Latin records is that of Newcomen. That branch of the house, from which the present distinguished American family of Newcomb is descended, had its home, according to the best evidence, at the town of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. St. Albans is situated within a few miles of London, to the north, and there, one Francis Newcomb, was born in the year 1605.

(I) Francis Newcomb is the founder of the family in America, and he sailed to the colonies, together with his wife, Rachel, aged twenty years, a daughter Rachel, aged two and a half years, and a son John, aged nine months, in the good ship "Planter," master, Nicholas Travice. The "Planter" sailed for the colonies on April 2, 1635, and upon its arrival, the Newcomb family settled in Boston, where they lived for about three years. From Boston they went to Mount Wollaston, which has since come to be called Braintree, and settled in that part which is now known as Quincy, Massachusetts, where he died May 27, 1692. The epitaph which appears upon his gravestone at Braintree throws some light upon the great ages which the men of those days are supposed to have reached, and suggests that in many instances they have been somewhat exaggerated. Certainly that of Francis Newcomb was, as it is inscribed that he was "aged one hundred years," while the town records also state

that he was "accounted one hundred years old." With the knowledge that we possess of his coming to America, it is obvious, however, that he could not have been much above eighty-seven years. Mr. Newcomb owned considerable land at Braintree in the form of a number of tracts, the possession of which he gained at various times. His wife was admitted to the first church at Boston, December 28, 1635, and transferred to the Braintree church, March 5, 1684-85.

(II) Peter Newcomb, the second son of Francis and Rachel Newcomb, was born May 16, 1648, at Braintree, and died at that place, May 20, 1725. He followed what was well nigh the universal calling of the settlers in that period, and farmed the land which he inherited from his father, in his native town. He was prominent in the affairs of the community, and held a number of important positions there. He was fence-viewer in 1693, field-driver in 1694, highway surveyor in 1698-99, 1702-03 and 1706, tythingman in 1710-11, and was admitted to the Braintree church, March 4, 1723.

He married (first) in Braintree, June 26, 1672, Susannah, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Cutting, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who was transferred from the Watertown church to that of Braintree, July 11, 1674. He married (second) Mary Humphrey, a widow, who died in 1738.

(III) Jonathan Newcomb, second son of Peter Newcomb, was born March 1, 1686, at Braintree. He was a yeoman and owned several tracts of land at Braintree, which he inherited in part from his father. About middle life, he left Braintree, however, and removed to Norton, Massachusetts, the date of this removal being in March, 1728. He evidently went to a home already prepared for himself there, as there is a record of January 22, 1727, of his buying land in that location. He bought further tracts at Norton in 1728 and 1742. In 1721 he held the post of field-driver at Braintree, and was made constable in 1724, a position which in those days carried with it a great deal of power. He was made fence-viewer in 1728, but evidently did not hold that position long, as it was in this year that he removed to Norton. He was one of the courageous men who took upon themselves the defense of the Colony from the savages, who inhabited the great wilderness by which it was completely surrounded, and finally lost his life in the French War, during an expedition against Louisburg, Canada, made some time before November, 1745. His wife Deborah died in November, 1780, at the age of ninety-five years.

(IV) Joseph Newcomb, second son of Jonathan and Deborah Newcomb, was born July 2, 1716, at Braintree, but removed to Norton with his parents when only twelve years of age. Like his father, he served in the old French War, as a young man, and was a member of Captain Z. Leonard's company in 1749, and of Captain S. Witherell's Norton company in 1757. He was evidently a large land owner at Norton, for in his will he disposes of some six hundred and fifty acres of land and a personal estate which is valued at £1286, 6s, 8d. He was married to Judith Pratt, a daughter of Josiah and Tabitha (Smith) Pratt.

(V) Josiah Newcomb, the youngest child of Joseph and Judith (Pratt) Newcomb, was born April 14, 1764, at Norton, where he spent his entire life. Like his forebears, he was engaged in farming there. He was a young man at the outbreak of the Revolution, and at once offered himself for the cause of his country's freedom, enlisting July 27, 1780, in Captain John Allen's company, Colonel Carpenter's regiment, fighting as a soldier in the Continental army through that momentous struggle. He married (first)

Rebecca Godfrey, of Easton, born there September 17, 1765, and died September 25, 1831, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Tisdale) Godfrey. He was married (second) in 1834, Charlotte Forrest. The children of Josiah Newcomb were all by his first wife and were as follows: 1. Becca, born February 29, 1784. 2. Josiah, born September 22, 1785. 3. Nathaniel, mentioned below. 4. Anna, born March 17, 1799.

(VI) Nathaniel Newcomb, second son of Josiah and Rebecca (Godfrey) Newcomb, was born April 12, 1797, at Norton, Massachusetts, and spent his entire life at that place, where his death occurred November 11, 1876. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, and there gained an excellent foundation upon which, by subsequent study and observation, he afterwards added an unusually complete knowledge of practical affairs. He left school while still a lad, and at the age of seventeen years secured employment with his brother-in-law, Simeon Presbrey, who was the owner of a cotton mill at Stoughton, Massachusetts. Here he learned the business of cotton manufacture in all its detail and obtained a clear knowledge of business methods generally. His industry and intelligence were unusual and caused his employer to advance him rapidly with the result that he gained a practical experience in all the various branches of the cotton industry. As soon as it was possible for him to do so he withdrew from Mr. Presbrey's concern, and returning to Norton, founded an enterprise for the manufacture of cotton thread there. For a time he was successful, but was set back for a considerable period by a stroke of ill fortune in the burning down of his mill, December 31, 1831.

About this time he came into contact with Mr. James Beaumont, who had invented and patented a device for the manufacture of cotton wadding, and he made an arrangement with him, whereby he secured the rights to manufacture this commodity under Mr. Beaumont's patent. In this venture he met with great success and continued the same until his retirement, thirty years later, in 1861. His mill was one of the largest of its kind anywhere in that region, and produced large quantities of cotton wadding and batting, which found an extensive market. The profits of Mr. Newcomb's large business were used in its development with a result that its growth was unanimous and large and benefitted not only Mr. Newcomb personally, but the entire community where it was located. He was a man of much public spirit, and it was often his expressed wish to bestow some token of his gratitude and consideration upon the town where he was born and which had viewed his business success. This wish was eventually carried out by his daughter, Miss Harriot A. Newcomb, who, in 1882, presented Norton with its present handsome Town Hall as a memorial of him. The great growth of his business was due entirely to his own efforts and the capable management which he exercised over its affairs. He and the concern enjoyed an enviable reputation for probity and stability, and he was regarded with esteem by all his business associations, as well as by his personal friends. He was a man of conservative mind, who took time to form his judgments, but once they were formed, it was difficult to alter them, and it was said that he never expressed an opinion without pausing for reflection. His manner was genial and his heart warm, and he enjoyed greatly the informal society of his friends, by whom his companionship was highly prized. In politics he was a Democrat and supported the principles of that party throughout his life,

but he avoided office of all kinds, although his capacities well-fitted him to occupy them, a fact which was realized by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Newcomb married, April 7, 1823, Betsy Lincoln, of Taunton, Massachusetts (see Lincoln, V.), a daughter of General Thomas and Esther (Newland) Lincoln, of that town. Mrs. Newcomb was born February 10, 1795, and died August 16, 1878. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and there were gathered at their home on that occasion many representatives of the family, as well as a host of friends, some of whom had come from very remote localities. To Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb two children were born, as follows: 1. Betsey Thomas, born April 5, 1825, who became the wife of William A. Hayward, of Milford, Massachusetts, and died in New York City, June 21, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hayward were the parents of one daughter, Harriet B., who became the wife of Charles Minchew, of Taunton, deceased, and she now resides at Norton. 2. Harriot Augusta, born January 3, 1833, who at present makes her residence at Norton.

(The Tisdale Line).

Tisdale is an old English name, and is represented in both that country and the United States, although in the latter the families bearing it are not very numerous.

The Tisdale family has been very prominent in the central part of New York State, for many generations, and many of its members have been identified with the development of that region. The name has always held an honorable place in the annals of New York State. Still earlier it was associated with Connecticut, and we have records of such men as Elkanah Tisdale, a celebrated lawyer, and Nathan Tisdale, an equally prominent classical scholar and teacher of Lebanon in that State. The name is spelled in various ways in the early records, as Tisdall, Tisdel, Tisdell, and various other ways.

(I) John Tisdale, the founder of the branch of the family with which we are concerned at present in this country, was also the ancestor of very nearly all who bear the name here. He was born in England some time during the period between 1615 and 1620, and came to the American Colonies while a very young man, settling at Duxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. In the old records he was styled "yeoman" and his name also appears on a list issued at that time of the planters and proprietors. He was evidently active immediately upon becoming a resident at Duxbury, for it is recorded that on June 7 of the year in which he settled there, he brought suit in court against one Stephen Hopkins for an assault and battery in which Tisdale was dangerously wounded. It is interesting to note that the suit was decided in his favor and Hopkins was fined five pounds and costs. John Tisdale was admitted as an inhabitant of Duxbury in 1638, and according to the list of 1643, was included among those able to bear arms. He removed to Taunton from Duxbury in the year 1645, but it is recorded that he bought land of William Brett, at Duxbury, on December 26, 1651. He evidently did not return to that place to live, however, for he held the post of constable at Taunton, in 1659, and was among the number who took part in what was known as the Taunton North Purchase, in 1668. He was selectman there in 1674, and deputy to the General Court, which held its meetings at Plymouth, in 1675. He lost his life on June 27, 1675, in an attack by Indians during the disturbances known as King Philip's War. He was married to Sarah Walker, who

survived him a little more than one year, her death occurring in the month of December, 1676.

(II) Joseph Tisdale, the fourth son of John and Sarah (Walker) Tisdale, was born in 1656 at Duxbury, Massachusetts. He inherited a large estate from his father, and afterwards located in that part of the town of Taunton which became known as Norton, Massachusetts. His death occurred here in 1721-22. He married, in August, 1681, Mary Leonard, born August 2, 1663, a daughter of Major Thomas and Mary (Watson) Leonard, of Taunton.

(III) Joseph (2) Tisdale, eldest child of Joseph (1) and Mary (Leonard) Tisdale, was born at Taunton, in the year 1682, and spent his entire life there. He was married at Taunton, March 13, 1707, to Ruth, the daughter of John and Bethiah (Frye) Reed, who was born 1685-86, and died in August, 1748. Mr. Tisdale's death occurred in 1739.

(IV) Seth Tisdale, son of Joseph (2) and Ruth (Reed) Tisdale, was born about 1715, at Taunton, Massachusetts, and was married there to Rebecca Hodges, a daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Deane) Hodges.

(V) Rebecca Tisdale, eldest child of Seth and Rebecca (Hodges) Tisdale, was born at Norton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1746. She was married on September 30, 1762, to Joseph Godfrey, of Easton, Massachusetts.

(VI) Rebecca Godfrey, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Tisdale) Godfrey, was born September 27, 1765, at Easton, Massachusetts. She was married (intentions published October 27, 1782, in Norfolk), to Josiah Newcomb, of that town (see Newcomb, V).

(The Lincoln Line).

The name of Lincoln, used as a patronymic, has a perfectly obvious origin, being derived from the city of Lincoln, the shire city of Lincolnshire, one of the ancient communities of England, the beginnings of which are lost in the obscurities of a remote past. It has always been a flourishing place since the dawn of history, and as far back as the early middle ages was noted for its mercers and drapers. It was from this place and the surrounding district that the famous Lincoln Green had its origin, which our childish memories associate with Robin Hood and his band, and all the sturdy yeomen of that vanished period. As the seat of Lincoln Cathedral and of the Earl of Lincoln, it reached a position of considerable power and eminence, and the entire region about was occupied by many of the most powerful families of the mid-countries. The family name, derived from this ancient seat, afterwards spread broadcast throughout England and was subject to many variations of spelling in that time when spelling standards were practically unknown. Some of these forms, such as Linkhorn, Lincon, etc., almost suggest another derivation, but there seems to be no reason to refer them to anything other than these orthographical vagaries. The family was prominent in old Hingham, England, for more than a century before its members came from there and settled in Massachusetts, where they gave the name of their old home to the colony in the New World. It was from these adventurers that all the Colonial families of this name in America are descended, including that one which is represented by Abraham Lincoln, "The First American." To those who would seek for the original derivation of the word, as applied to the place, it may be interesting to know that there are several suggestions, all of which are, however, decidedly problematical. There are some who claim that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word Lin, meaning brooklet or water fall,

and the Roman Colonia, a colony, and whether these be right or not, it seems unquestionable that it is Anglo-Saxon in character to anyone familiar with philology.

There were eight colonists of the name of Lincoln among the first settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts, and who came thither from Wymondham, Norfolkshire, England. Three of these were brothers, Daniel, Samuel and Thomas, who came with their mother Joan. Thomas Lincoln seems to have been a family name, as there were no less than four Thomas Lincolns who were the heads of families in this period. They were distinguished on the records and in local speech by their trade, such as Thomas the Miller, Thomas the Cooper, Thomas the Husbandman, and Thomas the Weaver.

(I) Thomas Lincoln, the miller, who was the progenitor of the line with which we are here concerned, was born in Norfolkshire, England, in the year 1603. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, when thirty-two years of age, and landed in the colonies in 1635. In the same year he became one of the proprietors of Hingham, and drew a house lot consisting of five acres on July 3, in the year following. This property was situated on what is now South street near Main. He later drew lots for planting, but before the year 1650 he removed to Taunton and there built a grist mill on Mill river at a point in the very heart of the present city near the street leading from the railroad station to City Square. It is said that King Philip and his chief once met the colonists in conference in this mill. Thomas Lincoln appears to have been prominent in the community's affairs and was the largest landowner there. He served on the jury at Taunton in 1650, and was also highway surveyor in the same year. He may be regarded as one of the first men to give an impetus to the great industrial development which that region has since seen, and was one of the stockholders in the famous Taunton Iron Works established as a stock company, in October, 1652. His associates in this historical enterprise were Richard Williams, Richard Stacy and George Watson. These works continued in operation for nearly two centuries and a half, and were only abandoned in 1883, while the dam and the foundation of the old plant still form one of the most interesting sights in the history of American industry. Upon moving to Taunton, Thomas Lincoln gave his land in Hingham to his son Thomas, who sold it, October 11, 1662.

Thomas Lincoln, the elder, was twice married, the first time in England, and the second on December 10, 1665, to Elizabeth (Harvey) Street, the widow of Francis Street. His children, all born of the first marriage, were as follows: 1. John, baptized February, 1639; married Edith Macomber. 2. Samuel, mentioned below. 3. Thomas, born February, 1638, at Hingham. 4. Mary, born October 6, 1642, at Hingham; married (first) William Hack, and (second) Richard Stevens. 5. Sarah, born December, 1645; married Joseph Mills, of Taunton, and afterwards settled with him at Scituate.

(II) Samuel Lincoln, second son of Thomas Lincoln, the miller, was born at Hingham, England, or the vicinity, and baptized at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637. He settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he married a lady of whom we only know that her first name was Jane and that she was the mother of the following children: 1. Samuel, mentioned below. Hannah, Tamson, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Rachel, John, Thomas, Daniel.

(III) Samuel (2) Lincoln, eldest child of Samuel (1) and Jane Lincoln, was born June 1, 1664, at Taunton, and there

resided during his entire life. His death occurred in 1739, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Experience Briggs, a daughter of Jonathan and Experience Briggs, of Taunton, and they were the parents of the following children: Ambrose, mentioned below; Samuel, Ebenezer, Experience, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Benjamin.

(IV) Ambrose Lincoln, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Experience (Briggs) Lincoln, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, and, like his father and grandfather, lived at that place during his entire life. He married, January 7, 1744, Hannah Clapp, of Walpole, Massachusetts, where she was born March 4, 1719, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Felch) Clapp, of that place. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Hepsibah, who became the wife of Samuel Witherell. 2. Rachel. 3. Ezekiel. 4. Ambrose, 5. Thomas, mentioned below. There seems reason to believe there were two other children, Hannah and Mary.

(V) General Thomas Lincoln, third son of Ambrose and Hannah (Clapp) Lincoln, was born September 4, 1759, at Taunton, and afterwards removed to Norton, Massachusetts, where his death eventually occurred, August 10, 1836. He was a man of great ability, and after completing his education as a youth, became interested in public affairs, and was soon a leader in the life of that region. The greater part of his life was spent on the old family farm at Taunton, and he was engaged in agricultural pursuits very consistently. For many years he was a justice of the peace at Taunton, and from 1812 to 1821 was a selectman of that town. However, he took part in the War of 1812 and proved himself a most efficient and capable soldier, gaining for himself promotion to the rank of general on account of his services in that struggle. In 1815 he was elected a representative to the General Court of the State, and was often a delegate to state conventions. When but eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Captain Snow's company, and in that capacity took part in the Revolutionary War. His abilities as a soldier, however, were soon recognized and he received a rapid promotion. In 1791 he was captain of a militia company, and on September 3, 1795, was commissioned major of the state militia. From 1805 to 1809 he held successively the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and on May 18, 1809, was commissioned brigadier-general of the Bristol County Brigade. During the embargo in 1807 he was colonel in command of the Third Regiment of the Bristol County Brigade, although his actual rank was only lieutenant-colonel at the time. In 1814 he resigned from military service and received his honorable discharge, May 19, 1814. Both his associates in the army and the community-at-large recognized his ability as a soldier, and after his active service his retirement was surrounded and rendered honorable by the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens.

General Lincoln was united in marriage, October 24, 1784, with Esther Newland, a native of Norton, born May 23, 1766, a daughter of Amos and Esther (Briggs) Newland, old and highly honored residents of that town. General Thomas Lincoln and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas, born July 10, 1785, died at Sackets Harbor, September 16, 1813. 2. Esther, born April 9, 1787. 3. Amos, born May 3, 1789; 4. Hepzibah, born April 5, 1791. 5. Rachel, born February 20, 1793. 6. Betsey, born February 10, 1795, became the wife of Nathaniel Newcomb, who is the subject of extended mention in this work. 7. Charlotte, born March 13, 1797. 8. Timothy, born March

7, 1799. 9. Theodore Leonard, born March 13, 1801. 10. George Morey, born September 8, 1803. 11. Hannah Clapp, born March 1, 1807. 12. Mary, born March 14, 1812.

(The Newland Line).

The early records of New England are very meagre regarding this name, and the burning of the Taunton records over fifty years ago makes it impossible to learn definitely of many things concerning the family. There was an Anthony Newland in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1650, but he disappeared from the records there and is supposed to have removed to Taunton. William Newland went from Lynn, where he must have remained a very short time, to Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was made a freeman of the colony there in 1641. He was representative to the General Court in 1642-43-44, but was disfranchised October 3, 1655, for kindness to Quakers. He married, May 19, 1648, Rose Hathaway, whose children of record were: Mary, John and Mercy. This was probably a second marriage, as he must have been an adult in 1637, when he was of record as a citizen. It is quite possible that the next mentioned was his son.

(I) Jeremiah Newland was a resident of Taunton as early as 1657, had a wife, Katherine, and sons, Anthony, mentioned below, and Benjamin, born about 1675; no records of any other, but undoubtedly there were more children.

(II) Anthony Newland, son of Jeremiah and Katherine Newland, was born August 1, 1657, in Taunton, and lived in Norton, formerly a part of Taunton. He married, December 16, 1682, in Taunton, Esther, a daughter of Jonah (or Jonas) and Constance (Lincoln) Austin, of that town.

(III) Josiah Newland, son of Anthony and Esther (Austin) Newland, resided in Norton, where he married, February 12, 1730, Abigail Grover, baptized December 12, 1714, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Grover, of that town. Children, of Norton record: 1. Abigail, born November 12, 1730. 2. Josiah, born 1732, died young. 3. Jonathan, born January 30, 1734. 4. Amos, mentioned below. 5. Josiah, born December 27, 1740. 6. Sarah, born April 8, 1742. 7. David, born May 27, 1752.

(IV) Amos Newland, third son of Josiah and Abigail (Grover) Newland, was born June 9, 1738, in Norton, and married there, May 2, 1765, Esther Briggs, born September 5, 1740, in Norton, daughter of Phineas and Esther (Finney) Briggs, of that town. Only one child of this marriage is recorded in Norton.

(V) Esther Newland, daughter of Amos and Esther (Briggs) Newland, was born May 13, 1766, in Norton, and was married, October 24, 1784, to General Thomas Lincoln, of Taunton (see Lincoln (V).

(The Clapp Line).

The Clapp family had its origin in Devonshire, England, where it has resided as far back into the past as we have record at the town of Venn Ottery. There is some divergence of opinion as to the name of the progenitor of the family in this country, some authorities giving it as Nicholas, while a family genealogy states it as Richard. The balance of evidence, however, seems to be in favor of Nicholas, and he and his family, consisting of a wife, three sons, a daughter and two nephews, all emigrated to the American Colonies.

(I) Nicholas Clapp, progenitor of the family, lived at Venn Ottery, Devonshire, England. Three of his sons and one daughter, wife of his nephew, Edward Clapp, came to America. His brother, William Clapp, lived at Salcombe Regis,

England, and besides his son Edward, another son, Roger Clapp, immigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester. Children: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Ambrose, lived and died in England. 3. Richard, remained in England. 4. Prudence, came to New England, married her cousin, Edward Clapp. 5. Nicholas, born in Dorchester, England, 1612; married Sarah, daughter of William Clapp. 6. John, came to Dorchester, as well as Nicholas.

(II) Thomas Clapp, son of Nicholas Clapp, was born in England, in 1597. He arrived from Weymouth, England, July 24, 1633, and in 1634 was at Dorchester, where Nicholas and John had settled. He was admitted a freeman at Dorchester in 1636, moved to Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1639, and lived on the farm later owned by Hon. Christopher Webb. In 1640 he removed to Scituate, Massachusets, was deacon of the church there in 1647, and was admitted a freeman of Plymouth Colony, June 5, 1644. He was deputy to the General Court in 1649; overseer of the poor in 1667; a useful and eminent citizen. His farm was in the southwest part of the town near Stockbridge's mill pond, later owned by Calvin Jenkins. He died April 20, 1684, aged eighty-seven years. His will was dated April 19, 1684, stating that he was in his eighty-seventh year, bequeathing to wife Abigail and children: Thomas, of Dedham, Increase, and four daughters. Children: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Increase, born May, 1640, probably. 3. Samuel. 4. Eleazer, moved to Barnstable, killed March 15, 1676, by Indians. 5. Elizabeth, married Captain Michael P. Pierce. 6. Prudence, unmarried. 7. John, born October 18, 1658, died 1671. 8. Abigail, born January 29, 1660.

(III) Thomas (2) Clapp, eldest child of Thomas (1) and Abigail Clapp, was born March 15, 1639, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, settled at Dedham, Massachusetts; living in that part incorporated, in 1724, as Walpole, and was a housewright. His will was dated December 14, 1628, and proved January 29, 1691. He married, September 10, 1662, Mary Fisher, daughter of Joshua and Mary Fisher. Children, born in Dedham: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. John, born February 29, 1666. 3. Joshua, born 1667. 4. Mary, born December 13, 1669. 5. Eleazer, born November 4, 1671. 6. Abigail. 7. Hannah, 8. Samuel, born August 21, 1682.

(IV) Thomas (3) Clapp, eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Fisher) Clapp, was born September 26, 1663, in Dedham, and was a farmer in his native town, residing in the house purchased by his father, which stood on his share of the paternal estate, as divided by will. He was also the owner of several other parcels in the town. He died January 28, 1704, and was survived by his wife, Mary, who married (second) a Mr. Jennery. Children: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born about 1689. 3. Deborah, born 1691. 4. Mehitable, born 1694. 5. Stephen, born 1700. 6. Hannah. 7. Elizabeth.

(V) Thomas (4) Clapp, eldest son of Thomas (3) and Mary Clapp, was born about 1686 in Dedham, and was only seventeen years old when his father died. The responsibility of the family devolved largely upon him, and he was made guardian of his brother and five sisters on coming of age. He was an industrious and enterprising man, and left at his death, February 18, 1741, an estate inventoried at £1,505 17s 9d. He married, January 4, 1715, in Weston, Massachusetts, Hannah Felch, of that town. Two children are recorded in Dedham, but none in Walpole, where he lived: 1. Thomas, born November 5, 1715. 2. Hannah, mentioned below.

(VI) Hannah Clapp, eldest daughter of Thomas (4) and Hannah (Felch) Clapp, was born March 4, 1719, in Dedham, and became the wife of Ambrose Lincoln, of Taunton (see Lincoln IV).

MARQUAND, James Henry,

Yachtsman, Shipbuilder.

For many years the figure of James Henry Marquand, with alert, business-like mien, was a familiar sight to the residents of Boston, and when he passed from earthly view regret was expressed in both business and social circles. The sterling traits of his character were many and well developed, and the genial side of his nature won him favor with people from all classes. Mr. Marquand was a many-sided man, grave and gay closely mingled in his nature, but always dignified, self-respecting, honorable to a fault, both loved and respected. Temperate in all things, he was also broad-minded in everything. He was indeed the exponent of uprightness in all business dealings, loyal friendship, best citizenship, true fraternity, and the force of his example will long survive. He seemed to exemplify the beauties of Christian manhood, and in nothing was this intellectual, genial gentleman lacking. No one who knew him but felt the latent energy of his temperament; no one who associated with him at all constantly but saw it actively manifesting itself in some useful line of work. Yet Mr. Marquand was not without appreciation of the more quiet pleasures of life, and it was to his own home and fireside that he turned for the rest and relaxation that all men require at times. He was devotedly attached to his family and to the simple pleasures associated with home and the intimate intercourse of the household. Lives that truly count in the shaping of events are rare, and it is not always by any means that those who occupy the most exalted official positions are the most influential. The development of character in the individual is, after all, the most potent instrument to control and lead others. In the death of Mr. Marquand, which occurred in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 1910, a man of many sterling traits of character was taken away.

The Marquand family is of ancient French origin. The American families are all descended from the French Huguenot family that fled from France during the religious persecution of the Catholics, and found a refuge in Protestant England, on the Isle of Guernsey. The Prince Edward Island branch of the family is descended from an early settler direct from the Isle of Guernsey.

James Henry Marquand, in whose memory we are writing, was born in Prince Edward Island, February 22, 1831, the fourth child of Henry and Elizabeth (Stagman) Marquand. Henry Marquand was born about the year 1800 in Alderney, Channel Islands, and when about eleven years of age removed with his parents to Prince Edward Island. He was reared there, and learned the trade of ship carpenter, later becoming a shipbuilder, which occupation he followed during the remainder of his life. He was also interested in shipbuilding in East Boston, Massachusetts. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Eliza, deceased. 2. Mrs. Mary Woodside, deceased. 3. John S., who died at East Boston; was a ship carpenter by trade. 4. James Henry, of this review. 5. Mrs. Lydia McKie, deceased. 6. Mrs. Annie Davis. 7. Lemuel Clement, died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1905.

James Henry Marquand was educated

in the public schools of his native town. When he was about eighteen years old his father moved with his family to East Boston, where he engaged in shipbuilding. James H. learned the trade of shipwright in his father's shipyard in Prince Edward Island, and in due time he became one of the best shipbuilders in the New England States. He was a skillful craftsman, and possessed business ability of a high order. He was upright and conscientious in all his dealings, and in business he knew every detail of shipbuilding, possessing the art as well as the business of the shipyard at his command. He became a prominent figure in the shipping circles of Boston, and was well known to every ship owner and broker. Mr. Marquand was also a skilled yachtsman, having designed and built for himself a number of sloop and schooner-rigged yachts.

James Henry Marquand was united in marriage with Caroline Downing, a native of Boston, a daughter of Robert Downing. Robert Downing was born in South Shields, England. His father had been a prosperous ship chandler, and also owned interests in many vessels. Mr. Downing did not engage in business affairs. He passed away when his daughter, Mrs. Marquand, who was the only child, was an infant. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Taylor, who was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the daughter of Ralph Taylor, a native of England.

The career of James Henry Marquand demonstrates that America is the land of opportunity, and Mr. Marquand made the best of those opportunities all through his active life. He died at a ripe old age, when in his seventy-ninth year. His personality was attractive, and especially in his home were his good qualities of heart and mind manifested. He had many warm friends, and indeed his fellow-citizens learned to love and honor him for his sterling character, his good nature and kind heart. He never took an active part in public affairs, nor sought public station, but he was always greatly interested in both local and national affairs. He gave evidence in his school days of that power of concentration that was so vital a factor in his achievements in mature years. As one who knew him well said, "Mr. Marquand often sought information, but not advice, and in his conclusions, he was as self-reliant as Napoleon, and when that conclusion was reached the incident was closed." Mr. Marquand was a successful business man, and while he was the maker of his own fortune in the field of endeavor, he also was counted among the most public-spirited and popular men of Boston and its environs.

BUCKLAND, Alphonzo Watson,

Leader in Dental Science.

The surname Buckland, of local origin, is one of the most ancient of English family names. Parishes of Buckland, from which the early ancestors of the family derived their name, are to be found in counties Bucks, Gloucester, Hertford, Kent, Somerset, Surrey, etc The name is a compound of the words buck and land, originally spelled laund, and means literally an open space in the wood where bucks grazed. The first entry appears in Kirby's Quest, page 95, in the first year of the reign of Edward III, when we find mention of Robert de Bokeland. Several families of the name have gained distinction in English affairs and have borne arms for several centuries.

Arms—Argent three lions rampant, a canton gules fretty or.

Crest—On a mount vert, a stag lodged.

The American Bucklands are a branch of the ancient English family. The Bucklands of the present day who claim a Colonial lineage, are the descendants of William Buckland, of Hingham, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. According to Mr. W. Tracy Eustis and Mr. Edward G. Buckland, who have made extensive research on the Buckland family, the male line of Thomas Buckland, the other founder of the name in New England, became extinct in the eighteenth century. Windsor, Connecticut, has been the home of one of the most prominent branches of the family in America since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

(I) William Buckland, immigrant ancestor and founder, was of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, in which year he received a grant of land. He remained in Hingham until about 1650, during which period he purchased other property. In 1658 he appears on the records of the town of Rehoboth, where he remained for about twenty years. In 1679 William Buckland removed to East Hartford, Connecticut, where he died.

(II) William (2) Buckland, son of William (1) Buckland, was a resident of East Hartford, and of Windsor, Connecticut, where he died May 13, 1691. He was a farmer and large landowner.

(III) William (3) Buckland, son of William (2) Buckland, was of East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1687. He married Elizabeth Hills, and among their children was Jonathan, mentioned below.

(IV) Jonathan Buckland, son of William (3) and Elizabeth (Hills) Buckland, was born about 1716. He was a resident of East Hartford and Windsor, Connecticut. Jonathan Buckland married (first) Sybil Burnham, and possibly (second) Sarah Anderson. His widow married (second) James Forbes.

(V) Alexander Buckland, son of Jonathan and Sybil (Burnham) Buckland, was born about 1739. He settled on the west side of the Great Marsh in Ellington, where he died in 1815. He was a prosperous farmer, and a large landowner. He married Sarah Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut, who was born about 1738, and died July 19, 1823, aged eighty-five years.

(VI) Captain Erastus Buckland, son of Alexander and Sarah (Smith) Buckland, was born April 2, 1774, in East Windsor, Connecticut. He married Sarah Heath, born April 19, 1775, daughter of Stephen and Polly (Osborn) Heath, of East Windsor, Connecticut. Captain Buckland died in November, 1820, aged forty-six years. His widow died October 21, 1850, aged seventy-five years.

(VII) Lorenzo Montgomery Buckland, son of Captain Erastus and Sarah (Heath) Buckland, was born February 7, 1810. He was a lifelong resident of East Windsor, and one of its prominent citizens. He married, January 1, 1835, Julia Hull, born August 3, 1811, in East Windsor, Connecticut. Mr. Buckland died July 3, 1875, aged sixty-five years. Lorenzo Montgomery and Julia (Hull) Buckland were the parents of the following children: 1. Lathan Lorenzo, married Harriet Ames, and died in Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Sarah Marilla, married Charles Reynolds, of Norwalk, Connecticut. 3. Julia Isadore, married Almanzo Buckland, of Springfield, Massachusetts. 4. Alphonzo Watson, mentioned below. 5. Louisa, married (first) Edward Sexton, of Windsor; (second) George Addison Bingham, of Hartford, Connecticut. 6. Wilbur F.

(VIII) Dr. Alphonzo Watson Buckland, son of Lorenzo Montgomery and Julia (Hull) Buckland, for many years a prominent figure in the ranks of the dental profession in Woonsocket, Rhode

Island, was born June 19, 1843, in Van Buren county, Iowa. He removed with his parents to Broad Brook, Connecticut, where he received his early education in the public schools. He later attended the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the Providence Conference at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. In the summer vacations he had added to his slender means by teaching school. On finishing his studies at the Providence Conference Seminary, he spent three years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, at the end of which time he returned to New England and married. Later he determined on the dental profession as his life work, and toward this end removed to Philadelphia, where he began the study of dentistry under his cousin, Dr. Charles A. Kingsbury. Continuing his work at the Philadelphia Dental College, he was graduated from that institution with the class of 1871. In the latter part of the year, Dr. Buckland established himself in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he at once entered upon a large practice. He rose rapidly to prominence in professional circles in Woonsocket, and acquired an enviable reputation among his *confreres* in Rhode Island. Dr. Buckland for several years held clinics in the larger New England colleges, and in this field conducted a highly valuable work.

He was widely known in the organizations of his profession, and was a member of the American Academy of Dental Science, of the New England Dental Society, and of the Rhode Island Board of Registration of Dentistry. From the time of his coming to Woonsocket he took a deep interest in its life and affairs, and until his death was actively identified with movements for the advancement and development of the city. At one time he was president of the Woonsocket Electric Machine and Power Company, and of the Woonsocket Spool and Bobbin Company. He was well known in business and financial circles, and was for many years a director of the Producers' and the People's Savings banks, filling the office of president of the latter institution. He was an able business man and financier, a sound judge of values, and a man of keen foresight, whose opinion was widely sought. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Woonsocket, one of its trustees and a member of the board of stewards. Fraternally he was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Windsor, Connecticut; of Union Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; and of Woonsocket Commandery, No. 23, of which he had been past commander. He had attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He was also a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1269, Knights of Honor, and of several other fraternal organizations.

On October 10, 1866, Dr. Buckland married Helen Augusta Marble, daughter of Joel Waters and Mary Ann (Harding) Marble, of Southbridge, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children: 1. Florence Myrtle, who married George F. S. Singleton, of Providence. 2. Alice Maud, now Mrs. Edgar Lakey, of Franklin, Massachusetts. 3. Bessie May, the wife of Dr. Robert L. Davis, of Woonsocket. Mrs. Buckland survives her husband and resides at No. 167 Blackstone avenue, Woonsocket. She is well known in social circles in the city, and has been prominent in charitable efforts.

Dr. Alphonzo Watson Buckland died at his home in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, August 24, 1900, and was buried in Union Cemetery, Woonsocket.

SPRAGUE, Albert Gallatin,

Physician, Surgeon.

Arms—Gules, a fesse chequy or and azure between three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

Crest—A talbot passant argent resting the foot on a fleur-de-lis gules.

The surname Sprague belongs to the large class of English surnames which had their origin in nicknames. Its source is the Anglo-Saxon adjective of description, "spragg," which means quick, or nimble, and its application is patent. In a day when to call a man quick or nimble was a compliment, the sobriquet was looked upon with pride, and became hereditary in families. The family was well-established and prominent in England at an early date.

The New England Spragues comprise the progeny of Ralph and William Sprague, who with their brother, Richard Sprague, were the founders of the settlement at Charlestown, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Ralph Sprague was about twenty-five years of age when he came to New England, and was one of what is thought to have been the first jury impaneled in Massachusetts; he was also a lieutenant in the train band of Charlestown. In 1631, Captain Richard Sprague commanded a company of the train band. On February 10, 1634, the order creating a board of selectmen was passed, and among those who signed it were Richard and William Sprague. Richard Sprague left no posterity. William Sprague became the founder of the famous Rhode Island family of the name, which has figured notably in Rhode Island life and affairs since the earliest days of the colony. The family has given governors to the State, and its sons have been vital factors in the founding and development of the great cotton industry, in financial, business, professional and military life. The late Hon. Albert Gallatin Sprague, M.D., for many years one of the foremost members of the medical profession in Rhode Island and a prominent figure in public life in the State, was a member of this noted family, and a descendant in the eighth generation of William Sprague.

(I) William Sprague, the founder, was born in Upway, Dorsetshire, England, and came to America, settling in Charlestown, where he was living until 1636. He removed in the latter year to Hingham, where he died October 26, 1675. He became one of the first planters in Hingham, and received numerous grants of land between 1636 and 1647. William Sprague married, in 1635, Millicent Eames, daughter of Anthony Eames, of Charlestown; she died in 1695.

(II) John Sprague, son of William and Millicent (Eames) Sprague, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, and baptized there in April, 1638. He married, December 13, 1666, Elizabeth Holbrook, and settled in Mendon, Massachusetts, where he died.

(III) Ebenezer Sprague, son of John and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Sprague, was born about 1672. He married, January 12, 1706, in Providence, Rhode Island, Mary Mann, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wheaton) Mann, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He settled in Providence, Rhode Island.

(IV) Daniel Sprague, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Mann) Sprague, was born March 28, 1712-13, in Providence, Rhode Island. He settled in Johnston, Rhode Island, where he was a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen, and for many years was justice of the peace. He married (first) in 1730 Sarah Ballou; (second) about 1736, Hannah Brown.

(V) Ebenezer (2) Sprague, son of Daniel and Hannah (Brown) Sprague, was born August 2, 1740, and died January 21, 1812. He married, 1760, Milli-

The American Historical Society

Engraved by J. J. Cade, New York.

Albert G. Sprague

cent Sheldon, and was a life-long resident of Johnston, Rhode Island.

(VI) Ebenezer (3) Sprague, son of Ebenezer (2) and Millicent (Sheldon) Sprague, was born July 20, 1778. He married Dinah Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams.

(VII) Albert Gallatin Sprague, son of Ebenezer (3) and Dinah (Williams) Sprague, was born July 20, 1804, in Johnston, Rhode Island. Early in life he removed to Providence, where he was sucessfully engaged for many years in the lumber business. He died in Providence, February 25, 1879. Albert Gallatin Sprague married (first) Phebe Fiske, and they had one child, Thomas; he married (second) Mary Fiske, both daughters of Charles and Mary Fiske, of Scituate, Rhode Island. Of the fourteen children of the second marriage but two lived to maturity: Albert Gallatin, mentioned below, and Charles.

(VIII) Dr. Albert Gallatin (2) Sprague, son of Albert Gallatin (1) and Mary (Fiske) Sprague, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 22, 1836. He was educated at the Pierce Academy, in Middleboro, Massachusetts, where he prepared for college, and was graduated in the class of 1859 from Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. He began the practice of his profession immediately on completing his studies, and had established by hard work a successful practice when the country was plunged into the Civil War. He offered his services, and in May, 1862, on the organization of the Tenth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, Dr. Sprague was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, was enrolled at Providence, Rhode Island, May 26, and mustered in on the same day. The Tenth Regiment was one of the emergency units recruited to go to the defence of Washington when threatened by the forces under General Stonewall Jackson, principally from an organization of citizens of Providence banded together for State defense, and known as the First Regiment, Rhode Island National Guards, which had offered its services to the Governor. The regiment figured during its term of service (three months) about the national capital, holding for a period the forts which defended western approaches. Dr. Sprague was mustered out of the United States service, September 1, 1862. He had been previously appointed, August 29th of that year, assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, with which he continued, though on detached duty a portion of the time in the hospital at City Point, Virginia, until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service, June 9, 1865. He was post surgeon at Lexington, Kentucky, one winter. This regiment, the Seventh, had also been organized in May, 1862, to serve during the war. It became a part of the Eastern Army and saw active and hard service in the engagements at Fredericksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church and Hatcher's Run. Throughout all these battles, some of them the most stirring and bloody of the entire war, Dr. Sprague was with his regiment in the role of surgeon, exposing his life times without number on the open battle fields of the South, to bring aid and comfort to the wounded and dying. He was worshipped by the men he cared for, not only for his consummate art as a surgeon, but for his gentleness, his solicitude, and his utter recklessness for his own safety when it was possible to relieve the suffering of his comrades. A young man, fervently believing in the

cause of the Union, as yet untouched by the sordid side of war and human suffering, he gave each man who came under his hand for treatment a part of his burning desire to heal and help, a new inspiration to fight the battle for life. He came out of the war, fired by a new ardor to be of service to humanity which remained with him throughout his entire life, and was the keynote of his subsequent practice.

Returning to the North on the conclusion of hostilities, Dr. Sprague resumed medical practice in Providence, Rhode Island, and within a short period rose to a place of leadership in the profession. In order to regain his strength he was forced to seek a country practice, and in looking for an opportunity was confronted with a case similar to his own—that of a well-known Warwick surgeon, in failing health, who was obliged to leave his practice for a change of climate. Dr. Sprague agreed for a short time to take over his practice, and accordingly removed to Warwick, where he established himself, and where, contrary to his original intention, he continued for the remainder of his life. He partially gained his health, despite the hardships and never-ending demands of a country practice, and in changing from the city practitioner to the country doctor found the happiness in service which was his professional ideal. Called at all hours of the night to attend the sick, forced to ride many miles over bad roads in a day when automobiles, electric cars, and lighted roads were unknown, perhaps to sit all night at the bed-side of a fevered patient and to return in the early morning worn out with watching, Dr. Sprague remained in Warwick with his country practice, when at any time it was possible for him to return to a city practice, because he loved his work and knew that it offered him his greatest opportunity for service. The entire country-side loved him for his kindliness, his charity, and the skill which he gave freely, often-times without any demand for payment. Many times he gave not only his services but financial support to the needy. He was generous in his gifts to all charitable causes. Dr. Sprague was a skilled surgeon, and met with a high degree of success in the handling of most difficult cases. Although his practice was large, he did not confine himself solely to it, but was active also in public life in Warwick. He was a member of the Republican party, and in the middle eighties was elected to represent the town of Warwick in the Rhode Island State Legislature. He filled this office ably and well, and on completing his term was elected a member of the Warwick Town Council. In 1886 he was chosen health officer for Warwick, and filled that office until 1906, a period of twenty years, at the end of which time he resigned. In 1878, Dr. Sprague became a member of the State Board of Health, of which at one time he was president. Dr. Sprague was active in professional organizations, and was a member and for sixteen years president of the Rhode Island Medical Association. He was prominent in the Kent County Medical Society, and in 1908 presented to the Society his extensive medical library. He was a member of McGregor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Phenix, Rhode Island, of the Warwick Club, Providence Press Club, Providence Athletic Association, Phenix Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

On November 22, 1859, Dr. Sprague married Ellen T. Duncan, daughter of Charles and Tryphosa (Lakin) Duncan, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague were the parents of

The American Historical Society

Engraved by J.H. Daverell

Mrs. Ellen T. Sprague

Engd. by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Mary Emma Duncan Sprague

two children, Albert D. and Mary E. D., who are now deceased. Mrs. Sprague, who survives her husband, resides at Riverpoint, Rhode Island, in the beautiful home built by her husband.

Dr. Albert Gallatin Sprague died at his home, August 1, 1908.

(The Duncan Line).

Duncan Arms—Gules on a chevron between two argent cinquefoils in chief and a hunting horn in base, viruled and stringed azure three buckles of the last.

Crest—A greyhound issuant proper, collared or.

Motto—*Vivat veritas* (Let truth endure).

The Duncan family for several centuries has been one of the foremost in Scotland, and is believed to be of ancient Norse origin. Centuries before the adoption of surnames, Duncan was popular with the Scotch as a baptizmal name, and Scottish history records two kings of the name in the eleventh century, Duncan I. and Duncan II. Duncan I. is chiefly known through his connection with Macbeth, which has been immortalized by Shakespeare. The feud between these two princes originated probably over succession to the throne; its details, however, are obscure, and the only fact which can be ascertained with any authenticity is that Duncan was slain by Macbeth in 1040. The family has long been prominent in Forfareshire, Scotland, and holds the caldoms of Camperdown, Gleneagles and Lundie, the viscountcy of Duncan and the barony of Lundie. Numerous families of the tide of emigration to the north of Ireland in the seventeenth century, and their descendants, dissatisfied with conditions civil and religious in Ulster and the northern counties in the beginning and middle decades of the eighteenth century, sought the American Colonies, and became the founders here of families which have figured prominently in New England history. William Duncan, founder of the family herein under consideration, was a Scotchman of family, and of education. The exact circumstances attending his coming to New England are not known. He became the progenitor of a numerous family, whose sons have represented the highest type of useful manhood, and have figured prominently in the affairs of the communities in which they have resided.

(I) William Duncan, first of the direct line of whom we have definite information, was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, June 4, 1784. He married Annice Morse, at Charlton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1808. She was born there on January 30, 1789, and died at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, November 15, 1857. William and Annice (Morse) Duncan were the parents of the following children: 1. William, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, January 10, 1810, died at Paxton, Massachusetts, July 23, 1811. 2. Charles, mentioned below. 3. William (2), born in Paxton, Massachusetts, December 14, 1812; married Nancy Prouty, May 10, 1838; died April 24, 1873. 4. Angeline, born in Paxton, April 6, 1815; married Pliny Knight Howe, November 30, 1837; died January 22, 1875. 5. James, born in Paxton, July 21, 1818; married Hannah Augusta Newton, April 15, 1841; died January 12, 1890. 6. Almira, born February 8, 1820; married John Prouty, April 15, 1841; died May 2, 1842. 7. Timothy Mason, born in Paxton, November 10, 1821; married Mary Ann Cary, April 13, 1843. 8. Caroline, born December 6, 1824; married Edward Marshall Wheeler, M.D., October 11, 1842. 9. Emily, born April 2, 1827; married Leonard Lincoln Pierce, April 18, 1850; died January 18, 1876. 10. Annice Louisa, born September 2, 1829; married Ivory L. Ellis, June 28, 1848; died April 8, 1849. 11. Sarah Clarke, born March

14, 1832; married Ivory L. Ellis, as his second wife, at Thompson, Connecticut, June 12, 1850. 12. Leonard Clarke, born June 5, 1834; married Mary Amanda Brewer, October 4, 1855. William Duncan died at his home in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, July 13, 1857.

(II) Charles Duncan, son of William and Annice (Morse) Duncan, was born in the town of Paxton, Massachusetts, July 27, 1811. He married, at Paxton, Massachusetts, May 11, 1836, Tryphosa Lakin, who was born in Paxton, July 15, 1811, and died at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 31, 1874, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Shipley) Lakin (see Lakin IV). They were the parents of the following children: 1. Harlan Page, born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 31, 1837; married Huldah Ann Strong, April 13, 1859. 2. Ellen Tryphosa, mentioned below. 3. Charles Henry, born August 10, 1842, died September 20, 1842. 4. Emma Frances, mentioned below.

(III) Ellen Tryphosa Duncan, daughter of Charles and Tryphosa (Lakin) Duncan, was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, March 2, 1840. She married Dr. Albert Gallatin Sprague, Jr., at North Brookfield, November 22, 1859. (See Sprague VIII). Mrs. Sprague, who survives her husband, resides at the beautiful Sprague home at River Point, Rhode Island.

(III) Emma Frances Duncan, daughter of Charles and Tryphosa (Lakin) Duncan, was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1845. She married Theodore Cornelius Bates, at North Brookfield, December 24, 1868. Mrs. Bates now makes her home in Worcester, Massachusetts. She is widely known and for many years has been a prominent figure in the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts.

(The Lakin Line).

Lakin Arms—Quarterly, per fesse indented ermine and azure.

Crest—A dexter arm proper vested sable, holding a palm branch vert.

The first entry of the name Lakin in American Colonial registers occurs in the year 1747, in the records of the town of Pepperell, Massachusetts, Book "B," page 61. Robertson Lakin, the first of the name to emigrate to America, settled in Pepperell, at a date unknown, and became the founder there of a family which has since figured prominently in local affairs. Tryphosa Lakin, who became the wife of Charles Duncan, and mother of Mrs. Albert Gallatin Sprague, Jr., and Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, was a descendant in the fourth generation of Robertson Lakin, founder of the family in America.

(I) Robertson Lakin, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, settled in Pepperell, Massachusetts, with his wife Hannah. They were the parents of nine children, of whom James, mentioned below was the second child and first son.

(II) James Lakin, son of Robertson and Hannah Lakin, was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, June 2, 1749. He married Elizabeth Shattuck, daughter of John Shattuck, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth. She was born in Pepperell, June 11, 1753, and was a descendant of an old Colonial family. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Nathaniel Lakin, mentioned below, was the eldest. James Lakin was a lifelong resident of Pepperell, a prosperous farmer and well-known member of the community.

(III) Nathaniel Lakin, son of James and Elizabeth (Shattuck) Lakin, was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, July 31, 1774. He married, in Groton, Massachusetts, the Rev. Mr. Bullard officiating, on March 4, 1797, Hannah Shipley, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail

The American Historical Society.

Engd. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Theodore C. Bates

(Blood) Shipley, descendant of several old Massachusetts families. Hannah (Shipley) Lakin was born in Groton, Massachusetts, December 3, 1774, and died at Paxton, Massachusetts, January 11, 1854. Nathaniel Lakin removed with his two oldest children to Paxton, about 1801-02, and resided there until his death, on March 4, 1851. He was eminently respected in the town and for many years was a prominent figure in its life. Nathaniel and Hannah (Shipley) Lakin were the parents of the following children: 1. Clarissa, born in Pepperell, April 27, 1798; married David Waite, October 28, 1820; died October 1, 1879. 2. Emily, born in Pepperell, January 19, 1800; married Adam Harrington, January 12, 1829; died June 9, 1889. 3. George Shipley, born in Paxton, February 26, 1802; married (first) Lucy Walker Harrington, May 16, 1832; died January 24, 1875; married (second) Nancy Hubbard. 4. Ansel, born December 2, 1804; married Josephine Hinds, April 13, 1831; died November 10, 1875. 5. Daniel, born October 8, 1806; married Elvira Louisa Williams, January 1, 1855; died August 20, 1886. 6. Tryphena Mason, born September 28, 1808; married Ralph E. Bigelow, April 23, 1838; died September 22, 1833. 7. Tryphosa, mentioned below.

(IV) Tryphosa Lakin, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Shipley) Lakin, was born in Paxton, Massachusetts, July 15, 1811. She maried Charles Duncan, at Paxton, Massachusetts, May 11, 1836, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 31, 1874. (See Duncan II).

BATES, Theodore Cornelius,

Legislator, Financier.

Bates Arms—Sable a fesse between three dexter hands *apaume* argent.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a thistle, and in the sinister a fleur-de-lis proper.

Motto—*Manu et Corde.*

A power in street railway interests in Massachusetts, a noted legislator, financier and clubman, the late Theodore C. Bates figured vitally in the life and affairs of Massachusetts in the closing decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth. As an organizer and executive of extraordinary ability and breadth of vision, he was an influential fator in industrial, financial and public life in New England for a period of nearly forty years.

Theodore Cornelius Bates, son of Elijah and Sarah (Fletcher) Bates, was born in the town of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1843, the descendant, through a distinguished New England lineage of a family prominent in American affairs since early Colonial days. Generations of rugged God-fearing forebears, who had been pioneers, builders and leaders, doers rather than thinkers, had implanted in him the heritage of a restless ambition to achieve which is evidenced in his career from the very outset. He received his elementary education in the schools of North Brookfield, later attending the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire, where he distinguished himself as a student, and for three successive years won the first prize for brilliant scholarship, behavior and attendance. On completing his studies he returned to North Brookfield, and after a short period spent in the shoe factories of the town, again entered upon scholastic pursuits and became a teacher in the Brookfield school. He subsequently became principal of the North Brookfield High School. At the age of twenty-three years, deciding definitely on business rather than a professional career, Mr. Bates resigned his post as principal

of the West Brookfield High School, and became a traveling salesman for a large wholesale crockery house of Boston.

In 1876 Mr. Bates entered the field in which he subsequently achieved so great prominence. In partnership with David H. Fanning, he launched the now famous Worcester Corset Company. From small beginnings the business expanded rapidly into one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. During the early years of its history Mr. Bates devoted his time solely to the task of establishing the enterprise on a firm foundation, and the successful proportions to which it later attained were in large measure due to his sagacity and tireless efforts in its behalf. As the place of the Worcester Corset Company became assured in the manufacturing world of New England, Mr. Bates enlarged his interests, and became active in other phases of business and financial life in Massachusetts. He invested heavily in the West End Railway of Boston, and until the close of his business career was prominently identified with the railway interests of the State. He was one of the founders of the Worcester Electric Light Company, and a member of its board of directors from 1904 until his death. His holdings in street railways were very extensive and penetrated beyond the borders of his native State, the latest of his ventures being the Corning Street Railway of New York State. Mr. Bates was chief promoter of the North Brookfield Railroad, which was constructed in 1875 between North Brookfield and the main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad at East Brookfield. For several years he was president of the corporation which built this road. In 1880 he was elected one of the State directors of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, of which the Commonwealth was then an important stockholder. When on his recommendation the State stock was sold and the proceeds placed in the State school funds, Mr. Bates resigned his office. In later years he became deeply interested in electrical engineering and scientific research, and was the first American to go to Buda Pesth to study the electric storage battery system. One of the great works of the closing years of his career was the construction of the Union Terminal Bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas.

Important and varied as were his achievements in the business world, the chief claim of the late Theodore C. Bates to a place in the annals of Massachusetts lies in his public career. In early manhood he allied himself with the Republican party, and at an early date was prominently identified with its interests in the town of North Brookfield. From 1870 to 1880 he was chairman of the Republican town committee of North Brookfield, and during this period was a vital and controlling figure in Republican politics throughout the county. For many years he was chairman of the Twelfth District Republican Club, the Worcester County Republican Committee, the Worcester Congressional District Committee, and for ten years chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. In 1884 he was chosen a delegate to the national convention at Chicago. In 1879 Mr. Bates was elected to represent North Brookfield in the Massachusetts General Court, and during his term of office served as chairman of the joint standing committee on claims and the joint special committee on retrenchment. In 1880 he declined re-election, but in 1882 accepted the nomination for the office of State Senator from the Fourth Worcester District, which com-

prised seventeen towns from Athol on the North to North Brookfield on the South. During his term of office he served as chairman of the committee on railroads and member of the committee on prisons and Federal relations. Throughout his entire legislative career, in which he was influential in securing the passage of much needed and beneficial laws, Mr. Bates never missed a vote on any measure brought before the House or the Senate. In 1883 the election of United States Senator was brought before the Massachusetts Legislature. The late Hon. George F. Hoar, as candidate for re-election, was opposed by General Benjamin F. Butler, then Governor of the State. The contest was bitter, and but for the able leadership of Mr. Bates, Mr. Hoar would have failed at the most critical period of his distinguished career. Mr. Bates was chairman of the State committee and personally supervised the senatorial campaign and paid the expenses. In 1883 he was appointed by President Hayes commissioner for Massachusetts for the proposed World's Fair in New York City, of which General U. S. Grant was president.

Despite the never-ending demands of his business and public interests, Mr. Bates devoted much time to North Brookfield, which was his home during the greater part of his life. His interest in its welfare and advancement was deep-seated, and his efforts were tireless. He was influential in securing for North Brookfield its present unexcelled water system, than which there is none finer in the entire State. During the construction of the water works and afterwards, a period of seven years, he was president of the Board of Water Commissioners. In 1878, on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the North Brookfield High School, Mr. Bates founded the public library, agreeing to contribute to the fund as much as the school could raise in six months. As president of the board of trustees of the library during the first eighteen years of its existence, he directed its policies and gave to it the benefit of his business ability. He also continued his generous gifts and made possible the purchase of books. His salary as a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature he gave to the same cause. As chairman of the North Brookfield school committee, he was for many years active in educational affairs in his native town.

Although to the casual observer it would seem incompatible with his career as a business man, financier and public servant, Mr. Bates remained throughout his life a lover of literature and the arts, and a student. American history, the collection of Americana, and the study of the development of the country from the earliest Colonial days, in conjunction with research in family history, amounted almost to a vocation with him, and in the course of a lifetime he amassed a great volume of valuable data in this field. North Brookfield, his native town, presented a rich area for study, and at his death a valuable and interesting manuscript on it was found on his desk. He was prominent in literary circles in Boston, and was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, the Massachusetts Society of the War of 1812, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Hooke Association, the American Antiquarian Society, the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the New York Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution, of which latter society he was for

several years a member of the board of management. The world-famous Home Market Club of Boston, noted for its support of the protective tariff policy of the Republican party, was organized in the office of Mr. Bates at a meeting attended by George Draper, of Hopedale, and Timothy Merrick, of Holyoke. These men, with Mr. Bates, were of the ten manufacturers who founded the club, and Mr. Bates was one of the first officers. Shortly before his death, he undertook the preparation of an article for the "Protectionist Magazine" at the request of members of the club. He wrote extensively, with a facile yet forceful pen, for numerous well-known publications, and was widely known in literary circles. He was a notable figure in the Masonic order in Massachusetts, and had attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He was a member of Morning Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Quinsigamond Lodge of Worcester, of which he was past master; he was also affiliated with the —— chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar, and was secretary of the grand lodge of Massachusetts. He was trustee of the Masonic Educational and Charity Trust funds. He was an able and forceful public speaker, logical, convincing in argument, skillful in the persuasion of men to his ideas, strong, virile, commanding in personality.

Late in life Mr. Bates traveled extensively in Europe and America. During the last five years of his life, owing to failing health, having withdrawn from the greater part of his business interests, he devoted his time largely to the management and development of the Bates estate at North Brookfield, and to scientific experiments in the raising of crops. In 1910 he succeeded in raising more corn on an acre of land than had ever been raised in the country, and at the New England corn exhibit was awarded a gold medal for his exhibition. He later published an illustrated pamphlet on the subject which had a large circulation and considerable influence among New England farmers. He spent much time in beautifying his estate, which included not only the old Bates homestead, but an adjoining park of chestnut and oak trees, through which driveways were constructed to the Duncan estate, a family estate owned by his wife. He never relaxed his interest in North Brookfield, and until his death was active in its affairs. None of his contemporaries attained so high a place in the regard of the townspeople as he did. He was not only respected and honored by his charities, his beneficences, his tireless efforts for the advancement of local welfare—he was loved for the beauty of his character, his deep human sympathy, his kindliness, his simple goodness. In his gifts, though they were often of impressive size, there was none of the condescension of the professional philanthropist. His greatest pleasure was in doing for others. His friends were legion, and his home was the center of a generous hospitality which was noted through the countryside. He was essentially a home lover, a devoted husband and father. The extent of his charities never became known because the greater portion of his gifts were made unostentatiously. He sent twenty-seven young men through college and technical schools, and gave numerous others the initial impetus toward subsequent business success. His death meant the removal of a vital force in the lives of hundreds.

Theodore C. Bates died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 11,

Emma F. D Bates

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1912. Resolutions adopted by the various organizations of which he was a member, including the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Sons of the American Revolution, various banks of which he was a director or trustee, the Worcester Board of Trade, Masonic organizations and the town of North Brookfield, show the widespread grief which his death inspired. The following excerpt is taken from the resolutions of the town of North Brookfield:

RESOLVED, That his fellow citizens of his native town of North Brookfield, in town meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their grateful appreciation of the noble service he rendered this community in the promotion of those great public utilities to which he so largely contributed in their accomplishment, which laid the foundation for our present industrial prosperity and the welfare of our people.

RESOLVED, That his devoted interest in educational progress, the advancement of the ethical and civic life of the community, fostering as he ever did the loftiest ideals of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, should enshrine his memory in our hearts with respect and gratitude and should be to all a source of inspiration and courage.

Theodore C. Bates married, December 24, 1868, Emma Frances Duncan, daughter of Charles and Tryphosa (Lakin) Duncan, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. They were the parents of one daughter, Tryphosa Duncan Bates, who became the wife of Francis Batcheller, of Boston, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Bates resides in Worcester, Massachusetts, during the winter months, making her home during the summer on the Bates and Duncan estates in North Brookfield.

Emma Frances (Duncan) Bates was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1845, the daughter of Charles and Tryphosa (Lakin) Duncan.

Charles Duncan had left his native town, Paxton, and moved to North Brookfield in order to more successfully continue the manufacturing business in which he was engaged, and became one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the town of his adoption. Charles Duncan was descended from William Duncan, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled in Oxford, Massachusetts, later going to Paxton. He belonged to the Duncan family so famous in Scotch history, and his descendants bear all the sturdy Scotch traits of thrift, honesty and shrewd business ability that is their heritage. Tryphosa (Lakin) Duncan was descended from Revolutionary soldiers on her father's side, and her mother was a daughter of the wealthy and distinguished Shipley family of New York, whose lineage book goes back to noble manor houses in England.

A child of devoted and Puritanical parents, Miss Duncan was brought up under the same rigid, strict discipline that marked the education of the New England woman of her time, but added to the religious fervor imparted by her parents was the extremely careful education directed by her mother, a woman well known among her contemporaries for her rare beauty of character, as well as for her beauty of person, who was also gifted with a soprano voice of rare beauty. Under the guidance of such a mother, Emma F. was given not only the education similar to that of young ladies of her time, but was carefully trained in many accomplishments that many young women not equally fortunately circumstanced could have no opportunity to acquire.

At the age of sixteen Emma F. Duncan was known as a remarkably fine horsewoman and her riding won her several prizes at the fairs held in New England in those days, and always patronized and

attended by the gentry of the surrounding country. At eighteen she was an accomplished whip, and handled the reins of a four-in-hand as well as most men. Anxious, however, for the development of her daughter's more genteel talents, to revert to the phrase of the day, Miss Duncan, under the tutelage of her mother, was trained in the art of declamation. To complete her education, she was sent to Oread College, at Worcester, Massachusetts, the first large institution of its kind in the country for the higher education of young women. Soon after the completion of her studies, she was married to Theodore Cornelius Bates, of North Brookfield.

Like her husband, Mrs. Bates has always been interested and active in public affairs, and her unusual executive ability has brought her to the fore in large organizations for progress and improvement throughout the country, as well as in clubs and societies of various kinds. She is a member of the Worcester Woman's Club, the State Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, of the State Committee on Conservation, of the State Committee on Child Labor, of the Worcester Art Society, a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and of the Society of Antiquity of America. Her generous and able work for the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution brought her the distinguished office of vice-president general in 1906. She was re-elected in 1908, and at the end of her second term, prevented by the constitution from serving again, she was shown the gratitude and affection of the State Society by the presentation at the congress by its members of a large silver loving cup. Petitions in favor of her election to the office of president general came from all parts of the country at the expiration of her term as vice-president, practically insuring a successful candidacy. Her wifely duties to her husband, then ill, made her feel it necessary to deline the honor. In 1913 she was made honorary vice-president for life, by a unanimous vote of the congress. There are but twelve others in the country. Mrs. Bates had previously been regent of the Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester, and from the beginning has been one of its most prominent and active workers. She was elected honorary regent.

In her own city she has had the first place in the Worcester Woman's Club, and has twice refused to accept the presidency, finding it impossible in connection with her many public and social duties, for Mrs. Bates has long been one of Worcester's most hospitable and generous hostesses. While Mrs. Bates is in no way a militant suffragette, she maintains that "No taxation without representation" holds good for the women of her country as it did for her forefathers, but she always maintains in her addresses before schools and colleges that a womanly woman is a far greater power for good in the world than a mannish woman, and while she upholds the women of her time for entering bravely into broader fields of activity, she urges upon the present-day woman the necessity, not only of striving for rights which should be hers, but of acquiring the knowledge necessary for maintaining those rights, and the full comprehension of the responsibilities that those rights involve. Mrs. Bates never fails to remind her readers and listeners that woman can work, woman can achieve, and woman can succeed, but however strong her work, however great her successes and achievements, a woman's greatest glory is her womanhood and her work is equally potent if done in a womanly way.

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Tryphose Bates Batcheller

Mrs. Bates has written many interesting essays, historical and descriptive of her extensive travels, and frequently for the various charities in which she is interested she has given historical and descriptive lectures illustrated with carefully colored slides of much interest and in many cases of much value. Mrs. Bates keeps her old home in North Brookfield as a summer residence. The old Bates homestead, by a fortunate circumstance, is joined to the Duncan property by a beautiful and extensive park, making the estate one of the most attractive in the New England hills.

Throughout her active and busy life, Mrs. Bates has ever been a most devoted wife and loving mother, and her careful and intelligent motherhood is made pointedly manifest in the person of her only daughter, Tryphosa (Bates) Batcheller, to whom have been accorded more honors by the sovereigns and potentates of Europe than to any other woman in America. Mrs. Bates Batcheller is a beautiful young woman, whose name as an authoress is already enviable, and whose voice, carefully watched over by her mother and trained by Madame Marchesi and Europe's best masters, has won her many plaudits here and abroad, from critics, friends and crowned heads alike, and through its tones has been won much for charity, as Mrs. Batcheller, like her mother, uses her gifts and talents for charity.

(The Batcheller Line).

Tryphosa (Bates) Batcheller, author, singer and poet, is the only child of Hon. Theodore Cornelius and Emma Frances (Duncan) Bates, and wife of Francis Batcheller, a retired manufacturer of Boston, Massachusetts. She was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, at Aberdeen Hall, the summer home of her parents.

Added to the prominence of her family (her father being one of Massachusetts' most distinguished men, and the name of Bates one of the oldest and most honored of New England names, inseparably connected with Boston, and its educational pre-eminence), her fine voice, her personal beauty, and natural charm of manner have given Mrs. Batcheller the unique position that she holds in the court circles of Europe, the high favor she enjoys with the royal families of the Old World, and the hosts of friends and admirers that she has in nearly every capital of her own country, to which she is ardently devoted, though so much of her life has been passed abroad. It is not too much to say that no other American woman has ever been accorded the honors that Mrs. Bates-Batcheller has enjoyed, not only in Europe, but at home in our highest circles of society. She is justly proud of her forebears, her paternal ancestry dating back to 1242, when Sir Gerard Bate was Lord Mayor of London, and the brass effigy of Sir Thomas Bate, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1545, and a prominent jurat of his time, adorns the aisle of the famous old church of Lydd, in Kent, England. Clement Bates, accompanied by his wife, five children and servants, sailed from England in the ship "Elizabeth" for Boston in 1636, having been given a grant of land in Cohasset, by the King of England, and the original Bates house is still standing, and in the possession of a member of the Bates family. It was Joshua Bates who really established the first public library in the world, and the large reading hall in the Boston Public Library today is called Bates Hall. Mrs. Batcheller's great-grandmother was Lucretia Emerson, a near relative of the great philosopher and poet, a relationship she may well treasure.

As a tiny child she already showed

marked artistic talents, and made her first appearance at three years of age at a charity performance before a large audience as "Queen of the Dollies," when she recited a long poem to sleeping children, whose dream she impersonated. She wrote long, interesting fairy-tales for her playmates when she was only ten years old, and at fourteen she was already an accomplished violinist. She was also very fond of dancing, and from a tiny tot was the favorite of the dancing master in the dancing school. She speaks and writes with ease six different languages. She has always been fond of out-of-door sports, and is an excellent horse-woman, good tennis player, ice-skater, etc. She prepared for college with private tutors, and passed her examinations for Radcliffe College, entering the class of 1899 with honors, and considerably younger than the majority of her class. A year was then given to her presentation to society, and she made her social debut in Washington with her aunt, Mrs. Philip Chapin, and later was presented to society in her own home by her parents in Worcester, Massachusetts. Her social success, which was unusually brilliant both in the nation's capital and at home, did not, however, deter her from her purpose, and she returned to the academic shades of Cambridge, following her college course with interest, showing special ability in English writing and the foreign languages.

Three years with the great singing teacher, Mme. Matilde Marchesi, were followed by a successful debut in Paris, and the almost unanimous praise of the musical critics at home and abroad for the beauty of her voice, and the art with which she used it. Massenet, the great French composer, about this time took a great interest in the young singer, and often played her accompaniments when she sang in Paris. She studied later with many composers and operatic conductors, always broadening and perfecting her musical talents; Bimboni, Giraudet, Mugnone, Panzani, Henschel, Lang, Massenet and Moret, Sgambati (who called her his *interprete elletta*), and Mme. Marchesi's daughter, Blanche Marchesi, all added to the singer's pleasant memories and musical advancement. Her intense love of and pre-eminence in her art took her naturally before a larger public than that of the drawing-room, yet her concerts have always been given for charity, and she has devoted her talents to charitable purposes, in accordance with the wishes of her parents, and following the example of her mother. Besides the great interest of her parents and her husband, in her musical talents, she always enjoyed, during her lifetime, the intimate and affectionate interest and friendship of Julia Ward Howe, who called her "my nightingale" and "my adopted granddaughter."

In 1904 President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a beautiful musical for Mrs. Batcheller in the White House, and shortly after she sailed for England, where with her husband she was presented by Ambassador Choate to the English Court. Her London success was instantaneous, and she began at once to sing in London, where she gave several large charity concerts for the benefit of The League of Mercy, under Royal patronage, and attended by members of the Royal family. She was made a Lady Vice-President of The League of Mercy, and for her singing and the work she has done for The League she was awarded the Order of Mercy by H.M. King George of England, a very rare honor. She was also invited by King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the Royal Garden parties at Windsor, and she still enjoys the favor of Queen Alexandra, who so much admired Mrs.

Batcheller that she asked her to have her photograph specially taken for her, and honored the young American by giving her an autographed photograph of herself in her coronation robes. H.M. King George and Queen Mary have been most gracious, and accepted Mrs. Batcheller's books on Italy and Spain. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson have shown her many courtesies along with many other prominent English people, and it is not difficult to understand why Mrs. Batcheller enjoys London and England in general.

In 1905 Mrs. Batcheller was presented with her husband at the Court of Italy, and H.M. Queen Elena accepted the dedication of Mrs. Batcheller's first book on Italy, presenting the authoress with her autographed photograph, which forms the frontispiece to the volume, "Glimpses of Italian Court Life," a book giving the first intimate picture of Italian Court circles and the Rome of today. The work received the commendation of the press in general, and gained the special praise of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who with Mrs. Howe now made Mrs. Batcheller a member of the Boston Authors' Club. But her Roman success was three-fold: Personal, for the numerous friends she made in the best Italian society, and the admiration they showed for the woman herself; literary, in that her first book received the patronage and favor of the Italian Queen; and musical because of the real adulation her voice received from the music-loving Italians, and most of all from H.M. Queen Margherita, who invited her to sing in her palace, and attested her admiration with the presentation of a beautiful diamond pendant, and the following letter: "Dear Mrs. Batcheller: Her Majesty the Queen Mother, charges me to send you herewith this Jewel as a souvenir of the evening passed at the Palace of Queen Margherita when Her Majesty admired your beautiful voice and really remarkable musical talent. I rejoice with you with all my heart and I beg you to receive, dear Lady, my distinguished salutations. Marchesa di Villamarina." Sgambati, the great Italian composer, also often accompanied Mrs. Batcheller when she sang in Rome, and composed some special things for her. Maestro Bustini also often played for the young singer, as did too the composer, Tosti. Being a great lover of lace, and of woman's work, Mrs. Batcheller took a real interest in the *Industrie Femminile* in Rome, in which she is a directress. It is to the Roman office that the results of the industrious schools all over Italy of lace and embroidery are brought, and Mrs. Batcheller was among the first to carry this work to America, and there not only showed it for admiration, but arranged for its sale. It has since become very popular and is greatly in demand. At this time Mrs. Batcheller was received in special private audience by H.H. Pope Pius X., who also gave his autographed blessing on his photograph which he allowed to be published in the first book on Italy. Also H.R.H. The Duke of the Abruzzi and H.R.H. The Duchess Letetia of Aosta showed her many kindnesses. Returning to Paris, Mrs. Batcheller was invited to sing at the famous Figaro concerts, and her voice and art received the most enthusiastic praise from the French critics, being favorably compared with Melba and Calvé. It was at this time that she met H.M. The Queen Marie of Roumania.

So great was the success of her first book on Italy that it was suggested that she should write another, and as in the one she had made real and vivid the picture of modern life of the ancient city

of Rome, a city generally written of at the time of Caesar or in the middle ages, so it was pointed out that the many books on Italian villas gave no idea or sign of life, but were generally descriptions of architecture and gardens, leaving the reader quite ignorant of the life within. Added to her musical patronage, that of literature, Queen Margherita now accepted the dedication of this book, and gave her autographed picture for the frontispiece of "Italian Castles and Country Seats," and His Majesty The King also sent his autographed photograph as an expression of his interest and approval. This volume appeared only after another long visit to Italy and another even more complete reception of Mrs. Batcheller by her Italian friends into their intimate home and country life, a side of Italian society known but to few foreigners of any nationality. This volume was received with much praise from the Royal family of Italy, and was even more favorably commended by the press of America, England and Italy than the first book.

In 1910, Mrs. Batcheller, with her husband, went to Germany with special letters of presentation from President Taft, and in January Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller were presented at the court of the Kaiser in Berlin. At the court ball which followed, the German Empress came especially to talk with Mrs. Batcheller, with whom she conversed in German, and shortly after, the American lady sang at court, where her voice was very much admired, and where she received many honors from the Imperial family. To her credit be it recorded that Mrs. Batcheller felt little sympathy with Germany or Germans, and not at all impressed by the attentions of the Kaiser she left Berlin, and hastened back to her "dear Paris," where she declared quite frankly her aversion to "Prussian Militarised Society," as she expressed it.

In the spring of 1910, Her Royal Highness The Infanta Eulalia of Spain (aunt of the present King) accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller on a long, interesting and unusually eventful journey through Spain, made in an automobile. The trip included Portugal, where Mrs. Batcheller was given a beautiful musical (following a dinner in the Royal Palace) by H.M. The King Manuel and his mother, Queen Amélia, who compared the singer's voice to Christine Nielson. Lisbon, Cintra and the environs of the Portuguese capital were visited in the company of H.M. Queen Amélie in the Royal automobiles, and then Mrs. Batcheller proceeded with her husband to Madrid (The Infanta now returning to Paris), where they were presented by the American Minister, Mr. H. C. Ide, to Their Majesties The King and Queen and H.M. The Queen Mother of Spain. King Alfonso and his beautiful Queen, as well as his mother, Queen Maria Christina, took the greatest interest in Mrs. Batcheller's books on Italy, and it was arranged that a book from the American's pen on Spain should follow other journeys to Spain, which meant other Royal favors and kindnesses on the part of all the Spanish Royal family. Here, too, in Madrid, Mrs. Batcheller was received into the best of Spanish society, and was as much admired for her personal charm (blondes are especially admired in Spain) as her voice was at the Royal Palace, where she was invited to sing. T.M. The King and Queen, H.M. The Queen Mother, H.R.H. The Infantas Don Carlos and The Infanta Luisa, H.R.H. The Infantas Marie Teresa (the King's sister, now dead) and H.R.H. The Infantas Eulalia and Isabella (the last is especially devoted to music, and asked Mrs. Batcheller for her picture, to put with other singers who have pleased her) all presented Mrs. Batcheller with their autographed photographs, allowing their

publication in "Royal Spain of Today," which was published by Longmans in the fall of 1913, and dedicated to Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain. This book, which gives almost the only comprehensive picture of modern Spain, has received the highest commendation from the most representative press of America, England and Spain, and was warmly praised by H.M. The King and members of the Spanish Royal family.

Early in the winter of 1911 Mrs. Batcheller, with her husband, was presented at the court of Holland, where the young Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother, Queen Emma, showed her quite special favors. At the Casino ball which followed, and was attended by Her Majesty, Mrs. Batcheller was asked to lead the cotillon, and she recalls her favors and good times in the little Dutch capital as among her pleasantest memories.

Later in the season of this same year Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller were presented at the then most exclusive of European courts, that of Austria-Hungary, and here Mrs. Batcheller was shown quite unprecedented honors by the late Emperor Francis Joseph. At the court ball, where Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller were presented by the American Ambassador, Mr. Kerens (to quote in substance from the papers of the time), "His Majesty was so impressed with the beauty of the young American that he crossed the whole ballroom to converse with her at length, though he spoke to no one else, and 'made no circle'," to use the language of the court. He also summoned Mrs. Batcheller to a special private audience at Schönbrunn Castle, an absolutely unprecedented honor, never before accorded to any foreign lady of any country. The Emperor accepted the authoress' book on Italy with the remark, "I wish I could find as sincere and loyal a friend for my country as you are for Italy, Madame, but perhaps you will write a book on Austria, and (in reply to a question from Mrs. Batcheller) I will gladly accept the dedication of such a volume." By order of the Emperor, Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller were invited to the great court ball in Buda-Pesth, where again the Emperor (and King of Hungary) showed Mrs. Batcheller marked favor. She was also received in audience and entertained by many of the Archdukes and their families. Although Mrs. Batcheller admired much that she found in Austria, she is too loyal an American, and too true a friend to Italy to want us to dwell at length on her Austrian successes, which, however, at the time, were very remarkable and much commented on in the diplomatic circles of Europe.

The summer of 1911 brought one of the pleasantest of Mrs. Batcheller's experiences, the presentation to Their Majesties The King and Queen of Belgium, at the Royal Palace at Ostende. In company with the Infanta Eulalia, she was invited, with her husband, to tea with the Belgium monarchs, and the photographs that Mrs. Batcheller made of the King, Queen and the Royal children in a corridor of the palace at Ostende (now forever wrested from the hateful Hun) are among her most treasured souvenirs. H.M. Queen Elizabeth is an excellent violinist, and invited Mrs. Batcheller to sing for her later in Brussels, both Their Majesties presenting the singer-authoress with their autographed photographs.

In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller made a long motor tour through Austria-Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, taking many interesting pictures, and thoroughly investigating those countries. Returning by way of Bavaria, she, with her husband, were the guests of H.R.H. Prince

Henry of Bavaria (now dead), and his mother, H.R.H. Princess Arnulf, at Munich. Here in the Royal automobiles Mrs. Batcheller was shown the beauties of the fairy castles of Bavaria, built by the unbalanced, but artistic, King Ludwig II. and her Royal hosts had provided boxes at the opera for the Mozart festival, nearly all the operas of the famous Austrian composer being given in succession. This was an especial pleasure for the American singer, as she has always given special study to Mozart's music, it being particularly adapted to her clear, high, well-trained voice. Before leaving Munich, a beautiful musical was given in her honor at the historic Wittlesbach Palace, where her voice and art received again much praise, and she was literally showered with honors, the Prince also writing a poem of real merit to her voice.

In the autumn of 1913 Mrs. Batcheller was again with her friend H.R.H. The Infanta Eulalia of Spain, and a most interesting journey to Scandinavian countries brought new experiences, new friends, and much pleasure. At Copenhagen Mrs. Batcheller was entertained with The Infanta by T. M. the young Danish King and Queen, and was also received by H.M. The Queen Mother of Denmark. H.M. Queen Alexandra of England and her famous sister, the Empress Maria Feodorovna (mother of the lately-murdered Czar), who were sojourning in their summer refuge from all court etiquette and fatigues of official life, graciously invited the Infanta and Mrs. Batcheller to pass an afternoon with them, and Mrs. Batcheller's camera has made a wonderful portrait souvenir of this memorable visit to these famous sisters. Mme. Bramsen, the well-known Danish playwright, entertained the American writer at her curious and interesting villa at Kopje, and H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece, who was then visiting in Copenhagen, also entertained the travelers. At Stockholm the party were received by H.M. King Gustave, who gave Mrs. Batcheller his autographed photograph and permission to take pictures where she liked in and about the Royal Palace in Stockholm and at Drottingholm, the summer residence of the Royal family. That Mrs. Batcheller made the most of these privileges, her Swedish photographs attest, for she is an expert photographer, and has taken the greater part of the pictures that illustrate her books. A luncheon at the Royal Palace with the Crown Princess was another of the pleasant happenings, for Mrs. Batcheller had met the Princess (who is the daughter of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, of England) at the British Embassy in Rome, and had sung for the Royal visitors a few years before. Here also Mrs. Batcheller met the once-famous singer Christine Nielson, now Countess Casamiranda, and the younger singer listened with eagerness to the interesting reminiscences of the great diva, who in her turn prophesied great successes for the American artist. Mrs. Batcheller is also devoted to all forms of art, and enjoyed the wonderful paintings of the great Swedish artists, Zorn and Lilliförs, for not only the public art galleries were visited, but all the best private galleries were thrown open to the travelers.

At Bigdö, outside Christiania, in Norway, the party were entertained at luncheon by T.M. The King and Queen, and here the charming daughter of Queen Alexandra showed Mrs. Batcheller much kindness, expressing interest in her musical and literary work, King Haakon and the Queen not only giving their signed pictures, but allowing Mrs. Batcheller to photograph their little son, H.R.H. Prince

Olaf, in his tiny Cadillac automobile (the smallest ever made), a gift from his beloved and distinguished grandmother, Queen Alexandra of England. Whether later on we are to expect "Sketches of Scandinavia" is still to be answered after the war.

In Frankfort, on the return journey to Paris, the party were entertained by H.R.H. the Grand-Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt (brother of the present Empress of Russia), and at the large luncheon party were present also H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, who was so much fêted in America a few years ago, his wife, Princess Irene, and many other Russian and German Royal guests. On the return to Paris, Mrs. Batcheller met H.R.H. the Duke of Montpensier, who gave the American writer his interesting book on China, where he has traveled extensively and intelligently, and assisted Mrs. Batcheller in some matters about her book on Spain, in which the French Prince's picture appears as the only Royal Prince in the Spanish Navy.

During the entire war Mrs. Batcheller has been in Italy. She was invited to be present at the Coronation ceremonies of Pope Benedict XV., a most signal honor, as the ceremonies took place in the Sisteen Chapel, which holds only about five hundred people, and a short time later, she was received, with her husband, in special private audience by His Holiness, who imparted the Apostolic Blessing autographically on a photograph which he presented to Mrs. Batcheller. Recently Mrs. Batcheller has been made a life member of the Societa Dante Alighieri, and with the diploma came a letter from the then Prime Minister, Senator Boselli, who is also president of the society, expressing "his sincere thanks and appreciation, offered in the name of the Italian Government and of the society for the valuable work rendered in many ways, and sincere friendship shown by Mrs. Batcheller for Italy." Mrs. Batcheller is now hard at work in various different war interests; she is working with the American Red Cross in Florence, and has established, quite alone, an American Fund for Italian Mutilated, for which she has appealed for help to her many American friends. She is also working for the orphanage established by H.M. Queen Elizabeth of Belgium for the poor orphans of that martyred land, and called by the Queen after her own dear little daughter, Princess Marie José, who is now at school in Florence. Indeed, Mrs. Batcheller is one of the very few whom the Belgium Queen allows to visit her daughter in her recreation hours. Mrs. Batcheller has written some interesting articles on Italian conditions during the war, and her voice is as much admired by the soldiers in the hospitals as by the great audiences where she has been accustomed to sing in happier times.

Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller's legal residence in America is in Washington, but their real residence before the war was in Paris, and indeed Mrs. Batcheller is soon to give some concerts for the hospital of H.R.H. the Duchess of Vendome (sister of King of Belgium), at Neuilly, just out of Paris, but where Mrs. Batcheller will live after the readjustment of the world, who can say? It is easy to prophesy, however, that it is likely to be quite near her beloved Italy or France, though to her credit be it said, that she is first, last and always a true and patriotic American.

Mrs. Batcheller has always kept her interest, not only in her friends at home, but in her charities and clubs. She has done excellent work for the national Civic Federation of Woman's Work, of which she is a member, she is also a Daughter

of the American Revolution, and was for some years regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter, of Boston. She is also a member of the following societies: Boston Authors' Club, Alliance Française, of Boston, Circolo Italiano, of Boston, the Authors' League of America, and she is an honorary vice-president of the Dante League of America, a member of the Radcliffe Union, of Radcliffe class '99, also of the Lyceum Club, of London, the Incorporated Society of Authors of England, the American Women's Club of London, lady vice-president of the League of Mercy, London, life member of the Societa Dante Alighieri of Rome, life member of American Red Cross, and of various tennis and sporting clubs at home and in Europe.

TERRY, Phineas,

Master Mariner.

The surname Terry, signifying literally "the son of Theodoric," and taking its form from the English rendition of the French nickname Thierry, was introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest. The earliest entry of the name in its present form is found in the Hundred Rolls, 1273—Richard Terry. It also appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, compiled A.D. 1066, after the battle of Hastings.

The American Terrys descend from three progenitors, whom tradition states were brothers. Robert Terry, aged twenty-eight years, came to New England, in 1635, a passenger in the ship "James." Thomas Terry, founder of the line herein under consideration, was first of Braintree, Massachusetts, and later of Rhode Island. Samuel Terry, founder of the Connecticut Terry family, settled first in Massachusetts, but later removed to Enfield, Connecticut. The progeny of these three pioneers has figured honorably in New England life and affairs for two and a half centuries.

(I) Lieutenant Thomas Terry, immigrant ancestor, was a native of England, where he was born toward the middle of the seventeenth century. The exact date of his coming to the New England colonies is not known. After a temporary residence at Braintree, Massachusetts, he removed to Block Island, perhaps driven to seek the freedom of the Rhode Island Colony by the intolerance of the Puritan authorities of Massachusetts. On December 4, 1638, he was before the General Court for reasons having to do doubtless with his religion. He was "enjoined to appear at the courts to answer further," but apparently fled the colony rather than endure further persecution. He was admitted a freeman at Block Island in 1664, and seems immediately to have taken a prominent place in public affairs, for in the following year he represented the town in the General Assembly. He was also among those who secured a charter for Block Island in 1672. Thomas Terry later removed to Freetown, Massachusetts, where he purchased land of John Bryant, of Taunton, buying part of the 17th lot on June 16, 1683. He was a member of the first Board of Selectmen of Freetown, elected June 2, 1685; he was re-elected in 1686 and served continuously until 1690. On June 4, 1686, he was commissioned lieutenant. In 1689 he represented Freetown in the General Court. In 1690 he made further purchases of land, and around this period was one of the largest taxpayers in the town. He died in Freetown, in 1702; his widow, Ann (Williams) Terry, died in 1704.

(II) Benjamin Terry, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Ann (Williams) Terry,

was a resident of Freetown or the vicinity. He married Margaret ———, and among their children was Benjamin, mentioned below.

(III) Benjamin (2) Terry, son of Benjamin (1) and Margaret Terry, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, between the years 1710 and 1715. He married, December 15, 1741, Joanna Pope, daughter of Seth Pope, and settled in Dartmouth, near Freetown.

(IV) Benjamin (3) Terry, son of Benjamin (2) and Joanna (Pope) Terry, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 12, 1750, and died after a lifelong residence there, April 29, 1817. Intentions of marriage between Benjamin Terry and Mary Eldridge were published December 17, 1773. She was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, March 24, 1753, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah (Delano) Eldridge, and died July 12, 1841.

(V) Captain Phineas Terry, son of Benjamin (3) and Mary (Eldridge) Terry, was born on Long Plain, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in November, 1778. He was educated in the schools of the town, and on completing his studies learned the trade of carpenter with the firm of Russell & Pope, contractors and builders. After an apprenticeship of seven years, he abandoned this trade for the sea, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the employ of Minton & Grinnell, and shipped in the mercantile service from New York. For several years following he engaged in trade with foreign ports, rising to the rank of master mariner. During the War of 1812 he did guard duty along the Atlantic coast as a minute-man. Captain Terry was a master of several ships in the merchant service. During the years in which he followed the sea he made his home at Goshen, New York, but in 1829, on retiring from the seafaring life, he returned to Fairhaven. Here Captain Terry spent the remainder of his life. After his return to Fairhaven he took an active interest in the public affairs of the town, and although averse to accepting public office, he was for many years prominently identified with movements for the advancement of local interests. An old line Whig, he joined the Republican party at the time of its formation, and until his death was one of its staunchest members, an ordent admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and an advocate of abolition. Captain Terry was one of the dominant figures of his time in the life of Fairhaven. His death, at his home on Middle street, on October 6, 1867, was deeply mourned in Fairhaven and the country round about, for he had contrived to make himself a vital factor in the lives of the people among whom he had lived for half a century. Captain Terry was made a Mason at Liverpool, England, in 1806.

On April 3, 1808, he married Elizabeth Pellington, a native of Gilsbreth, England, who died in October, 1877, aged ninety years, at her home in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children: 1. William Fernando, born June 27, 1809; was a farmer at Fairhaven; married Eliza Delano; their daughter, Catherine, became the wife of Elbridge G. Morton, of Fairhaven. 2. Mary, born in December, 1812, died, unmarried, in 1872. 3. Elizabeth, born in November, 1814; married Jabez Delano, Jr., of Fairhaven. 4. Phineas, born in February, 1817; a sea captain, commanding one of the Vanderbilt line ships to the Pacific coast; died in Fairhaven; married Cordelia Morton. 5. Harriet, born in May, 1819; married Henry Brownell; died in Fairhaven. 6. Sarah, born in January, 1824; married Captain William Washburn, of Fair-

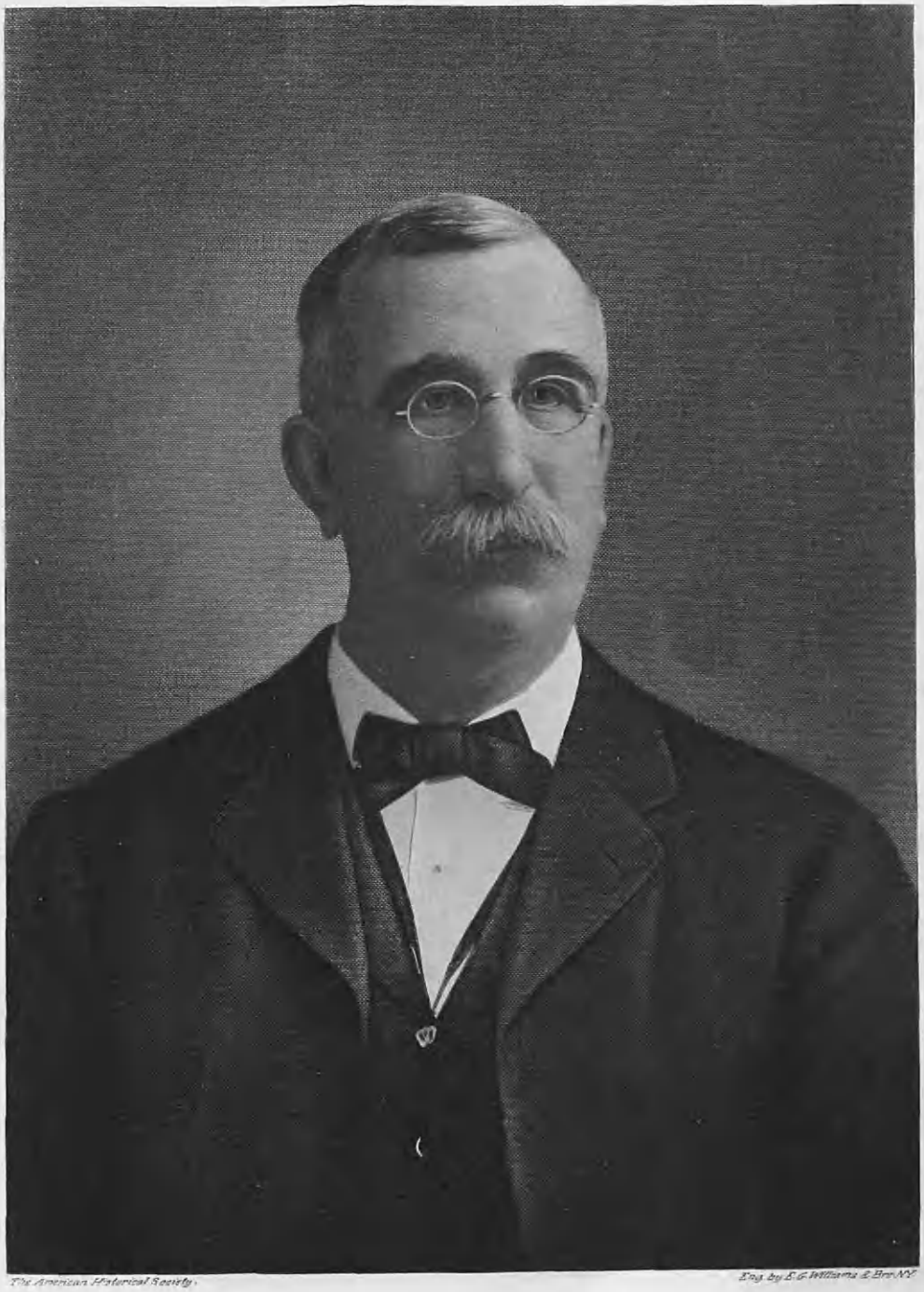
haven, where she died. 7. Benjamin, born in April, 1825; was a cooper in Fairhaven; married Eunice Handy, of Marion. 8. Clinton, born in April, 1826; was a sea captain and died in New York; he married Elizabeth Jackson. 9. Thomas, born June 28, 1829, died in California, whither he went in 1849; was unmarried. 10. Helen Louise, born March 22, 1832; married William W. Hayes, who was engaged in the lumber business in Farmington, New Hampshire, and a well-known business man of that city; following the death of her husband, Mrs. Hayes returned to Fairhaven, and now resides in the Terry homestead on Middle street. 11. James, born in November, 1835, died August 12, 1912; was a well-known citizen of Fairhaven.

TRIPP, Thomas Bush,

Financier.

The Tripp family, first of record in America in the town of Portsmouth, in the Rhode Island Colony, soon spread into the adjoining territory of both Rhode Island and Massachusetts, advancing steadily with the march of civilization until it became one of the most numerous and substantial families of Southern New England. Hon. John Tripp, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family, was one of the original proprietors of Portsmouth, and on April 30, 1639, with twenty-eight others, signed the compact concerning a form of government. He subsequently became one of the leaders of the settlement, in fact one of the foremost men of the colony, and held numerous important public offices. In 1648-54-55-58-61-62-63-64-66-67-68-69-72 he represented Portsmouth in the Rhode Island General Assembly. In 1655 he held the office of commissioner, and in 1670-73-74-75 he was assistant, or member of the Governor's Council. The descendants of John Tripp have figured prominently in the history of Rhode Island and that part of Southeastern Massachusetts which adjoins it. They have been among the recognized leaders of business, professional and public life for two and a half centuries. Fall River and New Bedford, and surrounding towns of Massachusetts, have been the homes of distinguished branches of the family for generations. Prominent in the financial world of New Bedford in the closing decades of the nineteenth century, and a leading spirit in several of the largest enterprises launched in the city during that period, was the late Thomas Bush Tripp, who at the time of his death was president of the First National Bank.

Thomas Bush Tripp was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 19, 1838, the son of James and Eliza (Mosher) Tripp. He was descended both paternally and maternally from several notable old New England families, and carried in his veins the red blood of a sturdy, upright, God-fearing stock. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford, and was graduated from the New Bedford High School with the class of 1858. Shortly afterward he established himself in the grocery business, locating in the block at the corner of County and Allen streets. The venture was successful from the very outset and grew rapidly to large proportions. In 1872, following the death of his father, Mr. Tripp disposed of this business. He then turned his attention to real estate, discerning with rare vision the growth of the city which was soon to follow. He was a close student of property values, and with a judgment so sure that it was almost uncanny, purchased large tracts of unimproved land in the city and its environs, which he developed into attrac-



The American Historical Society.

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Thomas B. Tibbs

tive lots, and disposed of under the most generous of terms. His interest in the development of the city and in the advancement of its welfare was genuine. Sincere of purpose, kindly in intent, and possessing a deep fund of human sympathy, he made the problems of the small investor his own, and through his generosity hundreds of home builders of moderate circumstances were enabled to secure valuable property on fair terms. His real estate operations in New Bedford not only brought prosperity to himself and his clientele, but to the city itself, inasmuch as they raised the aggregate value of taxable property, and gave to the city a greater area of fine residential property.

Through his activity in the field of real estate, Mr. Tripp was brought naturally into prominence in the financial and commercial enterprises of New Bedford. In July, 1873, he was elected a director of the New Bedford & Fairhaven Street Railway Company, and held the position until 1887, when he resigned. On the incorporation of the Union Street Railway Company, ten years later, he accepted a directorship, October 30, 1897. On July 14, 1898, he was elected vice-president of the road, and was filling this office at the time of his death. He was also a director of the New Bedford & Onset Railway Company. In October, 1901, he became a director of the Dartmouth & Westport Railway Company, and on January 9, 1902, was chosen vice-president, serving until his demise. He was a director of the Howland Mills Corporation, the Dartmouth Mills Corporation, and a trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, serving as expert advisor to the latter in all matters involving real estate investments. In 1890 he became a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of New Bedford. On December 21, 1911, after twenty years of the most valuable service in an advisory capacity, Mr. Tripp was elected president of the bank.

From the very outset of his business career, Mr. Tripp took an active interest in public affairs, and as early as the Civil War period was a well-known figure in Republican politics in the city. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Common Council. In 1872 he was New Bedford's representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1873 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, a post which he filled ably for several years. He was also a member of the New Bedford Water Board, to which he devoted much time during the building of the Quittacus water supply for New Bedford. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Kempton fund, the gift of Sarah E. Potter to the city. His judgment as a business man was constantly sought. A keen student of the times, thoroughly abreast of every changing phase in the mercantile and financial world, far-sighted, shrewd, yet unimpeachable, honest and fair in his every transaction, he came to occupy not only an honored place in the life of New Bedford but one of vast influence. Mr. Tripp was widely known in Masonic circles. He was a past master of Eureka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In early life he was a member of the City Guards. His clubs were the Wamsutta, of which he was at one time president, and the Country Club.

On August 23, 1888, Mr. Tripp married Emma J. Ashley, daughter of Rodolphus and Ruth (Parker) Ashley, and a lineal descendant of Joseph and Elizabeth Ashley, founders of the family in America, who settled early in Rochester, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp were

the parents of a daughter, Molly Bush, who resides with her mother at the family home, No. 413 County street, New Bedford.

Thomas Bush Tripp died at his home in New Bedford, December 29, 1912. His death was deeply and sincerely mourned, and tributes to his memory came to his family from the numerous organizations of which he had been so vital a part.

RICKER, George Edmund,

Noted Hotel Proprietor.

The family of Ricker is an old one in New England, and the many branches have adhered to one or another of the old spellings. The variations found are Riccar, Ryker, Ricord, Rickord and Riker. All the traditions agree that the original immigrants came to this country from the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, which, though belonging to Great Britain, is largely French in its blood, beliefs and manners. Some authorities give the derivation of the name from the French, Richer, several persons of that name having been eminent in French literature, but E. H. Ricker, the historian and genealogist of the family, says: "The Rickers are of ancient lineage, descending from the feudal and knightly family of Riccar, in Saxony, in the fourteenth century. The Saxon Riccars drifting across the face of Europe settled in later times in the island of Jersey, and thence came the two Riccars to this country, George and Maturin." These two brothers, we are told, arrived about the middle of the seventeenth century, in the year 1675, to be exact, and settled at Dover, New Hampshire, in that part then known as Somersworth. It was a time when the frequent hostilities of the Indians, who roved through the forests and terrorized the people, had made residence in New England for those ambitious of a quiet and secure existence far from desirable. Tradition tells us, however, that the Rickers have always been endowed with great physical strength and courage, and it is not very remarkable that we should find the first two Rickers to arrive in this country settling in the midst of ominous danger. It is no exaggeration to say that these valiant men had no fear of death and perhaps were over-confident in their ability to overcome an adversary, for we find that they fell in with a band of the red men which resulted in a skirmish, wherein the brothers were killed. One of the four children of Maturin, little Noah, as he was called, was carried off as a captive to Canada, where he later became a Catholic priest. A passage in Pike's "Journal" tells of the carrying off also of Judith Ricor, or Ricker, by the Indians when they attacked the people returning from meeting on the "Sacrament Day," July 26, 1696. She was either released or escaped, for on April 14, 1699, she married Thomas Horne. They had four children, and to this heroine of the early settlement can the descent of many present-day people be traced.

The branch of the family to which George Edmund Ricker belonged settled in Hiram, Maine, and for several generations they have been identified with that place. Mr. Ricker's father, William Ricker, married Francenia Starbird, and named his son George Edmund in honor of his two brothers, George and Edmund. Hiram was the birthplace of William Ricker, and throughout his long lease of life, having died at the age of eighty, ten or twelve years ago, he kept in close touch with the affairs of that place, although business had made it imperative that he move to Wakefield, Massa-

chusetts. Wakefield was his place of residence from 1850, and it was here that he established himself as a manufacturer of showcases, with display rooms in Boston. He was an active member, as was also his wife, of the Second Adventist Church. William's father died when he was a young lad, and his mother married for her second husband a Mr. Wright, of whom little can be learned. It was about this time that she came to Boston and established herself in the North End, which was then a very fashionable residential district. Sally Wright, as she was familiarly called, was known by all the better class of travelers in Boston, and her boarding house on Hanover street was widely appreciated for the excellence of its accommodation and the superiority of its service. Her grandson, George E. Ricker, would consider it a rare treat to visit his grandmother, and on these occasions his young, eager eyes took in all that went on about him. Needless to say, he greatly admired the woman who kept the wheels of so intricate an establishment, as a big boarding house then appeared to his youthful imagination to be, in smooth running order, and it was at this early period of his life, perhaps, that the first seeds were sown which were later destined to bloom forth and shape his destiny.

George Edmund Ricker was born in South Boston, January 18, 1847, and died August 23, 1916. He was brought up in Wakefield, and after serving his time as an apprentice in the making of showcases, he became his father's partner in the business, and for years traveled on the road as salesman, his energetic, forceful personality, and a certain unique charm of manner, combined to make him a welcome figure wherever he went and accounted in no small measure for his phenomenal success. But destiny had planned a different course for George Edmund Ricker than that of showcase salesman. The impressions of "Sally's" boarding house were not to be so easily effaced from off the slate of memory; time merely served to kindle the flame that burned within his soul, and ever and anon the appeal of the hotel world was irresistibly strong enough in him to beckon to him without his knowing why. Before making his first great plunge, insurmountable obstacles seemed to rise in his path and presage disaster. But his indomitable spirit would not be conquered. With a courage that was characteristic of a Ricker, he built out of the difficulties in his road the stairway to success. The well-known Leighton House at Winthrop's Highlands was his first venture. He was there for six years, and at the end of three years had developed the business to such a point that the owner of the property felt justified in adding thirty rooms to the hotel's capacity. From there he went to the Shirley Hotel, in Winthrop, which he operated for two seasons. Then in the fall of 1897 he took the Woodbridge, an all-the-year-round hotel, in Davis square, Somerville, Massachusetts. In the hands of previous owners this hotel had run down to a very small patronage, but under the able management of Mr. Ricker, most intelligently seconded by the effective co-operation of his devoted wife, the business of this place improved from the very beginning. Mrs. Ricker still continues to conduct the hotel. About 1901, Mr. Ricker opened the Silver Beach Hotel, at Falmouth, Massachusetts, and this also has been a success from every point of view. The industry and energy of Mr. Ricker, his courage and executive ability, are illustrated in his career. He was a man whose chief power was with other men, his geniality winning the

hearts of the most churlish. Selfishness was an attribute foreign to his nature, and in all the enterprises he advocated and forwarded, his interest in his fellowmen was at all times of first importance. It is no exaggeration to say that he possessed in an unusual degree the respect, friendship and confidence of all who knew him. Sound judgment and a deep knowledge of human nature, combined with an exceptional capacity for the business in which he was engaged, lay at the root of his success. Mr. Ricker was a member of the New England Hotel Men's Association, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Cape Cod Hotel Men's Association, and the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. He was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Wakefield. During the early eighties he served as a selectman for three years, and also served a term as superintendent of streets. In his political convictions he was a Democrat.

He married (first) Hetty Pearson; of their children, one daughter alone grew to maturity, Martha May, now a resident of California. Mr. Ricker married (second) Emma Bishop, daughter of Major William H. Bishop. She was born in Bangor, Maine. This most happy union was interrupted after thirty-four years of devoted companionship by the death of Mr. Ricker. Throughout all these years Mrs. Ricker was the comforter and supporter of her husband under the care and vicissitudes of his active career, abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blast of adversity, and equally devoted while treading the prosperous paths of life.

Mrs. Ricker's father, Major William H. Bishop, was born March 27, 1828, in Paradise, Annapolis, Nova Scotia, on a farm in which his ancestors had lived for several generations, and where the widow of Major Bishop still resides. His father was William Bishop, also a native of Paradise, Nova Scotia. William Bishop married Rebecca Morse, the daughter of one of two brothers who came from England prior to the Revolution and had settled in Rhode Island. This man, Rebecca Morse's father, was of strong Loyalist sympathies and, unwilling to take up arms against his king, removed to Nova Scotia, where he married a Miss Church. Major William H. Bishop left his paternal home at the age of fourteen and went to Bangor, Maine, where he learned the trade of carriage-builder, obtaining employment with the well-known firm of Gowan & Beals. He was with them nine years, when his mother died, and he returned to Nova Scotia to settle the estate. He then bought out his brother's share in the estate, and besides carrying on the farm in a most efficient and successful manner he established a carriage-building business which gave employment to a number of mechanics and was an industry of considerable importance for those parts. He was intimately connected with the affairs of the village and county where he spent so large a part of his life, and their welfare and progress were always very dear to him. He took an active share in all movements for public betterment, and was a generous, public-spirited and greatly-esteemed citizen. Military affairs always claimed a large share of his attention, and early in life he was appointed in the First Annapolis Regiment of Infantry. In 1862 he was appointed a lieutenant in the Fourth Annapolis Regiment of Infantry, and in 1863 he became captain of No. 1 Company of the Third Annapolis Regiment of Infantry, which rank he held during the service of his country in the Fenian raids. Upon the formation of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in 1869, he was

Humphrey W. Seabury

appointed quartermaster and performed the duties of that rank until 1897, when he was retired with the rank of major. He was an excellent shot and was chosen by his company to represent it at the first meeting of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association. For twenty-nine years he was justice of the peace. He took an active interest in political affairs, and was a life-long Liberal. He died January 22, 1914. His friends were many, and were to be found in all classes of society, all of whom were deeply and sincerely affected by his death. He married Martha Jane Durgin, who was born in 1827, in Freedom, New Hampshire, a daughter of Solomon and Martha (Brooks) Durgin. They had nine children: Emma, who married George Edmund Ricker, previously mentioned; Horace Greeley, Frank Harvey, Clara Evelyn, Laura Melinda, Adela Florence, Frederick William, Medora Leigh and Annie Lucille. The family was identified with the Baptist church for many years.

SEABURY, Humphrey W.,

Master Mariner.

The Seabury family, founded in New England in the middle of the seventeenth century, by John Seabury, an English gentleman from Devonshire, has figured in American life and affairs since that date. Southern New England has been the home of the most notable branches of the family for over two hundred and fifty years. Among the descendants of the founder who have played most vital parts in American life and affairs is Samuel Seabury (1729-1796), Protestant Episcopal Bishop, and one of the foremost religious leaders and public men of the Revolutionary period; his "Farmer's Letters" rank him as the most vigorous American loyalist controversialist and as one of the greatest masters of style of his period. The Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury was a member of the Connecticut branch of the family. The New Bedford Seaburys have ranked among the foremost families in Massachusetts since the time of their founding. The line of ancestry herein under consideration is that of Captain Humphrey W. Seabury (1817-1891), an unforgetable and vital figure in the life of New Bedford in the days when the whaling industry was at its height.

(I) John Seabury, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of all American Seaburys whose lineage antedates American Independence, was a native of England. The date of his coming to New England is unknown. He was a resident of Boston, purchasing land there in 1639. He died before 1662. John Seabury's wife, Grace, was a member of the "Old South" Church, and they were the parents of two sons: 1. John, who went to the Barbadoes. 2. Samuel, mentioned below. Also several daughters.

(II) Samuel Seabury, son of John and Grace Seabury, was born December 10, 1640. He was a physician first at Weymouth and later at Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he died August 5, 1681. He married (first) at Weymouth, November 9, 1660, Patience Kemp, who died October 29, 1676. He married (second) April 4, 1677, Martha Pabodie (or Peabody), daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, and granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower," whose romance has been made immortal by Longfellow in his "Courtship of Miles Standish."

(III) Joseph Seabury, son of Samuel and Martha (Pabodie) Seabury, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, June 8, 1678. He settled in what is now Little Compton, Rhode Island, which was the

home of his maternal grandparents. Here he married, September 25, 1701, Phebe Smith, who died April 21, 1715, the mother of six children. Joseph Seabury died in Little Compton, August 22, 1755.

(IV) Benjamin Seabury, son of Joseph and Phebe (Smith) Seabury, was born in Little Compton, January 20, 1708. He married, in 1733, Rebecca Southworth, who was born December 22, 1708, daughter of Edward and Mary Southworth, and a lineal descendant of Edward Southworth, of Duke place, London, England, whose sons, Constant and Thomas Southworth, became the founders of the family in New England. Both Constant and Thomas Southworth were among the thirty-four original shareholders of the whole township of Dartmouth. Benjamin Seabury was a large land owner and a prominent resident of Little Compton, where he died in 1773.

(V) Constant Seabury, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Southworth) Seabury, was born June 19, 1749, and died in January, 1807. In 1775 he married Susanna Gray.

(VI) William Seabury, son of Constant and Susanna (Gray) Seabury, was born May 23, 1780, and died July 30, 1852, in New Bedford, whither he removed after residing first in Little Compton, and later in Tiverton, Rhode Island. William Seabury was a master mariner in the merchant service, commanding vessels engaged in foreign and coastwise trade. He married (first) April 12, 1807, Rhoda Woodman, who was born December 11, 1786, and died January 2, 1833, daughter of Edward and Priscilla (Negus) Woodman, and a lineal descendant of John Woodman, founder of the family in America, and his wife, Hannah (Timberlake) Woodman; their son, Robert Woodman, married Deborah Paddock; their son, John Woodman, married Patience Grinnell; their son, Edward Woodman, married Priscilla Negus. On February 16, 1834, William Seabury married (second) Sally Woodman, sister of his first wife.

(VII) Humphrey W. Seabury, son of Captain William and Rhoda (Woodman) Seabury, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, June 28, 1817, and was educated in the schools of Little Compton, whence he removed to New Bedford with his family in his sixteenth year. New Bedford, then at the height of its prosperity, was the principal port of the world's whaling industry, and into its wharves came many of the most famous of the American whaling vessels. The city, alive with the hustle of a thriving industry, and the sea, with its adventure and dangers, appealed strongly to young Seabury, and, in common with the most enterprising men of that time, he chose the sea-faring career. Under his father, Captain William Seabury, he made his first voyage to foreign shores, as a foremast hand on the ship "Hope," a name of good omen. This trip gave him a chance to see Holland. He sailed from New Bedford on his first whaling voyage on December 8, 1835, on the "Corinthian," commanded by Captain Leonard Crowell. At the conclusion of this voyage, February 19, 1839, he had been promoted from the position of boat-steerer to third mate. His second voyage was as first officer of the "Coral," under Captain James H. Sherman, which sailed June 16, 1839, and arrived home on June 11, 1842, after cruising on the coast of Peru and off the Galapagos islands. During the voyage, which covered a period of four years, whales were sighted eighty-nine times, and one or more taken in fifty-eight instances. The total catch aggregated one hundred and two, a record sur-

passed but few times in the history of whale fishery. The romance, as well as the extreme danger involved in the taking of the huge sperm whales, is illustrated in the following incident, in which Mr. Seabury figured. On June 15, 1841, the "Coral's" boats were out after a one-hundred-barrel sperm whale just south of the Galapagos island. He proved to be what sailors term a "bad" whale—namely, one that fights with the jaws, and rushing the boats crushed two of them to pieces. One sailor was drowned, and another, named Jethro S. Studley, was saved from a like fate by the plucky action of Mr. Seabury, who dove and brought him to the surface by the hair as he was sinking for the last time. In relating this experience in later life, Captain Seabury stated this to be his only encounter with a "jaw-fighter" in his entire career.

On November 16, 1842, he sailed from New Bedford as captain of the "Coral," then in his twenty-fifth year. Thirty-nine sperm and ten right whales were captured on this voyage, and he returned home March 9, 1846. On November 17, 1846, he sailed for the Pacific ocean in the "Coral," captured one hundred whales, and returned home June 11, 1850, with a cargo of 3,350 barrels of sperm oil. This was disposed of at the current market price, $1.19 per gallon. The value of the entire catch was more than $126,000. This voyage stands out notably in the history of the whaling industry in New Bedford. From 1850 to 1872 Captain Seabury acted as outside agent for his brother, Otis Seabury. In 1853 he sailed as captain of the ship "Mechanics Own," to the Sandwich Islands, taking supplies to whaling vessels and bringing back a cargo of oil and whalebone. He subsequently made a merchant voyage to Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro in 1856 in the "Commerce." When he started on this trip he took with him, to initiate into the mysteries of a sea-faring life, the nephew who was afterwards known as the commodore of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet, Captain William B. Seabury. In 1858 Humphrey W. Seabury visited Paris, in 1870 Havana, and in the following year Chili. His last whaling voyage was a short one, entered upon in May, 1860, when he took command of the "Scotland," and went to the North Atlantic, returning December 1, 1860, with one hundred barrels of sperm oil.

Captain Seabury retired from active service at sea when the whaling industry was at its height, and with the exception of the voyages above mentioned, devoted his time largely to the management of his extensive interests in New Bedford, though he made one journey westward to superintend the construction of a section of railroad. In 1872 he retired from active participation in business affairs, and thenceforward until his death gave himself over to the interests of his family and friends, and to the service of New Bedford, in whose welfare he was deeply concerned. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth Ward. He later served as councilman, and member of the school committee. Captain Seabury was a director of the First National Bank of New Bedford, and one of its valued advisers. A tribute to his memory in the form of resolutions passed by the board of directors of this institution extols his integrity and his faithfulness to duty. He was a member of the Indian Association from the time of its founding until his death. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Port Society, and an associate member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a regular

attendant at the New Bedford Friends' Meeting, and the charities and benevolences of the Society of Friends received his liberal support. His philanthropic gifts were always unostentatiously bestowed.

On October 15, 1850, Captain Seabury married (first) Mary B. Wilcox, who died March 10, 1852; their only child, Charles Albert, died September 22, 1856. On August 12, 1855, he married (second) Susan M. Gifford, who died March 6, 1899. She was a birth-right Quaker, was educated at Friends' Boarding School, Providence, Rhode Island, and was a daughter of Nathaniel and Mercy (Macomber) Gifford. Her father was an early-day peace man, an anti-slavery worker, conductor of the "Underground Railroad," and a member of the Society of Friends. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from William Gifford, founder of the family in America, who at an early date was an inhabitant of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and later was of Falmouth and Dartmouth. William Gifford was a member of an English family of great antiquity, which was seated at Honfleur, Normandy, three hundred years before the Norman Conquest. The connecting links between this William Gifford and Mrs. Seabury were: Christopher Gifford, 1658-1747; Enos Gifford, 1693-94-1769; Canaan Gifford, 1731-1789; Noah Gifford, 1758-1835; Nathaniel Gifford, 1798-1878, who was Susan M. (Gifford) Seabury's father. Nathaniel Gifford's mother was Martha Hathaway, a child of Captain Nathaniel Hathaway, who was once captured by the British during the Revolution. This Martha, as well as her brother Nathaniel, "were sent to Nantucket relatives, as the educational advantages were better there. The son received his business education in William Rotch's Nantucket office, William Rotch's wife being a relative of his mother." Captain Hathaway's father was Antipas Hathaway, whose farm of "some 230 acres was on the west side of Acushnet river, Brooklawn being a portion of its acreage." This Antipas Hathaway was the son of Thomas Hathaway, who "married Hepsibeth, daughter of Nathaniel Starbuck, of Nantucket, whose wife, Mary Coffin, was that wonderful woman whose voice was welcomed in town-meeting and heeded in public affairs;" she was a Quaker and was called "the great preacher." Thomas Hathaway's father was Arthur Hathaway, Jr., who "married Sarah, daughter of John Cook, of the 'Mayflower' band." Other ancestors were Governor Thomas Mayhew, George Hussey, of Nantucket, William Bunker, the owner of Bunker Hill, and Tristram Coffin, from whom the poet Whittier was descended. Captain Humphrey W. and Susan M. (Gifford) Seabury were the parents of two daughters: Mary B. and Helen H. Seabury. The Misses Seabury are honored residents of New Bedford. They graduated from Friends' Academy under John Tetlow and Andrew Ingraham, and received instruction at Swain School under Francis B. Gummere, and at summer schools in both America and England. They have had the privilege of seeing some of the best of Europe from Scotland to Italy, and on a yachting trip have skirted the classic shores of the Mediterranean far enough to view the mosques and minarets of Constantinople. The Misses Seabury are charter members of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, one of them has been on the Woman's Board of St. Luke's Hospital from the start, both have long been members of the American Peace Society, and they also belong to the American and Massachusetts Forestry associations, etc. Each of them

has long been a teacher, as their mother also was, in the Bible school connected with the New Bedford Friends' Meeting.

Captain Seabury was an excellent traveler and liked to show to his family points of interest in their own country, and he especially enjoyed the visits to Lake Mohonk, where the daughters became interested in the famous Arbitration conferences, many of which they have attended. They have also been delegates at the National Peace conferences convened in New York and Baltimore, and at the International ones held at Boston in 1904 and at London in 1908. These ladies have for some time past worked in schools and colleges of the country through the American School Peace League and the Intercollegiate Peace Association, and they are the founders of the Seabury Fellowship in World Politics at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. The family residence for the last half century has been on County street, diagonally across from what was Arnold's Garden, and is now the Rotch estate.

Captain Humphrey W. Seabury died at his home in New Bedford, June 28, 1891, his seventy-fourth birthday. Grief at his death was widespread and sincere, and tributes to his memory came from all sides. The following eulogy is taken from the editorial columns of the New Bedford "Mercury": "He was a faithful, conscientious, public-spirited servant, positive in his opinions and plain in his expressions of them. His honesty was of the rugged and uncompromising type, as sterling in matters of principle as in those which involved money. He was an active and an ardent Republican, holding to the extreme temperance wing of that party, and as such for many years, conspicuous in the primary meetings, where he led many a fight with the so-called liberal faction. He was a good citizen, whose influence and example were always exerted fearlessly in the way he believed to be right."

INDEX

INDEX

Andrew, Eliza J., 147
John A., 145
Archambault, Amedee C., 156, 157
Celina M., 158
Paul, 157

Batcheller, Francis, 345
Tryphosa, 345
Bates, Elijah, 339
Emma F., 343
Theodore C., 339
Blake, Mary, 60
Robert P., 58, 59
Samuel P., 58
Bourne, Allen, 43
Ezra, 42
Richard, 42
Shearjashub, 42, 43
Boyd, Andrew, 148
James N., 148, 149
John, 148
John W., 148
Mildred C., 149
Boyden, Alice F., 282
Charles J., 280, 282
Charles O., 281
Elisha, 281
Jonathan, 281
Joseph B., 281
Joshua, 281
Thomas, 280
Brackett, Abbie A., 225
Annie, 225
James, 225
John Q. A., 224
Joseph, 225
Josiah, 225
Quincy A., 225
Richard, Capt.. 224
Bradstreet, Alprusia A., 136
Charles, 134
Charles W., 134, 135
Harry R., 136
William, 135
Brooke, George, 243
Lucile, 243
Browne, Arthur W., 161, 163
Bessie V., 167
George, 162
Mary P., 166
Buckland, Alexander, 332
Alphonzo W., Dr., 331, 332
Erastus, 332
Helen A., 333
Jonathan, 332
Lorenzo M., 332
William, 332
Bullock, Belle, 227
Edgar O., 226
Herbert F., 227
Jesse, 226
Jesse L., 228
Richard, 226
Susan B., 227
Burleigh, Benjamin, 112
Edwin C., 112
Giles, 112
James, 112
Josiah, 112
Mary J., 114
Moses, 112
Parker P., 112
Thomas, 112

Campbell, Archibald, 27, 28
Charles H., 27, 28
Elena, 28
Carey, Henry F., 64, 65
Myland, Dr., 65
Sarah E., 66
Carpenter, Albert H., 137
Edward A., 136, 137
Effie F., 139
John, 137

William, 137
Chabot, Jennie, 308
John, 307
Theodore J., 306, 307
Chesebrough, Albert S., 17
Caroline L. H., 18
E. Stanton, Lieut., 17
Emma R., 18
Chetwood, Bradbury C., 249
Charles H., Dr., 248, 249
Clapp, Nicholas, 328
Thomas, 329
Clark, Abbie L., 140
Alpheus, 139
George, 139, 140
James M., 143
James P., 141, 142
Joseph M., 143
Patrick, 141
Sylvia A., 140
Valentina, 143
William, 139
Cobleigh, Asa B., 176
Charles C., 176
Ebenezer, 176
Ellen F., 177
Nathaniel, 176
Conant, David, 313, 314
Elias, 314
Hannah L., 314
John, 312
Lot, 313
Marcus, 314
Martin, 314
Richard, 312
Roger, 312
William, 313
Conwell, Almina, 128
David, 127
David S., 127
Eleanor B., 128
Cosgriff, Andrew, Capt., 314
Jane, 316
Lucy J., 317
Philip, 314
Cragin, Benjamin, 84
Edwin B., Dr., 83, 84
Edwin B., Jr., 85
Edwin T., 84
John, 83, 84
Mary R., 85
Simon, 84
Cressy, Freeborn W., 253, 254
John, 254, 255
John, Capt., 253
Mary, 255
Mighill, 253
Sarah A., 255
Willis B., 255
Crowder, Enoch H., Gen., 20
John H., 20

Decker, Clara E., 267
Eliza N., 267
Jacob. 266
Smith M., Col., 265, 266
Diehl, Conrad, 288
Conrad L., 288
Theresa, 288
Dimond, George A., Lieut., 161
James R., 161
Jennie, 161
Thomas, 160
William, 160
Dix, Daniel, 82
Edward, 82
Jacob, 83
John, 82
Dodge, Ebenezer, 259
Ellen M., 260
Elizabeth, 191
Francis, 259, 260
John, 259
Joseph D., 188, 189, 190
Joseph T., 189
Mary, 260
Paul A., 191
Thomas, 189
William, 259
Dorrance, Archibald, 71
Ethel, 75
George, 70

James, 70
John, 71
John T., 70, 73
Samuel, 71
Samuel, Rev., 70
Downer, Cutler, 63
Eliza B., 64
Frank W., 63
Nellie, 64
Drew, Carrietta H., 184
Clara O., 184
David F., Dr., 182, 183
Elijah, 182
Olivia, 184
Stephen, Dr., 183
Drumheller, Dewalt, 180
John, 181
Nicholas, 180
Duke, Basil W., Gen., 228, 229
Basil W., Jr., 233
Calvin M., 233
Henrietta H., 233
Henry H., Dr., 233
Nathaniel W., Capt., 229
Duncan, Charles, 338
Tryphosa, 338
William, 337

Eaton, Mary, 67
Moses, 67
William H., 66, 67

Flynn, Anna D., 305
Emma D., 305
John, 304
John C., 305
Josephine A., 305
Kate F., 305
Kathryn, 305
Maurice, 304
Maurice E., 305
Fox, Charles K., 150, 151
Charles L., 151
Elijah, 43, 44
Eliza A., 45
Florence L., 45
Ida L., 151
Thomas, 151
Thomas E., 44

Gallinger, Jacob, 131
Jacob H., 131
Mary A., 131
George, Cyrus A., 46
Edgar W., 46
Isaac B., 46
James, 45, 46
James G., 45, 46
James N., 46
Rebecca P., 46
Gibney, Charlotte L., 297
Julia A., 297
Robert A., Dr., 294
Virgil P., Dr., 294
Gilbert, Fred A., 213, 214, 215
Janet G., 215
Thomas, 214
Ginn, Daniel, 51
Joseph C., 50, 51
Sarah M., 52
Gleason, Addie E., 104
Dana, 103
James M., 102, 103
Gloyd, Daniel, 159
Eli B., 158, 159
Lucy H., 159
Griggs, Arianna, 80
Eugene L., 80
George H., 80
George W., 78, 80
Ichabod, 79
Joseph, 79
Nathaniel, 80
Nathaniel A., 80
Thomas, 79
Grinnell, Abby, 156
Mary, 156
Matthew, 155
Peter, 156
William T., 156
William T., Jr., 155, 156

Hammond, Nellie A., 57
Robert A., 55, 56, 57
William, 56
Harding, Joseph W., 199, 200
Julia B., 200
Lucius W., 200
Havemeyer, Alice A., 224
John C., 215, 219
William, 215
William F., 216
Hay, Adam, 9
Charles, 9
Clara L., 13
Clarence, 13
John, 9
Hayes, Helen L., 354
John G., 150
Mildred C., 150
William W., 354
Hobart, Addison W., 94
Garret A., 94
Jennie, 95
Holmes, Oliver W., 19
Oliver W., Dr., 19
Hopkins, James R., 211, 212
James W., 213
Susan C., 213
Thomas, 212
Horne, Ethel A., 235
George A., 233, 235
John, 233
John H., 234
William, 233
Houck, John, 181
Howard, Benjamin B., Capt., 201, 202
Edward, Col., 202
Edward, Maj., 201
Edith F., 205
Elizabeth B., 205
Francis E., 200, 201, 203
John, 200, 201
Lloyd, 64
Lyman, 64
Mary K., 205
Oliver O., 7
Hubley, Ella M., 211
Russell S., 211
Stuart P., 210
Hyde, Daniel, 209
Edwin F., 209
Eliza, 209
Francana E., 210
Sarah, 210

Jackson, Abbie J., 88
Osceola, 86
Samuel R., 86
Jacobs, Allen, 236
Frances H., 238
George A., 238
William A., 236, 237
William H., 238
Johnson, Benjamin, 243
Benjamin, Jr., 244
Charles, 243
Maria, 244
Jones, Alice T., 108
Harvey, 58
John H., 108
Ralph, 58
Seth N., 57

Kellogg, Asa F., 147
Clara M., 148
Frank B., 147
Joseph, Lieut., 147
Kerr, Andrew J., 188
John, 187
Robert F., 187, 188
Samuel, 188
Kimball, Benjamin, 249
Benjamin L., 268, 269
Elbridge G., 249
Emma A., 250
Mary E., 269
Norris E., 250
Philip, 269
Richard, 249, 269
Russell G., 250

Lakin, James, 338

Nathaniel, 338
Robertson, 338
Lamar, James S., 22
Joseph R., 22
Leach, Alpheus, 310
Giles, 309
James, 310
James C., 308, 310
John, 310
Lawrence, 309
Nehemiah, 310
Phebe, 311
Learoyd, Addison P., 257, 258
Albert F., 258
Helen A., 258
Jessie P., 258
John A., 258
Leavitt, John P., 197, 198
Josie, 198
William P., 197
Limburg, Alan, 168
Clara, 168
Richard, 167
Richard P., 168
Lincoln, Ambrose, 327
Samuel, 326
Thomas, 326, 327
Lindenthal, Carrie, 197
Dominick, 194
Gertrude, 197
Gustav, 194
Longstreet, Helen, 141
James, Gen., 140
Lyons, Margaret A., 278
Patrick, 276, 277

McIntyre, Catherine A., 276
Catherine M., 276
Helen C., 276
John, 276
John F., 275, 276
John F., Jr., 276
McLane, Alexander, 256
Alice M., 256
Bessie, 256
Jared B., 255, 256
McLean, John R., 25
Washington, 25
McWilliams, Andrew, 177
Clara E., 179
James, 177
Josephine L., 179
Owen J., 177
Magee, Alice, 284
William, 284
Mahon, Ann, 305
John, 305
Manchester, Job, 320
John W., 318, 319
Joseph, 319
Lydia L., 321
Matthew, 319
Susan, 320
Thomas, 318, 319
Marquand, Caroline, 331
Henry, 330
James H., 330
Mastin, Edith, 48
Emma C., 47
Israel D., 46
Jacob E., 46, 47
Matthews, Carrie, 233
Wilbur K., 233
May, Charles H., Dr., 303
Henry, 303
Rosalie, 304
Michel, Blanche, 193
Emma, 193
Frederick, 192
Frederick P., 193
William A., 193
William C., 192
Miller, Annie M., 55
D. E., 55
Mills, Carrie R., 25
Charles H., 24
Roger Q., 24
Mitchell, Maria, 18
William, 18
Moeser, John, 114, 115
Mosier, Daniel D., 115
Frank C., 118

John, 115
Lydia E., 120

Newcomb, Betsy, 324
Francis, 321
Harriot A., 324
Jonathan, 322
Joseph, 322
Josiah, 322
Nathaniel, 321, 323
Peter, 322
Newland, Amos, 328
Anthony, 328
Jeremiah, 328
Josiah, 328
Nickerson, Eunice A., 78
Ziba, 76
Ziba, Capt., 75, 76, 77
Notman, Charles P., 170
Edith, 170
George, 170
Grant, 171
Peter, 169

Ockers, Henry, 206
Jacob, 205
Louisa, 208
Louisa E., 208
Onthank, Dorothy, 88
Nora, 88

Parker, Desdemona A., 268
Ebenezer, 267
John H., 267
Parsons, David W., 54
James L., 52, 54
Joseph, 53
Oswald L., 54
Pershing, Frances H., 4
John F., 1
John J., Gen., 1
Warren, 4
Phelps, Alexander, 299
David, 299
Ellen, 301
James, 298
John J., 299
John J., Jr., 297, 301
Joseph, 298, 299
Rachel B., 300
Rose J., 302
William, 298
William W., 300
Pickett, Charles, 250, 251
Charles W., 252
Esther, 252
John, 251
Josiah, 251
Julia, 252
Nicholas, 251
Rebecca A., 252
Thomas, 251
Pierce, Bela G., 82
Catherine, 82
George P., 81, 82
Thomas, 82
William, Capt., 81
Pinkham, George E., 101
Horace I., 100, 101
Mae W., 102
Polk, Anderson, 242
Charles P., 241
David P., 241, 242
Lou E., 242
Robert, 240, 241
William P. S., 239, 242
Porter, Alexander, 29
Benjamin, 90
David, 29
David D., 28, 29, 30
John, 88, 89
Samuel, 89
Stephen R., 88, 91
Tyler, 90
Potter, Ebenezer, 143
Ella F., 144
John, 143
John F., 143

Ramsdell, Abbie M., 69
John B., 69
William C., 68, 69

Ricker, Emma, 358
George E., 356, 357
Hetty, 358
William, 356
Rosecrans, William S., 13
Rossi-Diehl, Conrad, 288
Roundy, Eldora, 275
William A., 273, 274
William H., 274
Rusling, Emily E., 100
Gershom, 96
James, 96
James F., Gen., 96, 97
James W., 100
Mary F., 97

Schurman, Barbara F., 145
Jacob G., 144
Robert, 144
Schwab, Charles M., 128
Emma, 131
Seabury, Benjamin, 360
Constant, 360
Helen H., 362
Humphrey W., Capt., 359, 360
John, 359
Joseph, 359
Mary B., 362
Samuel, 359
Susan M., 362
William, 360
Shackley, Catharine A., 246
Frederick, 246
George, 245, 246
William G., 246
William T., 245
Shoemaker (Schoonmaker) Benjamin, 33
Elijah, 34
Elijah, Lieut., 33
Esther W., 36
Hendrick J., 32
Jane A., 36
Jochem H., 32
Lazarus D., 32, 34
Sloane, Annie, 318
John, 317
John M. L., 317
Smoot, Joseph E., Com., 60
William S., 60
Sommer, Amelia, 176
Christopher, 174
Edward C., 174, 175
Southmayd, George M., 48
John F., Dr., 48
Kate, 50
Katharine B., 50
Sprague, Albert G., 335
Albert G., Dr., 334, 335
Daniel, 334
Ebenezer, 334, 335
Ellen T., 336
John, 334
Mary E. D., 337
William, 334
Stark, Edgar, 123
George M., 121, 122
Henry, 120
James, 120
John, Gen., 121
John D., 121, 123
John M., 120
Sutro, Elizabeth T., 94
Emanuel, 91
Frederick C., 91, 92
Ludwig, 92
Theodore, 92
Sweeney (McSweeney - MacSweeney), Michael, 67

Tailer, Clara, 61
Henry A., 61
Henry P., 60, 61
Mary W., 62
William H., 62
Terry, Benjamin, 352, 353
Elizabeth, 353
Phineas, Capt., 352, 353
Thomas, Lieut., 352
Thomas, Benjamin, 292
Lillian, 293
Thomas B., 292

Vincent B., 291
Tierney, Edward, 179
Matthew J., Dr., 179
Timoney, Catherine, 154
James, 153
Michael J., 152, 153
Tisdale, John, 324
Joseph, 325
Seth, 325
Tobey, Benjamin, 106
Blanche, 109
Curtis, 107
George O., 105, 108
Gerard C., 107
Horace P., 108
Joshua B., 107
Nathan, 106
Seth, 106
Thomas, 106
Tongue, Ellis, 270
Henry, 270, 271
Melinda, 271
Tripp, Emma J., 355
James, 354
Molly B., 356
Thomas B., 354

Upton, Edmund, Capt., 272
Edmund A., 273
George, 273
George L., 271, 272
Hannah J., 273
John, 272
Usher, Emily F., 42
George F., 39, 41
Hezekiah, 40, 41
Irene F., 41
John, 40
John, Rev., 41
Rebecca, 41
Susan M., 41

Viehmann, Anthony, 132
George A., 132
Mary, 133

Wadhams (Wadham) Calvin, 39
John, 37
Noah, 38
Noah, Rev., 38
Samuel, 39
Wadsworth, Alice, 7
James, 4
James S., 6
James S., Gen., 5
James W., 6
James W., Jr., 4, 6
Walsh, James J., Dr., 284
Julia, 288
Martin J., 284
Waterbury, Francis, 26
Frank S., 26, 27
Lavinia L., 27
Louis S., 27
Waterman, Lucius H., 109
Perez, 110
Richard, 110
Weidt, Edward T., 278
Josephine, 279
Whitney, Alice, 187
Alice E., 187
Arthur E., 184, 185, 186
Asa, 186
Harold T., 187
Joel, 186
Joel M., 187
John, 186
Levi, Lieut., 186
Robert F., 187
Worcester, James A. D., 247
Josephine A., 248
William E., 247
Wordin, Eliza W., 265
Nathaniel E., Dr., 261, 263
Nathaniel S., 263
Thomas, 261
Thomas C., 262
William, 262
William, Capt., 262